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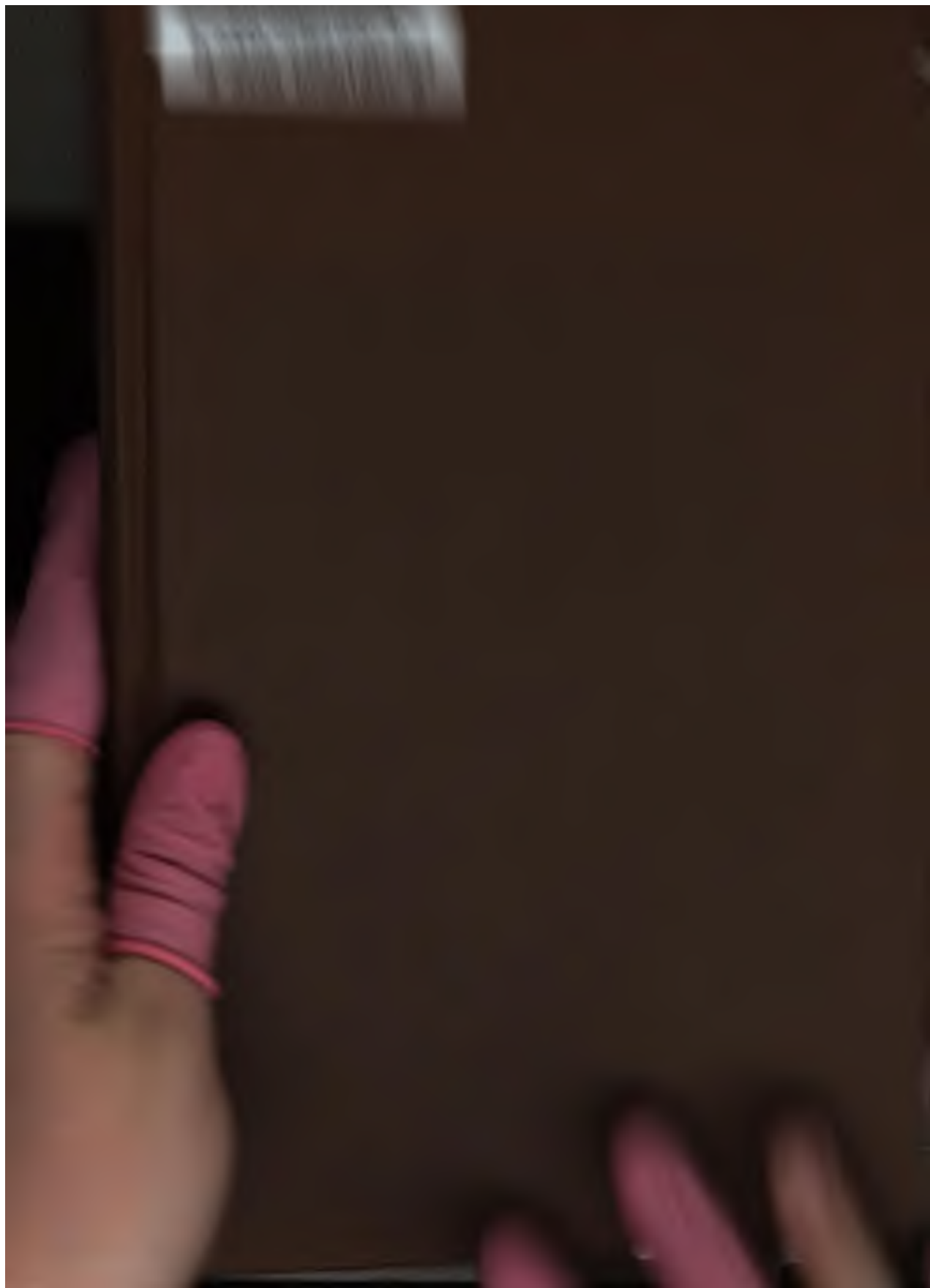
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ADAM'S
LATIN GRAMMAR;
SIMPLIFIED,

BY MEANS OF AN

INTRODUCTION:

DESIGNED TO FACILITATE THE STUDY OF

Latin Grammar,

BY SPREADING BEFORE THE STUDENT,

IN THE COMPASS OF A FEW PAGES, WHAT IS MOST ESSENTIALLY NECESSARY TO BE
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PARTS OF SPEECH.

AND

TO EXEMPLIFY AND ILLUSTRATE

THE

RULES OF SYNTAX.

BY ALLEN FISK.

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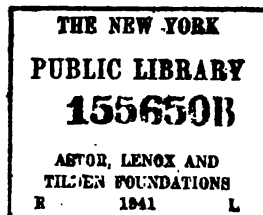
SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND CORRECTED.

NEW-YORK:
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WHITE, GALLAHER, & WHITE,
No. 7 Wall-Street.

STEREOTYPED BY A. CHANDLER.

1827.

EMF



SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the 12th day of April, in the forty-sixth year of the (L. S.) Independence of the United States of America, CHARLES STARR, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

Adam's Latin Grammar; Simplified, by means of an Introduction: designed to facilitate the study of Latin Grammar, by spreading before the student, in the compass of a few pages, what is most essentially necessary to be remembered: with appropriate exercises, to impress on the memory the declensions and inflections of the Parts of Speech, and to exemplify and illustrate the Rules of Syntax. By Allen Fisk.

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Clerk of the Southern District of New-York.

PREFACE.

THE Grammar of ALEXANDER ADAM, LL. D. Rector of the High School in Edinburgh, first published in 1772, is too well known, and too generally approved, to need, at the present day, either advertisement or encomium. In 1799, it was adopted by the University at Cambridge, (Mass.) and publickly recommended to be used by those intended for that Seminary, "as a book singularly calculated for the improvement of students in the Latin Language." It has passed through numerous editions, both in Europe and in this country; and is, unquestionably, the most complete Grammar of the Latin tongue, especially in its Syntax, that has ever yet been published. The great variety of notes and observations annexed to the Rules, the frequent and comprehensive lists of exceptions, and the numerous explications of anomalous and intricate constructions, discover an intimate acquaintance with the Latin classics, and give a clue to the resolution of the most difficult passages.

But, as an elementary school-book, the Grammar of Dr. Adam has one fault; a fault, however, by no means peculiar, but common, it is believed, to all the Latin Grammars hitherto published. Its arrangement is better suited to a book of reference, for the use of those who have already studied the language, than for the inexperienced tyro, who knows nothing of the subject. The student is obliged to commit his whole book to memory, or at least the principal parts, Etymology and Syntax, before he understands a word of it. This, at best, is a most odious and disgusting task. To crowd the memory with page after page of unintelligible matter, to wade through a whole volume without any apparent design or utility, and be required to repeat a multitude of rules and definitions of no obvious meaning or application, blunts the curiosity of youth, disheartens their ambition, and not unfrequently leads to fatal discouragement. Nor are the difficulties of the student at an end when he has got through his Grammar. To prove his skill and try the fidelity of his memory, he is then set to parsing in promiscuous exercises, in long and intricate sentences, to resolve which requires a knowledge of the Grammar and of the idioms of the language, to be acquired only by practical illustration and patient research. However apt, therefore, he may have been in conning by rote, when the learner comes to apply the rules and definitions promiscuously, he finds himself in a labyrinth; his judgment is bewildered; his memory, in many instances, fails him; and thus he is often compelled to begin with his Grammar anew.

To remedy these inconveniences, to relieve the student from the irksome and unprofitable task of committing to memory what he does not understand, and to furnish easy exercises adapted to the illustration of the several parts of speech and rules of syntax, in progressive detail; presenting, at one view, the example of declension, the lesson for parsing, and the appropriate rules, to the eye of the student, have been the Compiler's aim in this publication. And these facilities he has endeavoured to afford with as little innovation upon the usual arrangement of the several parts of Grammar as was deemed consistent with the design of the undertaking, and the nature of the subject; thus attempting to render the book suitable for the young beginner, without rendering it inconvenient for the more advanced scholars. In conformity with these views, Dr. Adam's Grammar has, in general, been left unaltered; and an introduction, containing examples of the various declensions and conjugations of the Parts of Speech, and the Rules of Syntax, with appropriate exercises successively adapted to those rules and examples, has been prefixed to his work. In a few instances, indeed, the order and phraseology of the rules have been altered, with a view to render them more convenient for parsing, and more conformable with the arrangement of the introduction; and that part of Dr. Adam's work, relating exclusively to English Grammar, has been entirely omitted, as being superseded by later and more popular treatises; and, (if it were not) as being generally useless to scholars, in this country at least, on account of their having studied English Grammar before they commence the study of the Latin



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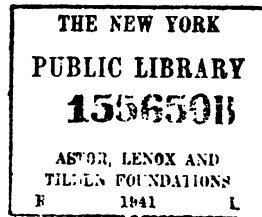
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PREFACE.

This work, in its present arrangement, will be found to combine the following advantages :

1. Exclusive of the Introduction, and considered merely as a book of reference, it is indisputably superior to any preceding edition of Adam's Latin Grammar, on account of its typographical neatness and accuracy. The Publishers, have spared neither pains nor expense to render the work correct, and worthy of general patronage.

2. The Exercises and Excerpta Latine, in the Introduction, will supersede the necessity of purchasing, and putting into the hands of boys, larger and more expensive books. To the student the Exercises will serve as an introduction to the Grammar, and the Excerpta as an introduction to the classics. To render these the more valuable, examples of all the different kinds of verse have been selected from Horace, and the *scanning* marked according to the best authorities.

3. The Introduction will enable the student to commence his task with parsing, and thus lead him to understand the definitions of Etymology and the Rules of Syntax, previous to his committing them to memory. These parts of Grammar should always be studied simultaneously, because they mutually explain and illustrate each other; and parsing, which exemplifies the meaning and application of the definitions and rules, is an exercise of the utmost importance to the pupil, and should accompany, *pari passu*, his progress through Etymology and Syntax. The declensions of Adjectives, Nouns, and Pronouns, the conjugation of Verbs, the nature and use of Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections, are more easily learned and more readily understood by parsing, than by committing to memory the various rules and explications of the Parts of Speech. The best method, for instance, to make the pupil understand, and consequently remember, the declensions of Adjectives and Substantives, is to place before him an example of those declensions, and set him to parsing Adjectives and Substantives. He will then readily see the distinctive properties of these two parts of speech, and also the meaning of the rule, "Adjectives agree with their Substantives in number, case, and gender." It is *parsing*, therefore, which illustrates Etymology and Syntax, and which indelibly impresses these two parts of Grammar on the memory of the pupil; and, consequently, the sooner he begins parsing, the easier will his task be, and the more profitable his labours.

4. By means of the Introduction, not only the understanding, but the *eye* also, is rendered subservient to the memory. It is undoubtedly true, that we commit to memory with more facility, and retain, for a greater length of time, what we understand, than what we do not understand; and it is equally true, that impressions received through the eye are more vivid and permanent than any others.

—— irritant animos ——
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Ipse sibi tædit spectator. ——— HORACE.

"Those things forcibly affect the mind which are submitted to the faithful eyes, and which the spectator delivers to, or teaches himself." This doctrine will hardly be questioned by any one who has ever studied geography, and observed how much brighter and more durable are the impressions of what he learned from the map, than of what he learned from the book. The comparative size, course, situation, and importance of the principal rivers, lakes, mountains, and cities, are remembered, and easily called to mind long after the description and account of those rivers, lakes, mountains, and cities are totally obliterated from the memory. To take advantage of this hint, and yet not render the size of the book unwieldy, the octavo form has been preferred, as combining the greatest utility with the least inconvenience. Page 10th presents a *map* of all the regular declensions of Substantives, and page 11th of the declension and comparison of Adjectives. The declensions of Pronouns, and the conjugations of Verbs, are exhibited in the same manner in subsequent pages. All the principal rules are placed on the margin, in a body by themselves; and, after they have been once exhibited in detached views, they are repeatedly exhibited at a single view, in order to make the impression more distinct and connected.

ADVERTISEMENT
TO THE
SECOND EDITION.

IN presenting the second edition of "Adam's Latin Grammar Simplified" to the world, the publisher would observe, that no pains have been spared to have it correct, deserving of public patronage, and a credit to himself as publisher.

Owing to the carelessness or ignorance of printers and proof-readers, in copying, in each succeeding edition, the errors of its predecessor, and adding thereto a long catalogue of new ones, when the first edition of this work was about to be put to press, there could not be found a copy of Adam's Latin Grammar sufficiently correct to print from. It became necessary, therefore, to employ a person, (Mr. Fisk being out of the city,) of sufficient leisure and ability, to undertake its correction. Mr. Joseph Osborn, of this city, a gentleman well known as combining in himself, with a cultivated education, the advantages of many years' experience in proof-reading, was therefore engaged; and to him the publick is, in a good degree, indebted for a tolerably correct copy of a Latin Grammar. The proof sheets, after being read and corrected by Mr. Osborn, were sent to the author, at Troy, to be read and revised by him, which was done in order to divest the work, if possible, of every error, even the most trifling. To secure for the succeeding editions the corrections thus obtained, by this immense labour, and at this great expense; and, in order to provide for the correction of any errors which might afterwards be discovered, without the possibility of creating new ones, it was found necessary to stereotype the work.

In addition to the pains thus taken to have the first edition comparatively correct, and in order, if possible, to have the second entirely free from errors, a copy has been carefully preserved, in which have been recorded, from time to time, such errors as have been discovered by the proof-reader, by the author, and by such teachers as have had the goodness to favour me with a list of the errors that they have discovered while using the book, (for which they have my grateful acknowledgments.)

The publisher conceives that, to say nothing of the improvements in this edition, by possessing a Latin Grammar comparatively correct, and that can easily be read, instead of one so erroneously and slovenly printed, as to be scarcely legible to the young and vigorous eye, whose every nerve must be strained to its utmost powers, to store the mind with erroneous words and sentences, the publick will be amply remunerated for the trifling difference in the cost of this and the common editions.

How far the author may have succeeded in facilitating the attainment of the highly important and ornamental branch of a refined education, designed to be taught by the use of this work, and in rendering the study pleasing and interesting to the pupil, I am not prepared to say, never having witnessed it in operation; but, judging from the effects produced by the use of "Greenleaf's [*English*] Grammar Simplified," to which, in a considerable degree, it is conformed in its arrangement, I cannot but entertain very sanguine hopes of its ultimate success in the hands of judicious and able instructors. One thing, however, is certain, viz. that nothing will be lost by giving it a trial; for, should the introductory part fail of accomplishing the object contemplated by the author, the purchaser will still have by far the best copy of Adam's Latin Grammar, (com-

mening at folio 67,) extant; one that can be read with ease, and that is tolerably rect; which cannot be said of any other edition now offered to the publick.

In addition to the satisfaction to be enjoyed by possessing a well printed and correct copy of Adam's Latin Grammar, there is another advantage to be gained by the purchase of this edition, and that is on the score of economy.. The numerous extracts from the Latin Classics will supersede the necessity of purchasing several books to be used for exercises, which will effect a very considerable saving of expense in purchase of books.

Should the "Latin Grammar Simplified" prove successful in aiding and assisting teacher in imparting, and the pupil in obtaining, a knowledge of the important science of which it treats, my satisfaction will not arise solely from the prospect of receiving a pecuniary compensation for my labour and expense, but it will be a source of gratification to reflect on my being, in any way, instrumental in accomplishing so desirable an object as that contemplated in the publication of this work; but, should my hopes and expectations prove abortive, by its failure of success, I shall console myself under the disappointment, and endeavour to bear my loss with a degree of cheerfulness, from the reflection, that its failure cannot be attributed to the want of exertion, on my part to render it deserving of publick patronage, and that the discerning will know how to appreciate the well-meant services of a member of this enlightened republic, although the contemplated object should not be attained.

That this work should meet with the unqualified approbation of the whole community, especially as it is of American origin, is not at all to be expected; nor can it be supposed that open enemies will not be found. Fulton, and his apparatus for steam-boat navigation, have their enemies; and the same may be said of all the plans which have ever been divulged for the moral, intellectual, or political improvement of mankind, in all ages, particularly when such improvements are calculated to interfere with the interest of the individual whose prosperity depends on the destruction of such improvements.

Encouraged by the approbation with which the first edition of this work has been received, and the rapid sale it has met, the second is confidently submitted to the enlightened publick, for patronage and support, by

THE PUBLISHER

New-York, 1st January, 1824.

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TO INSTRUCTERS.

THE principal design of prefixing these introductory exercises to the Grammar is to relieve the student from the irksome and unprofitable task of committing to memory what he does not understand ; to impress the inflections of the parts of speech and the rules of syntax clearly and forcibly on his memory, by exhibiting them in condensed views ; and, by furnishing easy exercises adapted to those inflections and rules in detail, to facilitate the labour of translating and parsing.

The following plan of instruction is in conformity with this design.

Commence at page 10th, and read over the declensions of substantives and adjectives, explaining to the pupil the distinctive marks of the different declensions, and the manner in which an adjective agrees with a substantive. Then practise him a short time in translating and parsing a few of the examples under " Exercises," on page 10th, declining the adjective and substantive, first separately, and then conjointly. This will prepare him to understand, and consequently to commit to memory with facility and pleasure, the general rules relating to the declensions of substantives and adjectives, as contained in the grammar, commencing at page 69. By proceeding in this manner, illustrating each part of speech, and practising the student in parsing it, *before* he is called upon to commit to memory its Etymology and Syntax, his progress through the grammar will be rendered both pleasing and profitable. His task will be much lighter, and the impression on his memory more permanent, than if he had proceeded in the inverted order, committing what he could not understand, and deferring the exercise of parsing till he had gone through the grammar.

RULE.

1.

The adjective agrees with its substantive, in number, case, and gender.

EXERCISES.

Bona Musa. Bonus puer. Bonum donum. Unus liber. Felix dominus. Lene sermo. Lenior puer. Tenerum caput. Pulchrum currus. Pulchra res. Pulchrum cornu. Felix facies. Felix iter. Tenerum cornu. Tenera res. Bonus sermo. Bona res. Bonum sedile. Lene dominus. Lene iter. Pulcher liber. Pulchra facies. Pulchrum caput. Lenior dominus. Lenior res. Lenius iter. Unus puer. Una rupe. Unum donum. Duo libri. Dux Musa. Duo cornua. Tres libri. Tres sermones. Tria capita. Tres rupe. Unus lapis. Tres lapides. Duo currus. Dux facies. Duo sedilia. Altus currus. Durus lapis. Durior rupe. Altior currus. Altius cornu. Durior caput. Felicior puer. Felicius iter. Pulchrior lapis. Pulchrior caput. Tenerior Musa. Tenerius cornu. Facilior res. Facillius iter. Melior puer. Melius donum. Pejor dominus. Pejus donum. Major liber. Majus sedile. Minor rupe. Minus cornu. Altissima rupe. Durissimus lapis. Felicissimus puer. Optimus dominus. Optima Musa. Optimum donum. Parvus puer. Malus liber. Magnus currus. Magna rupe. Magnum caput. Parvum sedile. Minus sedile. Minimum sedile. Facilis Musa. Facilior Musa. Facillima Musa. Tener dominus. Tenerior dominus. Tenerimus dominus. Leniora itinera.

FIRST DECLENSION

Mūsā, a song, feminine-gender.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nominative,	Mūsā, a song,	Nominative,	Mūsæ. song
Genitive,	Mūsæ, of a song,	Genitive,	Mūsārūm, of song
Dative,	Mūsæ, to, or for a song,	Dative,	Mūsīs, to, or for song
Accusative,	Mūsām, a song,	Accusative,	Mūsās, song
Vocative,	Mūsā, O song,	Vocative,	Mūsæ, O song
Ablative,	Mūsā; with, &c. a song;	Ablative,	Mūsīs; with, &c. song

SECOND DECLENSION.

Puer, a boy, masc.		Libër, a book, masc.	
Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
N. Puer,	N. Puëri,	N. Libër,	N. Librī,
G. Puëri,	G. Puërorūm,	G. Librī,	G. Librorūm,
D. Puëro,	D. Puëris,	D. Librō,	D. Libris,
A. Puërum,	A. Puëros,	A. Librūm,	A. Libros,
V. Puë,	V. Puëri,	V. Libër,	V. Librī,
A. Puëro;	A. Puëris.	A. Librō;	A. Libris.
Dōmīnūs, a master, masc.		Dōnūm, a gift, neut.	
N. Dōmīnūs,	N. Dōmīni,	N. Dōnūm,	N. Dōnā,
G. Dōmīni,	G. Dōmīnōrum,	G. Dōni,	G. Dōnōrūm,
D. Dōmīnō,	D. Dōminis,	D. Dōnō,	D. Dōnis,
A. Dōmīnūm,	A. Dōmīnōs,	A. Dōnūm,	A. Dōnā,
V. Dōmīnē,	V. Dōmīni,	V. Dōnūm,	V. Dōnā,
A. Dōmīnō;	A. Dōminis.	A. Dōnō;	A. Dōnis.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Sermo, a speech, masc.		Capūt, the head, neut.	
N. Sermo,	N. Sermōnēs,	N. Capūt,	N. Capītā,
G. Sermōnis,	G. Sermōnūm,	G. Capītis,	G. Capītūm,
D. Sermōni,	D. Sermōnībūs,	D. Capiti,	D. Capītībūs,
A. Sermōnē,	A. Sermōnēs,	A. Capūt,	A. Capītā,
V. Sermo,	V. Sermōnēs,	V. Capūt,	V. Capītā,
A. Sermōnē;	A. Sermōnībūs.	A. Capītē;	A. Capītībūs.
Rūpēs, a rock, fem.		Sēdīlē, a seat, neut.	
N. Rūpēs,	N. Rūpēs,	N. Sēdīlē,	N. Sēdīlī,
G. Rūpis,	G. Rūpītūm,	G. Sēdīlīs,	G. Sēdīlītūm,
D. Rūpi,	D. Rūpībūs,	D. Sēdīlī,	D. Sēdīlībūs,
A. Rūpē,	A. Rūpēs,	A. Sēdīlē,	A. Sēdīlī,
V. Rūpēs,	V. Rūpēs,	V. Sēdīlē,	V. Sēdīlī,
A. Rūpē;	A. Rūpībūs.	A. Sēdīlī;	A. Sēdīlībūs.
Lāpīs, a stone, masc.		Itēr, a journey, neut.	
N. Lāpīs,	N. Lāpīdēs,	N. Itēr,	N. Itīnērā,
G. Lāpīdis,	G. Lāpīdītūm,	G. Itīnērīs,	G. Itīnērūm,
D. Lāpīdi,	D. Lāpīdībūs,	D. Itīnēri,	D. Itīnērībūs,
A. Lāpīdē,	A. Lāpīdēs,	A. Itēr,	A. Itīnērā,
V. Lāpis,	V. Lāpīdēs,	V. Itēr,	V. Itīnērā,
A. Lāpīdē;	A. Lāpīdībūs.	A. Itīnērē;	A. Itīnērībūs.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Cūrrūs, a chariot, masc.		Cōrnū, a horn, neut.	
N. Cūrrūs,	N. Cūrrūs,	N. Cōrnū,	N. Cōrnā,
G. Cūrrūs,	G. Cūrrūtūm,	G. Cōrnu,	G. Cōrnūtūm,
D. Cūrrūi,	D. Cūrrībūs,	D. Cōrnu,	D. Cōrnībūs,
A. Cūrrū,	A. Cūrrūs,	A. Cōrnu,	A. Cōrnā,
V. Cūrrūs,	V. Cūrrūs,	V. Cōrnu,	V. Cōrnā,
A. Cūrrū;	A. Cūrrībūs.	A. Cōrnū;	A. Cōrnībūs.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Rēs, a thing, fem.		Faciēs, a face, fem.	
N. Rēs,	N. Rēs,	N. Faciēs,	N. Faciēs,
G. Rēi,	G. Rērūm,	G. Faciēs,	G. Faciērūm,
D. Rēi,	D. Rēbūs,	D. Faciēi,	D. Faciēbūs,
A. Rēm,	A. Res,	A. Faciem,	A. Facies,
V. Rēs,	V. Rēs,	V. Faciēs,	V. Facies,
A. Rē;	A. Rēbūs.	A. Facie;	A. Faciēbūs.

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

11

CTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

Bönus, bönä, bönum, *good.*

Singular.		Plural.	
fem.	neut.	masc.	fem. neut.
s, bönä,	bönum,	N. Böni,	bonæ, bönä,
, bonæ,	boni,	G. Bonörum,	bonärüm, bonörüm,
, bonæ,	bonö,	D. Bonis,	bonis,
m, bonäm,	bonüm,	A. Bonös,	bonäs, bönä,
, bonä,	bonüm,	V. Boni,	bonæ, bönä,
, bonä,	bonö;	A. Bonis,	bonis, bonis.

Tëner, tënërä, tënërüm, *tender.*

, tënërä,	tënërüm,	N. Tëneri,	tënëræ, tënërä,
r, teneræ,	teneri,	G. Tenerörüm,	—ärüm, —örüm,
, teneræ,	tenerö,	D. Teneris,	teneris, teneris,
üm, tenerüm,	tenerüm,	A. Tenerös,	teneräs, tenerä,
, tenerä,	tenerüm,	V. Teneri,	teneræ, tenerä,
, tenerä,	tenerö;	A. Teneris,	teneris, teneris.

Pülchr, pülchrä, pülchrüm, *fair.*

er, pülchrä,	pülchrüm,	N. Pülchri,	pülchræ, pülchrä,
ri, pulchræ,	pulchri,	G. Pulchrörüm,	—ärüm, —örüm,
, pulchræ,	pulchrö,	D. Pulchris,	pulchris, pulchris,
üm, pulchräm,	pulchrüm,	A. Pulchrös,	pulchräs, pulchrä,
er, pulchrä,	pulchrüm,	V. Pulchri,	pulchræ, pulchrä,
, pulchrä,	pulchrö;	A. Pulchris,	pulchris, pulchris.

Unüs, ünä, ünüm, *one.*

, ünä,	ünüm,	N. Unü,	ünæ, ünä,
, unüs,	unüs,	G. Unörüm,	unärüm, unörüm,
, uni,	uni,	D. Unis,	unis, unis,
, unäm,	unüm,	A. Unös,	unäs, ünä,
, ünä,	ünüm,	V. Unü,	unæ, ünä,
, ünä,	unö;	A. Unis,	unis, unis.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

Fëlix, fëlix, fëlix, *happy.*

s, fëlix,	fëlix,	N. Fëlicës,	fëlicës, fëlicä,
, fëlicis,	fëlicis,	G. Fëlicitüm,	fëlicitüm, fëlicitüm,
, fëlici,	fëlici,	D. Fëlicibüs,	fëlicibüs, fëlicibüs,
m, fëlicäm,	fëlix,	A. Fëlicës,	fëlicës, fëlicä,
, fëlix,	fëlix,	V. Fëlicës,	fëlicës, fëlicä,
, v. fëlici, &c.		A. Fëlicibüs,	fëlicibüs, fëlicibüs.

Lënis, lënis, lënë, *mild.*

, lënüs,	lënë,	N. Lënës,	lënës, lënä,
, lenis,	lenis,	G. Lenitüm,	lenitüm, lenitüm,
, leni,	leni,	D. Lenibüs,	lenibüs, lenibüs,
, lenëm,	lënë,	A. Lënës,	lënës, lenä,
, lenis,	lënë,	V. Lenës,	lenës, lenä,
, leni,	leni;	A. Lenibüs,	lenibüs, lenibüs.

Lëniör, lëniör, lëniüs, *milder.*

, lëniör,	lëniüs,	N. Lëniörës,	lëniörës, lëniörä,
, leniöris,	leniöris,	G. Leniörüm,	leniörüm, leniörüm,
, leniöri,	leniöri,	D. Leniörbüs,	leniörbüs, leniörbüs,
, leniörëm,	leniüs,	A. Lëniörës,	leniörës, leniörä,
, leniör,	leniüs,	V. Leniörës,	leniörës, leniörä,
, v. leniöri, &c.		A. Leniörbüs,	leniörbüs, leniörbüs.

Duo, *two*, & Tres, *three*, are thus declined.

, düæ,	düo,	N. Tres,	trës, triä,
, duärüm,	duörüm,	G. Tritüm,	tritüm, tritüm,
, duäbüs,	duöbüs,	D. Tribüs,	tribüs, tribüs,
, v. düo, duäs,	düö,	A. Trës,	trës, triä,
, düæ,	düo,	V. Trës,	trës, triä,
, duäbüs,	duöbüs.	A. Tribüs,	tribüs, tribüs.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES.

Com.	Sup.	Pos.	Com.	Sup.
h, altior,	altissimus.	Bonus, <i>good</i> ,	melior,	optimus.
rd, durior,	durissimus.	Malus, <i>bad</i> ,	pejor,	pessimus.
pp, felicior,	feliciissimus.	Magnus, <i>great</i> ,	major,	maximus.
ld, lenior,	lenissimus.	Parvus, <i>small</i> ,	minor,	minimus.
nder, tenerior,	tenerrimus.	Multus, <i>much</i> ,	plus, n.	plurimus.
asy, faciliior.	facillimus.	Dexter, <i>right</i> ,	dexterior,	dextimus.

EXERCISES.

Benignus gener. Liberalis socer. Formosa filia. Fortis filius. Amabilis puella. Mitis vir. Una hora. Mitis aura. Atra cura. Magna stella. Mite pomum. Hilaris fœmina. Bonum exemplum. Difficile principium. Doctus vir. Carus socius. Magna prudentia. Pretiosa gemma. Utilis poeta. Fidus amicus. Pauper homo. Dives stultus. Perniciosa lex. Medicabilis amor. Bonus animus. Fulvus ager. Casta fœmina. Vafra vulpes. Assidua apis. Multus honor. Parvum agmen. Clamosus risus. Nigra felis. Miser bufo. Misera ovis. Ruber draco. Prospera vitis. Vetus honor. Rigidus Aquilo. Pallidus timor. Falsum omen. Purum ebur. Obtusum telum. Acidum vinum. Horrida bella. Tumidum flumen. Raucus fluctus. Claudus manus. Dulce pomum. Maturus fructus. Ferox latro. Grandis aula. Brevis vita. Fragile filum. Velox cervus. Subtilis ratio. Terrestris res. Pernix ala. Immanis lacus. Sagax vultus. Ignobile nomen. Terribilis lues. Turpe crimen. Triste negotium. Viridis vitis. Exsanguis manus. Inanes spes. Ingens veru. Exilis cervus. Sagax equus. Deformis lopus. Vile regnum. Sapiens homo. Amabilis mulier. Hilaris puella. Docilis puer. Canina rabies. Malum consilium. Magnum concilium. Dulcis libertas. Candidus ursus. Alta domus. Longus dies. Magna salus. Divinus amor. Matutinum canticum. Publicus vicus. Superprema dies. Dulcia oscula. Novi fluctus. Timidus navita. Inutile genus. Oriens Sol. Sedens luna. Julium sidus. Densa silva.

RULES.

2.

The verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person.

3.

The relative, *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.

4.

If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb; but when a nominative intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.

5.

Any verb may have the same case *after*, as *before* it, when both words refer to the same person or thing.

6.

Substantives signifying the same person or thing, agree in case.

EXERCISES.

Ego sum. Tu es. Ille est. Nos sumus. Vos estis. Illi sunt.—Ego eram. Tu eras. Ille erat. Nos eramus. Vos eratis. Illi erant.—Ego fui. Tu fuisti. Ille fuit. Nos fuimus. Vos fuistis. Illi fuerunt.—Ego fueram. Tu fueras. Ille fuerat. Nos fueramus. Vos fueratis. Illi fuerant. Ego ero. Tu eris. Ille erit. Nos erimus. Vos eritis. Illi erunt.—Ego sim. Tu sis. Ille sit. Nos simus. Vos sitis. Illi sint.—Ego essem. Tu esses. Ille esset. Nos essemus. Vos essetis. Illi essent.—Ego fuero. Tu fueris. Ille fuerit. Nos fuerimus. Vos fueritis. Illi fuerint.—Ego fuisset. Tu fuisses. Ille fuisset. Nos fuissetus. Vos fuissetis. Illi fuissent.—Ego fuero.

Singular.

N. Ego, *I*,
G. Mei, *of me*,
D. Mhi, *to me*,
A. Mē, *me*,
V. —
A. Mē, *with me*;

N. Tu, *thou*, or *you*,
G. Tui, *of thee*, or *you*,
D. Tibi, *to thee*, or *you*,
A. Tē, *thee*, or *you*,
V. Tū, *O thou*, or *you*,
A. Te, *with thee*, or *you*;

Sui, *of himself*, *of herself*, *of itself*.

N. —
G. Sui, *of himself*, &c.
D. Sibi, *to himself*, &c.
A. Se, *himself*, &c.
V. —
A. Se, *with himself*, &c.

Ille, illa, illud, *he, she, it*, or *that*.

N. Illē, illū, illud,
G. Illius, illius,
D. Illi, illi,
A. Illū, illū,
V. Illē, illē,
A. Illō, illā, illō;

In the same manner decline iste, ista, istud, that

Ipse, ipsa, ipsum, himself, herself, itself.

N. Ipsē, ipsū, ipsum,
G. Ipsius, ipsius,
D. Ipsi, ipsi,
A. Ipsū, ipsū,
V. Ipsē, ipsē,
A. Ipsō, ipsā, ipsō;

Ego, I.

Plural.

N. Nōs, *we*,
G. Nostrū, v. nostri, *of us*,
D. Nōbis, *to us*.
A. Nōs, *us*,
V. —
A. Nōbis, *with us*.

Tu, thou.

N. Vōs, *ye*, or *you*,
G. Vestrū, v. vestri, *of you*,
D. Vōbis, *to you*,
A. Vōs, *you*,
V. Vōs, *O ye*, or *you*,
A. Vōbis, *with you*.

N. —
G. Sui, *of themselves*,
D. Sibi, *to themselves*,
A. Se, *themselves*,
V. —
A. Se, *with themselves*.

N. Illi, illā, illā,
G. Illorū, illarū,
D. Illis, illis,
A. Illōs, illās,
V. Illi, illā,
A. Illis, illis,

Hic, hæc, hoc, this.

N. Hi, hæ, hæc,
G. Horū, harū,
D. His, his,
A. Hos, has, hæc,
V. Hi, hæ, hæc,
A. His, his, his.

Is, eā, id, he, she, it, or that.

N. Is, eā, id,
G. Ejus, ejus,
D. Ei, ei,
A. Eū, eū,
V. —
A. Eō, eā, eō;

N. Il, eā, eā,
G. Eorū, earū,
D. Is, v. eis, &c.
A. Eōs, eās,
V. —
A. Is, v. eis, &c.

Quis, quæ, quod, v. quid, who? which? what?

N. Quis, quæ, quod,
G. Cujus, cujus,
D. Cui, cui,
A. Quem, quam, quod,
V. —
A. Quō, quā, quō;

N. Qui, quæ, quæ,
G. Quorū, quarū, quorū,
D. Quis, v. quibus, &c.
A. Quōs, quās, quæ,
V. —
A. Quis, v. quibus, &c.

Qui, quæ, quod, who, which, that.

N. Qui, quæ, quod,
G. Cujus, cujus,
D. Cui, cui,
A. Quem, quam, quod,
V. —
A. Quō, quā, quō;

N. Qui, quæ, quæ,
G. Quorū, quarū, quorū,
D. Quis, v. quibus, &c.
A. Quōs, quās, quæ,
V. —
A. Quis, v. quibus, &c.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

13

AM, an irregular neuter verb, is thus CONJUGATED.

1c. Perf. Indic. Pres. Inf. Part. Fut.
fui, esse, futurus, To be.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, *am.*

<i>1ar.</i>	Plural.
<i>m,</i>	<i>Sūmus, we are,</i>
<i>art,</i>	<i>Estis, ye are,</i>
<i>;</i>	<i>Sunt, they are.</i>

Imperfect, *was.*

<i>was,</i>	<i>Erāmus, we were,</i>
<i>ou wast,</i>	<i>Erātis, ye were,</i>
<i>was ;</i>	<i>Erānt they were.</i>

Perfect, *have been.*

<i>we been,</i>	<i>Fuimus, we have been,</i>
<i>ou hadst been,</i>	<i>Fuistis, ye have been,</i>
<i>has been ;</i>	<i>Fuerunt v. fuere, they have been.</i>

Pluperfect, *had been.*

<i>I had been,</i>	<i>Fuerāmus, we had been,</i>
<i>thou hadst been,</i>	<i>Fuerātis, ye had been,</i>
<i>he had been ;</i>	<i>Fuerānt, they had been.</i>

Future, *shall, or will be.*

<i>all be,</i>	<i>Erimus, we shall be,</i>
<i>u shall be,</i>	<i>Erītis, ye shall be,</i>
<i>shall be ;</i>	<i>Erānt, they shall be.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, *may, or can be.*

<i>ay be,</i>	<i>Simus, we may be,</i>
<i>mayest be,</i>	<i>Sitis, ye may be,</i>
<i>ay be ;</i>	<i>Sint, they may be.</i>

Imperfect, *might, could, would, or should be.*

<i>might be,</i>	<i>Essemus, we might be,</i>
<i>ou mightest be,</i>	<i>Essetis, ye might be,</i>
<i>might be ;</i>	<i>Essent, they might be.</i>

Perfect, *may have been.*

<i>I may have been,</i>	<i>Fuerāmus, we may have been,</i>
<i>ou mayest have been,</i>	<i>Fueritis, ye may have been,</i>
<i>e might have been ;</i>	<i>Fuerint, they may have been.</i>

perfect, *might, could, would, or should have been.*

<i>I might have been,</i>	<i>Fuissēmus, we might have been,</i>
<i>thou mightest have been,</i>	<i>Fuissētis, ye might have been,</i>
<i>he might have been ;</i>	<i>Fuissent, they might have been.</i>

Future, *shall have been.*

<i>shall have been,</i>	<i>Fuerimus, we shall have been,</i>
<i>thou shall have been,</i>	<i>Fueritis, ye shall have been,</i>
<i>e shall have been ;</i>	<i>Fuerint, they shall have been.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>o, Be thou,</i>	<i>Estē, v. estōtē, Be ye,</i>
<i>him be ;</i>	<i>Sunto, Let them be.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>1c.</i>	<i>Esse, To be.</i>
	<i>Fuisse, To have been.</i>
	<i>Esse futurus, a, um, To be about to be.</i>
	<i>Fuisse futurus, a, um, To have been about to be.</i>

PARTICIPLE.

Future. *Futurus, a, um, About to be.*

EXERCISES.

Tu fueris. Ille fuerit. Nos fuerimus. Vos fueritis. Illi fuerint.—Es, v. esto tu. Esto ille. Este, v. estote vos. Sunt illi.—Esto illa. Illa sit. Ego sum discipulus. Tu es bonus puer. Ille est vir. Pax est jucunda. Divitiæ sunt perniciosæ. Veritas est magna. Charitas est benigna. Virtus est pretiosa gemma. Principium est difficile. Nos omnes essemus meliores. Nulla potentia est longa. Senes sunt cauti. Cives sunt candidi. Boni homines erunt beati. Improbi viri essent miseri. Pueri sint callidi. Esto perpetua. Hoc est pulchrum facinus. Puer, qui est studiosus, erit doctus. Puella quæ est amabilis, erit amata. Pueri, qui sunt studiosi erunt docti. Puellæ, quæ sunt amabiles, erunt amatae. Illi sunt boni homines, qui sunt justi, probi, clementes, pii, benigni, sobrii. Hic est manus, qui fuit victus. Hæc est domus, quæ fuit deserta. Hoc est negotium, quod fuit perfectum. Vir, cujus opus est. Viri, quorum opus est. Is est vir honestus. Ea est mulier pulcherrima. Hæc puellæ sunt formosæ ; illæ sint amabiles. Hic vir est amatus. Iste vir est exosus. Homo es. Homines sumus. Vita est brevis. Mors est certa. Quis musicus est hic ? Quæ mulier est ea ? Quid negotium est illud ? Cujus opus est id ? Hoc est opus America est mea patria. Georgius est meus carus amicus. Petrus est docilis. Johannes fuit juvenis. Cicero, orator, fuit consul. Horatius, homo ingeniosus, fuit poeta. Si Washington, dux, fuisset rex Virgilius, poeta, fuit ve recundus.

RULES.

7. One substantive governs another signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive.

8. If the latter of two substantives have an adjective of praise or dispraise, joined with it, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative.

9. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive, governs the genitive.

10. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying *need*, require the ablative.

11. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

12. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

13. Adjectives signifying *profit* or *disprofit*, *likeness* or *unlikeness*, &c. govern the dative.

14. These adjectives, *dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, and *contentus*; also, *natus*, *satus*, *ortus*, *editus*, and the like, govern the ablative.

15. Adjectives, signifying *plenty*, or *want*, govern the genitive, or ablative.

16. *Sum*, when it signifies *possession*, *property*, or *duty*, governs the genitive.

17. *Sum*, taken for *habeo*, (*to have*), governs the dative of a person.

18. *Sum*, taken for *Affero*, (*to bring*), governs two datives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.

Jesus Christus, filius Dei, est Salvator mundi. Cicero, orator, fuit consul Romæ. Numa Pompilius erat rex secundus Romanorum. Ille fuit vir magnæ prudentiæ. Ego sum publicus nuncius populi Romani; verbis meis fides sit. Ancus Marcius erat nepos Numæ Pompilii, similis avo æquitate et religione. Augustus est puer probâ indole. Petrus est vir minimi pretii. Est homo nullius stipendii. Est ager trium jugerum. Es bono animo. Capite aperto est. Cervice obvoluta est. Johannes est adolescens eximia spe, summæ virtutis. Paulus est vir præstantis ingenii—præstanti ingenio—præstans ingenio—præstans ingenii. Os humerosque deo similis sit. Esto forti animo. Vox populi est vox Dei. Hæc est domus Cæsaris. Facilis est descensus Averni. Multum pecuniæ est illi. Plus eloquentiæ est tibi. Est nobis minus sapientiæ. Est vobis nihil sinceri. Quid rei est illis? Quicquid ingenii sit mihi. Per hoc noctis. Ad hoc ætatis. Circum id loci. Libri permulti sunt mihi. Eadem mens est mihi, eadem tibi. Nobis est opus pecuniâ. Vobis est usus viribus. Dux nobis opus sit. Nobis exempla opus sunt. Est regis. Pecus est Melibœi. Hæc sunt hominis. Temeritas est florentis ætatis, prudentia senectutis. Tuum est. Meum fuisset. Suum sit. Vestrum fuerit. Nostrum erit. Est regium. Est humanum. Lex naturæ est universalis. Illi est summa prudentia juris. Quorum magna pars fui. Liber mei est novus. Liber tui est novellus. Salus populi est suprema lex. Hoc est tuum munus. Hoc est tui munera. Liber deest mihi. Libri desunt mihi. Præfuit exercitui. Adfuit precibus. Mali nec prosunt sibi, nec aliis. Est mihi voluptati. Est tibi exemplo. Horatius fuit cupidus pacis. Cato fuit tenax propositi. Cicero fuit amans patriæ. Cæsar fuit peritus literarum. Petrus est memor beneficiorum. Petrus est avidus gloriæ. Paulus est ignarus fraudis. Memor esto brevis ævi. Catilina fuit audax ingenii. Est sapientis esse contentum sua sorte. Hic est assuetus labore in omnia. Nos sumus insueti moribus Romanis. Fœminæ sunt desuetæ bello, et triumphis. Una sororum fuit pulchra. Ule est aliquis philosophorum. Uterque nostrum fuit ibi. Quis vestrum est senior fratrum? Cicero fuit optimus consulum. Sunt lecti juvenum. O sancte deorum. Ille est vir præstantissimus nostræ civitatis. Poeta est utilis urbi. Hic puer est similis suo patri. Lex fuit perniciose Reipublicæ. Censura est facilis cuivis. Hoc est commune mihi tecum. Mens est mihi sibi conscia recti. Regi dicto audiens erat. Superbia est aliena dignitati. Nemo est immunis vitio. Omnes sunt prout ad vitium. Illic puer est dignus laude. Sapiens est contentus sua sorte. Dux est præditus virtute. Stultus est captus mente. Homo superbus sapientiâ est stultissimus. Æneas fuit ortus Anchise. Omnia plena sunt Dei. Non inopes temporis, sed prodigi sumus. Lentulus non est verbis inops. Omnium consiliorum ejus, participes sumus. Quando erimus vacui molestiâ? Nihil insidiis est vacuum.

Ille est doctus grammaticæ. Hic est patiens alioris. Sapiencia est melior gemmis. Nihil est dulcius libertate. Nihil uult facundius Cicerone. Tu es nihilo melior alio. Amor non est medicabilis herbis. Via lethi est calcanda semel omnibus. Hic liber est mei fratris. Hæc toga erat tua. Jacobus et Johannes, qui sunt mortui, fuerunt fratres. Jupiter est omnibus dem. Peripatetici quondam iidem erant qui Academici. Est animus erga te idem ac fuit. Res est solliciti plena timoris amor. Maxima quæque domus servis est plena superbis. Amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus. Anna est amanda omnibus. Mors est terribilis malis. Pax est optabilis omnibus. Adhibenda est nobis diligentia. Bella matribus detestata sunt. Deus est venerandus et colendus à populo. Mors Crassi est à multis lesa. Pedibus longè melior fuit Lycus. Dum anima est, spes est. Donec eris felix, sunt tibi multi amici. Fuit olim quasi ego sum, senex. Nihil abest quin sim miserrimus. En hostis. Ecce signum. Ecce miserum hominem. Ecce duas aras tibi, Daphni. O vir bone! O vir fortis atque amicus! Heu me miserum! Heu caritas humana! Hei mihi! Vae vobis! Proh hominum fidem! Proh Sancte Jupiter! Et ego sum in culpa, et tu. Nihil hic nisi carmina desunt. Mens, ratio, et consilium in senibus sunt. Etsi sit liberalis, tamen non est profusus. Non bonus est somnus de prandio. Ah virgo infelix! O crudelis Alexi! Es penes te? Lentæ adversus imperia aures fuerunt. Hic illius arma, hic currus fuit. Timor Domini est initium sapientiæ. Facies verum est mutata. Quantum nummi sit ubivis, tantum fidei est etiam ibidem. Ubi plurimum est studii, ibi est minimum strepitus. O, Fons Blandusiæ, splendor vitæ. Nil mortalibus arduum est. Sine amore jocisque nil est jucundum. O cives, querenda pecunia est primum, Virtus post nummos. Sapientissimus philosophorum est aliquando deceptus. Heliodorus fuit longè doctissimus Græcorum. Stertinius, octavus sapientium, erat Stoicus. Satis est verborum ubique gentium, ergo virtutis. Rex, Solomon, fuit sapientior omnibus. Pax est melior bello. Cicero fuit candidior Cæsare. Dux est major milite. Cortex Peruvianus est efficax contra febrim. Fuit Ciceroni mentis ad omnia capacitas. Sunt ebrii omnes ad unum. In vino est veritas. Tu es homo ad unguem factus. Hæ sunt herbæ ad lunam messæ. Ira est brevis, et ad tempus. Nebula erat ad multum diei. Est mihi fides apud illum. Adversus infimos justitia est servanda. Sunt clamosi ab ovo usque ad mala. Est calor à sole. Fuissent omissiores de re. Erat Caio Mario ingenuarum artium et liberalium studiorum contemptor animus. Lucius Cornelius Scylla, patricio genere natus, bello Jugurthino quaestor Marii fuit; vir ingentis animi, cupidus voluptatum, sed gloriæ cupidior; literis Græcis atque Latinis eruditus, et virorum literarum multum amans. Est mihi nomen Alexandro. Ducitur honori tibi. Id vertitur mihi vitio. Petrus et Johannes, qui sunt docti, fuerunt studiosi.

RULES.

19. The compounds of *Sum*, except *Possum*, govern the dative.

20. Words of the comparative degree govern the ablative when *quam* is omitted in Latin.

21. Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs.

22. Some adverbs of time, place, and quantity, govern the genitive.

23. The prepositions *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, &c. govern the accusative.

24. The prepositions *a*, *ab*, *abs*, &c. govern the ablative.

25. The prepositions *in*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*, govern the accusative, when motion to a place is signified; but when motion or rest in a place is signified, *in* and *sub* govern the ablative; *super* and *subter* either the accusative or ablative.

26. The interjections *O*, *heu*, *proh*, and some others, govern the nominative, accusative, or vocative.

27. The interjections *hei* and *væ*, govern the dative.

28. The conjunctions *et*, *ac*, *atque*, *nec*, *aut*, *neque*, and some others, connect like cases and modes.

29. Two, or more substantives singular, connected by a conjunction, may have a verb, adjective, or relative plural to agree with them.

30. The conjunctions *ut*, *quo*, *licet*, &c. govern the subjunctive mood.

EXERCISES.

Accuso, to accuse.
 Adumbro, to shade.
 Edifico, to build.
 Estimo, to value.
 Animo, to encourage.
 Appello, to call.
 Apto, to fit.
 Assevero, to affirm.
 Bello, to war.
 Beo, to bless.
 Calco, to tread.
 Castigo, to chastise.
 Celo, to conceal.
 Clamo, to cry.
 Cogito, to think.
 Comparo, to compare.
 Considero, to consider.
 Contamino, to pollute.
 Creo, to create.
 Curo, to care.
 Damno, to condemn.
 Declaro, to declare.
 Decoro, to adorn.
 Dedico, to dedicate.
 Desolo, to lay waste.
 Dono, to present.
 Educo, to bring up.
 Emendo, to amend.
 Erro, to wander.
 Exploro, to search.
 Extrico, to disentangle.
 Fabrico, to frame.
 Fascino, to bewitch.
 Fatigo, to weary.
 Festino, to hasten.
 Flagito, to dun.
 Flo, to blow.
 Frio, to crumble.
 Fugo, to put to flight.
 Gubernio, to govern.
 Gusto, to taste.
 Honoro, to honour.
 Jacto, to boast.
 Immolo, to sacrifice.
 Impero, to command.
 Incipio, to begin.
 Indico, to show.
 Instigo, to push on.
 Intro, to enter.
 Invito, to invite.
 Jubilo, to shout for joy.
 Juro, to swear.
 Laboro, to labour.
 Lacero, to tear.
 Latro, to bark.
 Lego, to send an embassy.
 Libo, to taste.
 Libero, to free.
 Ligo, to bind.
 Mando, to command.
 Meneoro, to tell.
 Migro, to remove.
 Muto, to change.
 Narro, to relate.
 Navigo, to sail.
 Nego, to deny.
 Nomino, to name.
 Nudo, to make bare.
 Numero, to count.
 Obsecro, to beseech.
 Odore, to perfume.
 Onero, to load.
 Opto, to wish.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

FIRST CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Indic.	Perf. Indic.	Supine.	Pres. Infin.
Amo.	amāvī,	amātum,	amāre, To love.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, love, do love, or am loving.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Amo, I love,	Amāmus, we love,
2. Amas, thou lovest,	Amatis, ye love,
3. Amat, he loves;	Amant, they love.
Imperfect, loved, did love, or was loving.	
1. Amābam, I loved,	Amābamus, we loved,
2. Amabas, thou lovedst,	Amabatis, ye loved,
3. Amabat, he loves;	Amabant, they loved.
Perfect, loved, have loved, or did love.	
1. Amāvī, I have loved,	Amāvimus, we have loved,
2. Amavisti, thou hast loved,	Amavistis, ye have loved,
3. Amavit, he has loved;	Amaverunt, v. — ēre, they have loved
Pluperfect, had loved.	
1. Amāvēram, I had loved,	Amāveramus, we had loved,
2. Amaveras, thou hadst loved,	Amaveratis, ye had loved,
3. Amaverat, he had loved;	Amaverant, they had loved.
Future, shall, or will love.	
1. Amābo, I shall love,	Amābimus, we shall love,
2. Amabis, thou shalt love,	Amabitis, ye shall love,
3. Amabit, he shall love;	Amabunt, they shall love.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, may, or can love.

1. Amem, I may love,	Amēmus, we may love,
2. Ames, thou mayest love,	Ametis, ye may love,
3. Amet, he may love;	Ament, they may love.
Imperfect, might, would, could, or should love.	
1. Amārem, I might love,	Amarēmus, we might love,
2. Amares, thou mightest love,	Amaretis, ye might love,
3. Amaret, he might love;	Amarent, they might love.
Perfect, may have loved.	
1. Amāverim, I may have loved,	Amāverimus, we may have loved,
2. Amaveris, thou mayest have loved,	Amaveritis, ye may have loved,
3. Amaverit, he may have loved;	Amaverint, they may have loved.
Pluperfect, might, would, could, or should have loved.	
1. Amāvissem, I might have loved,	Amāvissemus, we might have loved
2. Amavisses, thou mightest have loved,	Amavissetis, ye might have loved,
3. Amavisset, he might have loved;	Amavissent, they might have loved
Future, shall have loved.	
1. Amāvēro, I shall have loved,	Amāverimus, we shall have loved,
2. Amaveris, thou shalt have loved,	Amaveritis, ye shall have loved,
3. Amaverit, he shall have loved;	Amaverint, they shall have loved.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2. Ama, v. amāto, love thou,	Amāte v. amatote, love ye,
3. Amāto, let him love;	Amanto, let them love.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. Amāre, to love.	Perf. Amavisse, to have loved.
Fut. Esse amaturus, to be about to love,	Fuisse amaturus, to have been about to love.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. Amans, loving.	Fut. Amaturus, about to love.
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GERUNDS.

Aman-dum-di-do-dum-do, loving, of loving, &c.

SUPINES.

Former. Amātum, to love. Latter, Amatu, to love, or to be loved

QUESTIONS

ON

ADAM'S LATIN GRAMMAR;

SIMPLIFIED BY ALLEN FISK.

INTRODUCTION. (Page 67.)

What is grammar? Latin grammar?
What are the *rudiments* of grammar?
What does grammar treat?
What do sentences, words and syllables consist of?
What four things make up the whole subject of grammar?

LETTERS.

What is a letter? What is orthography?
What are letters in Latin?
What English letter is wanting in Latin?
What are letters divided?
What are vowels? How many consonants?
What is a vowel? What is a consonant?
What is a simple sound? What is an articulate?
What are consonants divided?
What is a *mute* so called? Which are the mutes?
What are semi-mutes? What is a semi-vowel?
What are the *liquids*? Why so called?
What are the mutes and semi-vowels distinguished?
What are the double consonants?
What is *x* made up of? What is said of *x*?
What letters are found only in Greek words?
What is *h*?

DIPHTHONGS.

What is a diphthong? a proper diphthong and an improper?
What is the proper; and the improper.
What proper which vowel is heard?
What do the ancients write these vowels?

SYLLABLES.

What is a syllable? How many syllables in a word?
What is the exception? Why?
What is a *monosyllable*? a *dissyllable*? a *polysyllable*?
What is affected in dividing words?
What are compound words divided?
What is a long syllable marked? how a short?
What is a circumflex accent marks a contraction.
What is 175 for the definition of *penult*, and *ante-penult* and page 182 for the accents, and learn the rules.

THREE RULES FOR ACCENTS.

What do dissyllables have the accents on the first.
What do penultimates always have the accent on?
What do penultimates throw the accent on the ante-penultimate.

WORDS.

What are words? What is etymology? or analogy?
What are the divisions of words?
What is the *figure* of words? What the *species*?
What is a simple word?
What is a compound word?
What is a primitive word? and a derivative?

The classes of words are called what?

PARTS OF SPEECH.

How many and what are the parts of speech?
Which declined? and undeclined?
When is a word said to be declined?
What is termination? What are accidents?
To what is *declension* applied? and conjugation?
Which part of speech has the English more than the Latin?
What is said of the want of the article?

NOUN.

What is a noun? Is the adjective properly called a noun? or a different part of speech?
Why have the adjective and noun been comprehended under the same general name?

SUBSTANTIVE.

What is a substantive or noun?
The division of names? Explain each?
What is a genus or kind?
May a proper name be used for a common?
What third class of nouns may be added?
What is number? The singular? plural?
Explain the masculine, feminine, neuter and common gender.
How are relations expressed in English?
How in Latin?
How is a Latin noun declined?
How many genders? Name them?
What cases? What are cases? Why so called?
What numbers?
What declensions? How distinguished?
What is the termination of the genitive singular in the first declension? In the second? In the third? The fourth? And the fifth?

GENERAL RULES OF DECLENSION.

Repeat the first general rule.
What is the second? The third? The fourth?
What cases are alike? In neuters? In all nouns?
What is the remark on Greek nouns?
How are the cases of Latin nouns expressed in English?
What is the sign of the nominative? genitive? dative? accusative? vocative? ablative?
Of what case is *of*, the sign? *to*? *for*? *with*? *in*? *by*? *O*?

GENDER.

Explain what is meant by gender.
How do grammarians distinguish genders?
What is the first general rule for gender?
What is the second? and the third?
Repeat the list of nouns of the common gender.
Which of these change their termination?
Which nouns that are applied to both sexes are always masculine? and which neuter? and which feminine?

What is the first observation? Give examples.
 What are these called?
 What is the second observation?
 What gender are the names of months, winds, rivers and mountains? Why? The exception?
 What gender are the names of countries, towns, trees and ships? Why? The first exception? the second exception? the third? the fourth?
 What is the third observation?
 What is meant by doubtful gender?
 What is meant by common gender?
 Does common gender apply to any nouns except the names of males and females?

FIRST DECLENSION. (See page 10.)

How do nouns of this declension end?
 How many terminations? What are they?
 How do Latin nouns end? What are the terminations of the different cases?
 Decline *musa*, without the English.
 Decline *musa*, a song, with the English.
 Decline *bona* good, in the same manner.
 Decline *bona musa*, a good song, with the English, singular and plural. Write it on the slate.
 How do you say a good song in Latin? nominative and accusative?
 of a good song? *songs?*
 to or for a good song? *songs?*
 O good song? *songs?*
 with a good song? *songs?*
 What case is *of a good song?* *to a good song?* *with,*
in, or by, a good song?
 Write on the slate the declension of the following words:
 atra cura, black care. (See page 11.)
 magna stella, a great star.
 pretiosa gemma, a precious jewel.
 with the English.
 How do you say, *with black cares?* *O great stars?*
of precious jewels?

EXCEPTIONS.

1. What nouns are masculine? Which neuter?
 2. What are the forms of the old genitive?
 The obsolete declension of these nouns was probably in this form:

<i>Ancient form.</i>	<i>Modern form, contracted.</i>
Nom. <i>Aula</i> ,	<i>Aula</i> ,
Gen. <i>Aulais</i> ,	<i>Aulais, Aulai, Aulæ</i> ,
Dat. <i>Aulai</i> ,	<i>Aulai or Aulæ</i> ,
<i>Aulaeni</i> ,	<i>Aulam</i> ,
<i>Aula</i> ,	<i>Aula</i> ,
<i>Aulac</i> ,	<i>Aulæ</i> ,
	<i>Plural.</i>
Nom. <i>Aulaes</i> ,	<i>Aulae, Aulæ</i> ,
Gen. <i>Aulaeum</i> , for euphony, <i>Aularum</i> ,	
Dat. <i>Aulaibus</i> ,	<i>Aulabus or Aulis</i> ,
Acc. <i>Aulaes</i> , contracted <i>Aulas</i> , &c.	

What does a circumflex accent mark? (Line 11, page 191.)

What illustration is here found? Ans. Gen. *Aulais*, like *familiis*, and *aulæ*. For what is *aulæ* contracted. Ans. For *aulæ*. What other proof of this old form remains? Ans. The dative and ablative plural of the nouns mentioned in the third exception? What are those nouns? How declined? Why so declined? How many nouns are mentioned in the third exception? What others may be added? Ans. *Socia* and *Domina*. Write the declension of *filia*, daughter, in full.

Decline *formosa*, beautiful, like *musa*. Decline *formosa filia*, with the English.

How do you say in Latin, a beautiful daughter? of a beautiful daughter? to a beautiful daughter?

How do you say, with or to beautiful daughters? Which terminations of the first declension are

Greek? What gender? Decline *Jeneas*. Has it any plural? Why not? (4th General rule.) How does the accusative vary? Decline *Ossa*. Where is *Ossa*? How is *Anchises* declined? Why does it want the plural? Decline *Penelope*. How many syllables has *Penelope*? Why? (Ans. 2d question under syllables.)

How are Greek nouns in *es* and *e* changed? Give examples. How is the genitive plural contracted? What marks a contraction?

N. B. A Geographical Exercise, on the names mentioned in the Grammar may be introduced with advantage.

SECOND DECLENSION. (Page 10.)

How do nouns of this declension end?
 How many terminations? Repeat them.
 How many of these are Latin terminations?
 How many Greek? Write an example of each.
 What is the rule for gender?
 What is the termination of the genitive? dat. and abl.? acc.? vocative? How many simple nouns in *ir*? and *ur*? What nouns lose *e* in the genitive? What is the example? Distinguish *liber*, bark, from *liber*, free, by the declension; by the quantity. How is *liber*, a book, pronounced? Ans. short *i*. How is *liber*, free, pronounced? Ans. long *i*. What examples in *us* and *um* are given? How are they declined? Write them. Write *bonus puer*, with the English in full.
 What is the nominative case? the genitive? and the other cases?
 What is the English of *bonus puer*?
 What is the Latin of a good boy? and so on through the cases in Latin and English.
 Decline and write *bonum donum*, *pulcher liber*, *bonus puer*, *doctus vir*, a learned man.

EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.

What nouns are feminine? To these what is added? Why? Other names of jewels and plants are what gender? What nouns are either masculine or feminine? What nouns are neuter? Which one masculine or neuter?

EXCEPTIONS IN DECLENSION.

What is the rule for the vocative of proper names in *ius*, with *filius* and *genius*? Decline *Deus*. What is the vocative of *Deus*? and of *meus*? How do other nouns in *ius* make the vocative? How do the poets make the vocative of nouns in *us*? Does this occur in prose? Explain the contraction of nouns in the genitive singular? and plural?

GREEK NOUNS.

What terminations of the second declension are Greek, and how are they changed? What terminations are contracted?
 How are nouns in *os* declined?
 How do some neuters make the genitive plural?

THIRD DECLENSION.

How many final letters in the termination of nouns of this declension? How many peculiar to this declension? Name them. Which are common to other declensions? Which are Greek?
 What are the terminations of the cases?
 How are nouns of this declension known?
 Decline the examples given on the 10th page.
 What case is *sermonis*? Why? What case is *sermoni*? Can you write this declension with the English? How do you say with speeches in Latin? of heads? to journeys? in seats? on rocks? with stones? Why does *iter* make *itineris* in the genitive? Ans. Because contracted from *itiner*.
 Decline *lenis sermo*, a mild speech. Write it.
 Decline *felix iter*, a happy journey. Write it.

RULES FOR THE GENDER AND THE GENITIVE.

What is the first rule for the gender? for the genitive?

What is the second rule? First exception of nouns in *io*? Without a body? With a body?

Second exception of nouns in *do* and *go*? Which are feminine? Which masculine? What gender is *cupido*?

What is the third exception? Decline the irregular nouns mentioned. What are the obsolete nominatives? Write the declension of *turbo*, a whirlwind, and *Turbo*, the name of a man.

What is the fourth exception? Write the declension of *Dido*, both ways.

N. B. All nouns should be declined *backward* as well as *forward*.

What is the third rule? Write the eight exceptions. What is said of *D*?

The fourth rule? Recite the four exceptions.

The fifth rule? How many nouns excepted?

The sixth rule? The first exception? What gender is *arbor*? What is the distinction between *luber*, a tree and a fruit? decline both.

What is the second exception?

What is said of nouns in *ter*? Decline *Jupiter*.

What is the gender of *linter*, a boat?

What is the seventh rule? The first exception?

Recite the note. What is the second exception?

What is the eighth rule? What is the first exception? The second exception? The third exception?

Decline *Dares* and *Achilles*, names of men.

What is the ninth rule? The first exception?

Explain the difference between Latin and Greek nouns in *nis*?

What is the second exception?

What gender is *semis*? (See also note under rule 7.)

How many doubtfully under the third exception?

What is the fourth exception? And the fifth?

What is the eleventh rule? The first exception?

The second exception? The third exception?

Decline *glomus*, *Venus*, *vetus*, *Edipus*, *Trupezus*, *tripus*.

What is the twelfth rule?

Thirteenth rule? Repeat all the nouns in *aes* and *aus*.

What are nouns in *aus*? How declined?

What is the fourteenth rule? and the five exceptions?

What is the fifteenth rule?

What is the sixteenth rule?

What gender are polysyllables in *es* and *ax*?

What nouns are added? What excepted?

What is the second exception? The third?

Repeat the fourth exception, and decline and write the words.

DATIVE SINGULAR.

How did the dative singular formerly end?

Examples.

ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR.

What nouns have *im*? What proper names of cities? of rivers? of Gods? How do these sometimes make the accusative?

What nouns have *em* or *im*?

How do Greek nouns form the accusative?

Repeat and write the five specifications.

ABLATIVE SINGULAR.

What nouns have *i* in the ablative? What *y* or *ye*?

NOMINATIVE PLURAL.

When does the nominative plural end in *es*? in *is*? in *a*?

GENITIVE PLURAL.

When do nouns make *ium* in the genitive plural, and

when *um*? Monosyllables in *us*? Polysyllables? Nouns in *es* and *is*, not increasing the genitive? Nouns ending in two consonants? which five excepted?

What is the third exception? Write the declension of *bos*, and contract it. Greek nouns? Which have the genitive in *on*?

Nouns which want the singular? Names of *feasts*? How do the poets contract this case? How lengthen?

DATIVE PLURAL.

How do Greek nouns in *a* form the dative plural? from what nominative?

How do the poets form the dative plural?

ACCUSATIVE PLURAL.

How do nouns which have *ium* in the genitive form the accusative plural?

If the accusative singular ends in *a*, how is the plural?

Decline and write Greek nouns through all cases.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

How do nouns of the fourth declension end?

Which are masculine? Which neuter, and which indeclinable? What are the terminations of the different cases?

How do you say of a *churriot*? to a *chariot*? with a *horn*? to *horns*? with *chariots*? of a *horn*?

What is the English of *cornum*? *curribus*? *currus*? *currus*? *cornua*? *cornibus*? *cornu*?

What nouns in *us* are feminine? Which vary in gender? and which in declension?

What declension is *Capricornus*? and the compounds of *manus*?

Decline *domus*, a house, with the English.

What gender? decline *pulchra*, beautiful, with *domus*. How do you say, a *beautiful house*? of a *beautiful house*? to a *beautiful house*? with *beautiful houses*? of *beautiful houses*? What is the English of *pulchras domus*? *pulchris domibus*?

What is the distinction between *domus* and *domi*?

What nouns make *ubus* in the dative, and ablative plural? and what *ihus*?

How is *Jesus* declined? write it.

To which declension did the nouns of this declension anciently belong? Write the old form.

What cases are contracted? How is the genitive in some writers? and the dative? and the genitive plural?

FIFTH DECLENSION.

How do nouns of the fifth declension end? What gender? Decline *res*, a thing. And *bona*, good. And *bona res*, a good thing. How do you say with *good things*?

What nouns are excepted in the gender? How do the poets make the genitive? and the dative?

How many nouns of the fifth declension?

To which declension did they formerly belong?

What cases are often wanting? How do these nouns end? How many in *es*? Which are they? How many in *ies*, not of this declension? Name them. Write the declension of *quies* and *requies*.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

How many classes of irregular nouns?

VARIABLE NOUNS.

How do nouns vary? What are heterogeneous nouns?

Repeat those which are masculine in the singular, and neuter in the plural. What are these supposed to be? What is understood?

What is the second division of the heterogeneous nouns?

What is the third? and the fourth? and the fifth? and the sixth?

Repeat the nouns under each division. What are heteroclites? Repeat them.

DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

How many ways are nouns defective?

Repeat the six ways, with examples, of nouns defective in cases.

Repeat the eight ways, with examples, of nouns defective in number. What means *castrum*? Of what noun is it the singular? and *literæ*?

REDUNDANT NOUNS.

Repeat the eight ways, with examples, of redundant nouns.

DIVISION OF NOUNS, &c.

What is a collective noun? a patronymic?

How do names of men end? and of women?

What is a patril or gentile noun?

What are patrils to be considered?

What is an abstract noun? What are concretes?

How do abstracts end? What is said of them?

What is a diminutive? Are more than one derived from the same primitive? Examples.

How do they end? Of what gender?

What is an ampliative? How do they end?

What is a verbal noun? What is said of them?

How do they end?

ADJECTIVES.

What is an adjective? Ans. A word which qualifies or specifies a noun.

Can an adjective make full sense by itself?

How are adjectives varied?

Of what declension are they? What exception?

What are the terminations of the genders? and cases? and numbers? Decline *bonus* and *tener*.

What compounds have this form? What letter is often dropped? Give the example. What has *dexter*?

What adjectives have the genitive in *ius*, and dative in *i*? What are these adjectives, except *totus*, called? How anciently declined? How is an adjective properly declined? How do we say a good man in Latin? a good woman? a good thing?

What words are here understood?

Of how many terminations are adjectives of the third declension?

Decline an adjective of one termination? of two terminations? of three terminations?

Repeat the two rules.

Exception 1. What adjectives have *e* in the ablative?

Exception 2. What others and what parts wanting?

What is the third exception? and the fourth?

Remarks.—What is the first? second? third? fourth? fifth? sixth? seventh? eighth? ninth?

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

How many classes? What are they called?

Repeat the cardinal? Which want the singular?

When is *unus* used in the plural?

Decline *duo* and *tres*. Decline *ambo*.

Which cardinal numbers are indeclinable?

Which are declined? How is *mille* used?

When used as a substantive, how declined?

When used as an adjective how? to express more than one thousand?

What are the ordinal numbers? Repeat them.

The distributive? and the numeral adverbs?

What are the multiplicative numbers?

What are the interrogative words? Which are indeclinable?

To these numerals what may be added?

COMPARISON.

What does comparison of adjectives express?

What adjectives are compared? How many degrees of comparison? Explain each.

How is the comparative formed? The superlative?

If the positive ends in *er*? Of what declension is the comparative? and the superlative?

IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.

Compare *bonus, malus, magnus, parvus, multus*.

For what is *major* contracted? Ans. *Ma(gn)ior*.

And *maximus*? Ans. *Magnissimus*.

Repeat and compare those that have *minus*.

Compare those that have the superlative irregular.

Compare the compounds in *dius*, &c.

Compare *nequam*.

Are all adjectives compared that are capable of having their signification increased?

Which want the positive? Which the comparative?

Which the superlative?

Supply the superlative of *juvenis* or *adolescens*. Of *senes*.

What other adjectives want the superlative?

What are only comparative?

What adjectives not compared at all?

How is the defect supplied?

Is this form used for regular adjectives?

PRONOUN.

What is a pronoun?

What do they serve to point out? They serve what else? Simple pronouns how many? Substantives how many? Adjectives how many?

What part of *ego* is wanting? How is *mihi* contracted? Write it. For what are *nostrum* and *vestrum* contracted?

What is the difference in the use of *nostrum vestrum* and *nostrum vestri*?

How are the English pronouns *he, she, it*, expressed in Latin? Distinguish *ille, iste, and hic*, and *is*.

What do *ille* and *iste* imply?

To what is *ipse* joined, and what force has it? Decline it.

What are the other pronouns? How declined?

How are *nostras, vestras, and cujas*, declined?

Distinguish *cujus* genitive, *cuius*, and *cujus*, nominative.

What does *meus* make in the vocative?

What has *qui* in the ablative? What is remarkable?

Explain the six classes of pronouns.

COMPOUND PRONOUNS

In how many ways are pronouns compounded?

Of what is *idem* compounded? How declined?

What pronouns are most frequently compounded?

How is *quis* placed in composition?

How is *qui*? Decline the first class. Decline *quis*.

What part of it is wanting? What is said of *quisquam*? What is said of the compound of *quis* in which *quis* is placed last? How do they make the feminine? Which are read separately?

Decline the second class.

What compounds have *quis* in the middle?

What are the compounds of *qui*? Decline them.

What have these compounds in the dative plural?

What has *quis* in comic writers? How is *quidam* declined? Distinguish *quod* and *quid*. Which are reckoned substantives, and why?

VERB.

What is a verb? Why called *the word* by way of eminence? How may a verb be distinguished?

Do we find the same word used as different parts of speech? How many classes of verbs with respect to their signification? Why?

What is an active verb? A passive? A neuter?

What is a transitive verb?
 Are any verbs used in two senses?
 What are substantive verbs?
 What is a participle? What a gerund? supine?
 How is a verb declined? How many voices? modes?
 tenses? numbers? persons? Define each.
 When is a verb said to be conjugated?

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

How many conjugations? How numbered? How distinguished? Exception?
 How are the different conjugations likewise distinguished?
 Recite the terminations of each mode and tense, active and passive.
 What is the observation on the imperative mode?
 Which tenses in the passive voice are compounded?
 Are the personal pronouns in Latin usually understood? Why?
 What however, should the learner be accustomed to do?
 What is the remark on the second person singular?

FORMATION OF VERBS.

How many principal parts? Name them.
 Repeat the verses. Exemplify.
 What other way of forming?
 When is a verb commonly said to be conjugated?
 What is the theme? What are the radical letters?
 What terminations? Exemplify.

SIGNIFICATION OF THE TENSES.

Which tenses express continuance of action?
 Which express complete action?
 How is past time expressed in the passive? Examples.
 How is the verb *sum* employed?
 When do we chiefly use this form?
 What is the first observation? the second? third?
 fourth? fifth? sixth?
 Exemplify the tenses of the infinitive mood.
 Of what is *scriptum iri* made up?
 How is the future infinitive sometimes expressed?
 What is the seventh observation?
 What is the note?

FORMATION OF THE PRETERITE AND SUPINE.

What is the first general rule?
 First exception? Second exception?
 Second general rule?

SPECIAL RULES.

First Conjugation.

What is the rule for the preterite and supine?
 Repeat the five exceptions?

Second Conjugation.

What is the rule?
 How neuter verbs?
 Which neuters regularly conjugated?
 Which active want the supine?
 Repeat the seven exceptions.

Third Conjugation.

What is the rule for verbs in *io*?
 When do the compounds of *facio* retain the *a*?
 When do they change it into *i*?
 How are the former conjugated? and how the latter?
 Which compounds of *facio* are of the first conjugation?
 Repeat the other verbs mentioned under this termination.
 How are verbs in *uo* conjugated?
 Repeat the two exceptions.
 Repeat the rules for verbs in *bo*, with the two exceptions.

Repeat the rule for each termination, with the exceptions.
 How are verbs of the fourth conjugation conjugated?
 Repeat the six exceptions.

DEPONENT AND COMMON VERBS.

What is a deponent verb? A common verb?
 What were deponent verbs of old? Why so called?
 How do they form the perfect participle?
 Conjugate *laetor*. Decline it with the English.
 Conjugate and decline *mercor*, *amplector* and *mentior*.

Are there any exceptions in the first conjugation?
 Conjugate the exceptions in the second conjugation.
 And in the third conjugation. And in the fourth conjugation.

What are irregular verbs?
 How many? Repeat them.
 Of what are *nolo* and *malō* compounds?
 How do you conjugate the compounds of *sum*?
 How is *prosum*, to do good, conjugated?
 Repeat the whole, with the English.
 Of what is *prosum* compounded?
 Decline it in full with the English, *I can* and *I am able*.

Decline *eo* with the English.
 How are the compounds of *eo* conjugated?
 What is said of the perfect?
 Conjugate *venio*. Of what is it compounded?
 What is said of *ambio*? How is *eo* often rendered?
 How is it used in the passive? How otherwise used?

How are *queo* and *nequeo* conjugated?
 What parts of them are wanting?
 Conjugate, decline with the English, and write the following verbs: *Volō, nolo, malo, fero, feror*, and the compounds of *fero*.
 How do most verbs become irregular? (1st obs.)
 For what is *nolo* contracted? *malo, fers, ferris*?
 Repeat the second observation.

Conjugate, decline, and write *finō*. Is it active or passive? Of what verb is it the passive? Always? What is the distinction? What do we find?

What verbs are added to irregulars?
 Repeat and conjugate the neuter passive verbs with *confido, diffido, mereo*.
 To these what may be referred? Repeat the three.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

What verbs are called defective? Preteritive verbs?
 Conjugate them. Instead of *odi* we say what? To these we add what? Repeat the sentence *furo*, to be mad, &c.
 What are the principal defective verbs? Decline them. What is the note?
 Explain the contractions of *sis, sillis, soles, capsis*.
 To what is *sodes* equivalent?

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

When is a verb called impersonal?
 What have they before them in English. Repeat the four, in the active and passive.
 Are they used in the imperative?
 What part is used instead?
 Repeat the five observations.

REDUNDANT VERBS.

What verbs are called redundant?
 Conjugate, decline, and write *lavo*. Of what conjugation is it?
 Repeat the five which are of the second and third.
 Repeat those which are of the third and fourth.
 What verb is of the second and fourth?
 Conjugate, decline, and write *Edo*. With what do several of its parts agree?

What verbs agree in the present, but are differently conjugated?
 Which have a different quantity?
 Which verbs agree in the preterite?
 Which verbs agree in the supine?
 Repeat the seven particulars of the obsolete conjugation.

DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION OF VERBS.

From what are verbs derived?
 What are denominative verbs? What imitative?
 Give examples.
 Name the three kinds of verbs derived from other verbs?
 What do frequentative verbs express? Of what conjugation are they? How formed?
 Have deponent verbs frequentatives?
 Give the examples of frequentatives irregularly formed?
 Give examples of frequentatives formed from other frequentatives.
 What is the remark on frequentatives?
 What are inceptive verbs? How formed from verbs?
 How from nouns? Of what kind are they? What conjugation? What do they want?
 What are desiderative verbs? How formed? Of what conjugation? What parts are wanting?
 What are diminutive verbs? What intensive?
 Name the four things with which verbs are compounded? What changes are made?

PARTICIPLE.

What is a participle? Why so called?
 How are participles declined?
 What do participles in *dus* import?
 How many participles have Latin verbs?
 What participles have not the Latins?
 How is this defect supplied?
 How many participles have neuter verbs?
 Have some neuter verbs participles of the perfect tense?
 What is the remark on neuter passive verbs?
 What is said of *ausus*?
 How many participles have deponent and common verbs? Give examples.
 What is the remark on perfect participles of deponent verbs?
 What is the remark on participles compounded with *in* signifying *not*? Explain the double sense and derivation of *incensus*, *infectus*, *invisus*, and *indictus*.
 When do participles become adjectives? Examples.
 May participles be used as nouns? What is understood?
 What is said of many words in *alus*, *itus*, *utus*?
 Explain verbal adjectives in *bundus*. How formed?
 What do they denote?

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

What are gerunds? How declined? What case wanting? What is the remark on the gerunds?
 Give examples. What change of letters?
 Supines have what signification? How may they be applied? What are their terminations?
 In what sense are the supines used?

ADVERBS.

What is an adverb? How many classes?
 How is the first class divided? How many fold are adverbs of place? Explain each, with examples.
 How many fold are adverbs of time? Explain each, with examples?
 How is the second class of adverbs divided?
 What do those called absolute denote?
 Explain the eleven kinds with examples.
 What do those adverbs which are called comparative denote?

Explain the seven kinds with examples.

DERIVATION, COMPARISON AND COMPOSITION OF ADVERBS.

From what are adverbs derived first?
 How do they end?
 From what second? What is said of these?
 What is the termination of those derived from the first and second declensions? and from the third?
 How is the neuter of adjectives taken? What is often understood? From what third? Examples.
 From what fourth? Examples. What are these last? From what fifth?
 What adverbs are compared?
 How does the positive end? and the comparative? and the superlative? What is the remark?
 How are adverbs compounded?
 Repeat the four observations.

PREPOSITION.

What is a preposition?
 How many govern the accusative? How many the ablative? Repeat them, with the English. Write them in order.
 How many govern either case? Why are prepositions so called? Which are put after?
 How are prepositions compounded? What signification do they retain? What four exceptions?
 What are the inseparable prepositions?
 What do they signify? Exemplify.

INTERJECTION.

What is an interjection? What sounds?
 What do they express?
 Exemplify the thirteen different kinds?
 What are the remarks?

CONJUNCTION.

What is a conjunction? What is its use?
 How many classes? Repeat them, with the examples given.
 Are the same words ever used as both adverbs and conjunctions? Give examples.
 What conjunctions stand first in a sentence? What second?
 Which may be used indifferently?
 What was the division?
 Which are the enclitics? Why so called?
 Repeat the example from Horace.
 When the enclitics are placed after a short syllable, do they affect pronunciation?
 Repeat the example from Ovid.

SENTENCES.

What is a sentence?
 What is syntax? What is the division of syntax?
 Define *concord*. Define *government*.
 Repeat the nine general principles of syntax.
 What is the first, second? &c.
 What is the division of sentences? Define each.
 What is there in a simple sentence?
 What is the subject? What is the attribute? Give the examples.

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

Of what is a compound sentence made up?
 What is it called? What is a period?
 What are members and clauses?
 Repeat the first observation.
 Repeat the second observation.
 By what means are sentences compounded? Give the example.
 How many are the concords? What is the first?
 What is the second? The third? The fourth?
 Repeat the first concord.
 What is the first rule? Repeat all the examples.
 To what else does this rule apply?

the first observation? The second? The third? The fourth?
 substantive ever understood? What then is the relative?
 adjective always?
 adjective ever supply the place of a substantive?
 substantive ever supply the place of an adjective?
 substantive is usually understood after the adjectives *primus, medius* &c.
 the adjective or substantive to be placed first?
 the substantive elegantly put first?
 the second concord?
 the second rule, with all the examples.
 the person are *ego* and *nos*? *tu* and *vos*? *ille*, &c.
 all other words?
 the nominative of the first and second permitted? When expressed?
 applies the place of the nominative?
 sometimes added? Why?
 does the infinitive often supply?
 what may a collective noun be joined?
 a collective noun is joined with a singular what does it express? And when joined a plural?
 the gender will be the plural adjectives when applied to collective nouns?
 the third concord?
 the third rule *cum omnibus exemplis*.
 the fourth rule.
 the ten observations *cum omnibus exemplis*.
 the relative always have an antecedent?
 when may it be considered?
 the relative is placed between two substantives of different genders?
 the relative comes after two words of different genders?
 the antecedent implied?
 the relative ever omitted?
 the case of the relative ever depend on the antecedent?
 said of the adjective pronouns?
 said of interrogative and indefinite adjectives?
 remarked of the translation of the relative?
 it construed?
 subjoined to the construction of the relative?
 the case is the answer? Examples.
 the meaning of the contraction *sc.*? Ans. *scire licet*, you may know or understand?
 the fifth rule, with all the examples.
 does this imply?
 verbs most frequently have the same case as the substantive as before them? First? Second?
 cases only are placed after these verbs?
 these verbs are placed between two substantives with which do they agree?
 the remark concerning the infinitive mood the verb *licet*?
 the poetic licences which are not to be used?
 the fourth concord?
 does the sixth rule regard?
 the sixth rule, with the examples.
 the seventh rule, and what does it regard?
 translation is expressed by the genitive?
 it elegantly turned?
 may the substantive be taken in an active or passive sense?
 the third observation?
 the active ever used for the genitive?
 the fifth observation?
 the genitive often rendered in English?

How are substantive pronouns governed?
 And how adjective pronouns?
 When a passive sense is expressed what do we use?
 What have the possessives *meus, tuus*, &c. after them in the genitive?
 When are the reciprocals *sui* and *seus* used?
 The eighth rule? The examples?
 How is the ablative here governed?
 Repeat the phrases in which the genitive only is used; and those in which the ablative only is used; and those in which both are used.
 Which occurs more frequently in prose?
 Repeat the four ways of phrasing the same sense of the words *vir præstans ingenium*.
 Describe the Greek construction. What is its name?
 What is understood? Give examples.
 What does the ninth rule regard?
 Repeat the ninth rule, with the examples.
 Is this manner of expression elegant?
 What do adjectives which thus govern the genitive generally signify?
 What are *plus* and *quid* thought to be?
 What do *nihil* and the neuter pronouns govern? and what not?
 What do plural adjectives of the neuter gender govern?
 What is the general remark?
 What is the tenth rule? Examples?
 What are *opus* and *usus*?
 What is understood to govern the ablative?
 Do they ever govern the genitive?
 Is *opus* ever used as an adjective?
 How is it elegantly used?
 With what is *opus* joined, and how is it often placed?

GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

What does the ninth rule regard?
 What is the ninth rule? Examples.
 Repeat the five classes of adjectives which govern the genitive? What other adjectives are added?
 How are verbals in *ns* used?
 What is the difference between *patiens algoris* and *algorem*?
 Do any of these vary their construction?
 How is the genitive governed? Do these adjectives contain the force of substantives?
 Twelfth rule? Examples?
 What is the meaning of partitives?
 To these add what?
 Partitives agree in gender with what?
 How is the genitive here governed?
 How are partitives otherwise construed?
 What case in the singular do partitives govern?
 When are comparatives used? When superlatives?
 What words are applied to two? What to three or more?
 What is the second case governed by adjectives?
 What does the thirteenth rule regard?
 What is the thirteenth rule? Examples.
 How otherwise may this rule be expressed?
 Repeat the nine classes of adjectives which belong to this rule. What is added?
 What do verbals in *ilis* and *dus* govern?
 Do any passive participles govern the dative?
 How are verbals in *dus* often construed? How perfect participles?
 Is the dative properly governed by adjectives?
 Have substantives ever a dative after them?
 What adjectives govern the dative or the genitive?
 What adjectives govern both cases?
 What do adjectives of usefulness or fitness govern?
 Have any of them a double construction?
 Repeat the three ways in which adjectives signifying affections of the mind are construed?
 How is *audiens* construed?

- How are adjectives, signifying motion or tendency to a thing, construed?
- What do *propius* and *proximus* govern?
- What does *idem* govern? What in prose? What would be improper? What do we likewise say?
- What is the third case governed by adjectives?
- The fourteenth rule? Examples.
- How is this ablative governed?
- What other case do *dignus*, *indignus*, &c. govern?
- What is said of *macte*?
- What does the fifteenth rule regard?
- What is the fifteenth rule? Examples.
- Which are construed with the genitive only?
- Which with the dative only?
- Which with the genitive more frequently?
- Which with the dative more frequently?
- Which with both promiscuously?
- Which with a preposition?
- Government of the Verb Sum.*
- What is the sixteenth rule? Examples.
- What words are excepted? Repeat the three observations.
- The seventeenth rule? Examples.
- This is more frequently used than what other construction?
- The eighteenth rule. Example.
- What other verbs have two datives after them?
- What are the three observations?
- The nineteenth rule? Examples.
- The twentieth rule? Examples.
- What is the sign of the ablative in English?
- What does the positive with *magis* govern?
- How is the ablative here governed?
- How otherwise may the comparative be construed?
- When is the conjunction *quam* elegantly suppressed?
- How is it elegantly placed?
- For what is *nihi* elegantly used?
- Is the comparative ever repeated?
- How is the relation of sameness or equality expressed?
- In what case is the defect or excess of measure put?
- What does the twenty-first rule regard?
- The twenty-first rule? Examples.
- What do adverbs qualify? Are they also joined to nouns?
- What is remarked of the position of the adverb?
- To what are two negatives equivalent?
- What chiefly deserves attention in adverbs?
- Which are joined to the positive? Which to the comparative?
- To what is *quam* joined? To what is *facile* joined?
- To what is *longe* joined? With what mood is *cum* joined? *Dum*? *Dum* and *donec*, for *usquedum*?
- Quoad* for *quamdum*, and *quoad* until?
- Postquam* or *posteaquam*? *Antequam*?
- Quasi*, *ceu*? &c.
- Utinam*, *o si*, *ut*?
- Quin* for *cur non*?
- What does the twenty-second rule regard?
- Repeat the twenty-second rule? Examples.
- Repeat the adverbs of time that govern the genitive.
- Repeat the adverbs of place that govern the genitive, and of quantity.
- What is said of *instar* and *ergo*?
- Why are these adjectives thought to govern the genitive?
- What is remarked of *pridie*? And what of *en* and *ecce*?
- In all these examples what is understood?
- What do derivative adverbs govern? Give the examples.
- What does the twenty-third rule regard?
- Repeat the rule, including all the prepositions which govern this case.
- Repeat the examples under each preposition, with the English.
- What is the English of *ad astra*?
- How do you say in Latin, *to the stars*? &c. &c.
- Write the examples.
- Is *ad* ever used adverbially?
- What is the English of *apud*? *ante*? &c.
- What are added to prepositions governing the accusative?
- What is the twenty-fourth rule?
- Repeat all the prepositions, with the English; and the examples?
- What is the English of *a patre*?
- How do you say in Latin, *from a father*?
- What is the English of *absque*? &c.
- Which preposition is placed after the noun? *Ana Tenus*. Any other? *Ana*. Sometimes *cum*, and then it is joined to the word which it governs?
- Does *tenus* ever govern any other case?
- What is added to prepositions governing the ablative?
- What is the twenty-fifth rule?
- Distinguish *in* governing the accusative and the ablative? Examples.
- What is the English of *sub*? *super*?
- When are prepositions reckoned adverbs? Examples.
- In these cases, what is implied?
- What other adverbs are construed with the accusative?
- Distinguish *a* and *e*, *ab* and *ex*. Examples.
- Are prepositions ever understood? Is the word *governed* ever understood? Examples of both.
- When is the latter more frequently the case?
- The twenty-sixth rule? Examples.
- How do you say, *O good man*? &c.
- The twenty-seventh rule? Examples.
- How do you say *ah me*? &c.
- Which interjections are joined with the vocative?
- Which with the accusative?
- What is the remark on interjections?
- What is understood in *heu me miserum*?
- The twenty-eighth rule? Examples, with the English.
- What is the first observation? The second? The third?
- The twenty-ninth rule? Examples.
- If the substantives are of different persons? genders?
- To what is this applicable?
- If the substantives signify things without life?
- What is the *genus*?
- What is the fourth observation? and the fifth?
- What is remarked after the fifth observation?
- What is the figure *syllipsis*? See page 166.
- The thirtieth rule? Examples with English.
- What is the remark on interrogatives? And *qui*?
- What is the note?
- When have *etsi*, *tametsi*, &c. the indicative, and when the subjunctive mood?
- What is said of correspondent conjunctions?
- When is *ut* elegantly omitted?
- How are *ut* and *quod* distinguished?
- When is *ut* taken in a negative sense?
- When is *ne* taken in a positive sense?
- What does the thirty-first rule regard?
- Repeat the thirty-first rule, with the examples.
- When do neuter verbs govern the accusative?
- And when have they an ablative?
- What is the second observation? The third? and the fourth?
- What does the thirty-second rule regard?
- Repeat it, with examples.
- What other verbs govern the genitive? Are they construed differently?
- How is the genitive after verbs really governed?
- Repeat the thirty-third rule, with examples.

- the thirty-fourth rule? What the thirty-
most verbs compounded with *super* gov-
the thirty-sixth rule? Repeat the five
added? What excepted?
the first observation? What the second?
what may be added?
fourth observation? and the fifth?
thirty-seventh rule? Examples.
first observation? and the second?
thirty-eighth rule? Examples.
eo and *indigeo* govern?
ablative here governed?
thirty-ninth rule? Examples.
added to these? What does *potior* gov-
sometimes what other case?
fortieth rule? Examples.
situation ever repeated? Which do not
trued only with the preposition?
it other prepositions? Do any govern
this rule take place?
subject of the forty-first rule? Re-
r manner is the infinitive governed?
ing word ever understood?
ive itself ever omitted?
he infinitive called by the ancients?
s does it supply the place of a noun?
ples.
nt construction is used?
nglish verbs may to be omitted?
be rendered in Latin? Give examples.
ter English, a house to let, or to be let?
subject of the forty-second rule? Re-
the example.
English sign?
e accusative depend upon?
rd observation. The fourth, the fifth.
rty-third rule? Examples.
sive participles often govern?
nus, and *pertusus*? Verbals in *bun-*
form a periphrasis?
elegantly construed with a participle in
nds construed? Examples.
rty-fourth rule with the examples.
this gerund import? What is often
? What is the forty-fifth rule? How
d in *di* governed?
l with the genitive plural?
le. The gerund in *do* of the dative?
re ever understood? Examples.
ever governed by verbs?
rule. The gerund in *dum* of the
governed by other prepositions?
depend upon and govern?
ule. The gerund in *do* of the ab-
is gerund resemble?
s may be turned into participles?
erunds, what case is used? Examples
itive, dative, and accusative. What
changed? What exception?
le. Supine in *um*? How elegantly
with *iri*?
put after any other verbs?
y the meaning of this *supine* be ex-
Fiftieth rule. Supine in *u*?
What is the first observation? The second? The
third?
Repeat the four circumstances.
Fifty-first rule. Price, in what case? What ex-
ceptions?
When the substantive is added?
How is the ablative governed?
Fifty-second rule. Manner and cause? How is this
ablative governed?
What is the ablative of concomitancy? What is
the adjunct?
When we express the matter of which a thing is
made?
Fifty-third rule. Measure or distance?
After what words is the accusative or ablative put?
How governed?
When we express the measure of more things
than one?
When is the genitive used? The accusative? The
ablative?
The excess or difference?
Fifty-fourth rule. Time? Time when? How
long?
Precise time? Continuance? Circumstances how
expressed?
The adverb *abhinc*?
Fifty-fifth rule. Verbs governing two cases? Ex-
amples.
Which are the verbs of accusing? What other
case have they after them? What is said of *cri-*
men and *caput*? Many verbs of accusing are
how construed?
What do they sometimes govern?
Fifty-sixth rule. Examples. Which are the verbs
of valuing?
Aestimo governs? *Equis* and *boni*? How is this
genitive governed?
Fifty-seventh rule. Repeat the examples.
How is this rule otherwise expressed? Examples.
How else are these verbs construed?
What is the second observation?
Verbs, signifying motion or tendency to a thing.
Is the accusative ever understood? What is said
of *to* in English?
Fifty-eighth rule. Examples.
Which are the verbs of asking? of teaching?
Celo? How otherwise are these verbs construed?
How is the accusative of the thing governed?
Fifty-ninth rule. Example.
Which are the verbs of loading? of binding? of un-
loading? loosing? depriving? clothing? un-
clothing?
How is the ablative governed? Expressed? or un-
derstood?
Do any of these verbs govern other cases?
Sixtieth rule. Examples.
Has the active ever three cases?
Passive verbs how construed?
Preposition when understood? How is *per* used?
What cases do passive verbs govern? *Videor*?
Induor, *amicior*? &c. Neuter verbs? Passive imper-
sonals, how applied?
What cases do they govern?
Sixty-first rule. Examples.
What verbs are used impersonally in the passive,
and what case do they govern? Examples.
When are *potest*, *capit*, &c. used impersonally?
What verbs are used both personally and imper-
sonally?
What is said of the pronoun *it*, and of the Latin
infinitive? Is the dative understood?
Sixty-second rule. Examples. The paragraph?
In what case do some think *mea*, *tua*, *sua*, &c. to be?
With what nominatives are *interest* and *refert*
joined?
With what adverbs are they construed?

- What other case do they take? Are they ever put absolutely?
- How is the genitive after the verbs *interest* and *refert* governed?
- Sixty-third rule. Examples? How is the genitive here governed?
- What may supply the place of the genitive?
- What is frequently understood?
- How are *miseret*, *pœnitet*, &c. used?
- With what is *miseret* joined?
- What is remarked of the preterites of these verbs?
- Sixty-fourth rule. Examples?
- Are these verbs ever used personally?
- With what case is *deest* construed?
- With what is *oportet* joined?
- What is the fourth observation?
- What is the note?
- Repeat the four circumstances of place. *At* or *in*? *To*? *From* or *by*?
- Sixty-fifth rule. Examples?
- What is the first observation? The second?
- Sixty-sixth rule. Examples?
- Repeat the first observation. What is the second observation?
- Sixty-seventh rule. Examples? Remark?
- Sixty-eighth rule. Examples? Repeat the six observations and the remark on *peto*?
- Sixty-ninth rule. Examples?
- Why is the case called *absolute*? What is the remark?
- The participles of deponent and common verbs?
- What is frequently understood?
- What must sometimes be supplied?
- What may be considered the substantive?
- Does the verb supply the place of a substantive?
- What is said of a substantive plural?
- How is the ablative absolute governed?
- Is the preposition ever expressed?
- How may the ablative absolute be rendered?
- How does the present participle end?
- What case in English is used independently?

APPENDIX TO SYNTAX.

It is recommended to the student, to read over carefully, the phrases from the 156th to the 166th page; a few at a time, until he can give, without hesitation, the English or the Latin of any one which may be required.

FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

- What is a figure? For what is it used?
- To how many may the figures of syntax be reduced? Repeat them. What do they respect?
1. What is *ellipsis*? Give the examples?
- What is the meaning of *scilicet*? Ans. *scilicet*, for *scire licet*, you may know; understand; supply.
- N. B. The *ellipsis* should always be supplied by the student.
- What is *Asyndeton*? *Enallage*? *Antipthesis*? *Hellenism*? *Synesis*?
- When is a style said to be elliptical or concise?
2. What is *Pleonasm*? *Polysyndeton*? *Hendiadys*? *Periphrasis*.
3. What is *Hyperbaton*? Explain the six sorts of this figure and give the Latin phrases. What is *Anastrophe*? *Hysteron proteron*? *Hypallage*? *Synchysis*? *Tmesis*? *Parenthesis*?

ANALYSIS AND TRANSLATION.

- From what arises the difficulty of translating?
- What advantage has the Latin over the English?
- Are inversions used in English? By whom chiefly?
- For what purpose?
- What rule is given for the order of words in translating?
- What is simple or natural order? Artificial or oratorical?
- What is said of Latin writers?
- What direction is given for rendering?
- In translating, what words are to be taken first? what next? then? lastly?
- What is to be supplied through the whole?
- If the sentence is compound? Example?
- Resolve it into its component parts.
- What is analogical analysis?
- Parse the sentence given in the words of the author.
- What is first? Ans. The Latin word. What second? Ans. The English. What third? Ans. Name the part of speech. If it is a noun, how is it parsed? Ans. Repeat the declension, gender, nom. and gen. cases, tell the case and agreement or government, and give the rule. If it is a verb, how is it parsed? Ans. What kind, the conjugation by number, repeat the principal parts; mood, tense, person, number, agreement and rule. What may be subjoined to this?

When a learner first begins to translate, what should he do? What afterwards? What will be necessary?

DIFFERENT KINDS OF STYLE.

- How many different kinds of style? Repeat them.
- What other characters of style?
- Explain the adaptation of style, and the style of different authors.
- What deserves particular attention?
- What is the first virtue of style? (*virtus orationis*.)
- What does this require? To what is each opposed? What things are to be attended to? Repeat and explain the three?
- What are the most common defects of style? (*vitia orationis*.)
- N. B. Let the learner repeat the Latin phrases as often as they occur.
- What is a *barbarism*? Examples.
- Solcism*? *Idiotism*? *Tautology*? *Bombast*? *Amphibology*?

FIGURES OF RHETORIC.

What are they? Their division? Tropes?

TROPES, OR FIGURES OF WORDS.

- What is a trope? The origin of tropes? Their foundation? What are the three principal?
- What is a *metaphor*? An *allegory*? An *enigma* or *riddle*? *proverbs* or *adages*?
- When are metaphors improper?
- Catachresis*? *Syllepsis*? *Metonymy*? Explain the six kinds.
- Metalepsis*? *Synecdoche*? Explain the three kinds.
- Antonomasia*? *Periphrasis*? *Irony*? *Sarcasm*? *Litotes*? *Antiphrasis*? *Euphemismus*? *Paraphrase*? *Onomatopœia*?
- What is difficult? needless? sufficient?
- Can all tropes be literally translated? How explained?

REPETITION OF WORDS.

- What are figures of words?
- Explain the figures following, namely, *Anaphora*, *Epistrophe*, *Symproche*, *Epanalepsis*, *Anadaplosis*, *Epanodos*, *Epizeuxis*, *Climax*, *Polyptoton*, *Synonyma*, *Expolitiu*, *Antanaclassis*, *Paronomasia*, *Homoiopoton*, *Homoioteleuton*.

FIGURES OF THOUGHT.

are the principal?

n with examples, Hyperbole, Prosopopoeia, strophe, Simile, Antithesis, Interrogation, Exclamation, Description, Emphasis, Epanarthosis, Ilepsis, Aparithmesis, Synathroismus, Climax, Transition, Suspensio, Concessio, Prolepsis, Anacoluthos, Licentia, Apostrophe, Sententia Maxim.

are the parts of a regular oration?

is the use of the introduction?

QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

s quantity? Prosody? Long and short? The of each? Common? Long or short by nature? Penult? Antepenult? Authority? s the remark on Latin pronunciation?

GENERAL RULES.

s the first rule?

s h in verse?

st exception? Example from Ovid?

ond exception? Pompei?

rd exception? What is said of Ilius? Unialius? Alterius? In Greek words?

ver the catalogue of short, long and common, tedly until the words are familiar.

s said of nouns in *eus*?

bject of *prosody* being of very great importance, it is recommended to commit to memory, *e rules and exceptions with the most particular care*, and also to—

the rules by numbers promiscuously—

the examples in the same manner—

the exceptions to the rules by number.

s accent? What is its use? Emphasis?

the rules for accent on page 191.

any are the accents?

s the effect of the acute? The grave? The inflex?

oes the circumflex mark? Ans. A contrac-

VERSE.

verse. Why so called?

What is the use of this division?

FEET.

any kinds? Repeat them?

oot is *omnes*? *Deus*? *Amans*? *Servus*? *ere*? &c. &c.

s the quantity of *o* in *omnes*? What rule?

s the quantity of *e* in *omnes*? What rule?

se questions be asked on every syllable of samples under *feet*.

SCANNING.

s scanning? What is a perfect verse called?

s syllable is wanting, what is it called?

here is a syllable too much?

s *Deposito*, or *clausula*?

HEXAMETER.

t does a Hexameter consist?

ther name has it?

s the feet?

the example?

nd mark it? Ans.

[quæ vël | lēm cala | mō pēr | mīsīt a | grēstī.

he feet? Ans. *Ludere*, dactyl; *quæ vel*,

ee; *lēm cala*, dactyl; *mō pēr*, spondee; *mi-*

dactyl; *grēstī*, spondee.

ule for each syllable? Ans. *Lu*, *u* is long

thority; *de*, *e* is short before *r*, Rule 25 of

n's Prosody, page 30 of Prof. Anthon's

ty; *re*, *e* is short, Rule 12 of this book;

s is long, being a diphthong, Rule 4: *Vel*, *e* is

long by position, Rule 2; *lem*, *e* is long by position; *cal*, *a* is short by authority; *a*, *a* is short by authority; *mo*, *o* is long, Rule 14, Exception 1; *per*, *e* is long by position, Rule 2; *mī*, *i* is long, Rules 21 and 5; *sit*, *i* is short, Rule 16; *a*, *a* is short, Rule 2, paragraph; *grēs*, *e* is long by position; *ti*, *i* is long, Rule 13.

Remark 1. When a student begins any poetic author, the first exercise should be scanning, in the full form above written; always repeating the rules, at first in full, and afterwards by number. This exercise should be continued until he is perfect; which will be in a short time, provided he is industrious, and depends on his own exertions, rather than his teacher. He should write out fairly, in a book, 100 lines or more, and at every recitation produce a hexameter verse or two, in which he is to regard *quantity* only, not *sense*. This is commonly called *nonsense verse*. This practice will lead him to compose in verse, and *sense* will soon succeed to *nonsense*.

Remark 2. It is best always to give a rule for the syllable under consideration, without regard to its position in the line; for instance, the final *i* of the above line, is long by the rule given, rather than by the paragraph under the 19th Rule, which should be given when a syllable otherwise *short* ends the line.

Remark 3. Many syllables may and ought to be traced to the Greek for their quantity, but when a student has no knowledge of Greek, he may say *by authority*, unless his teacher should specially direct him otherwise.

Scan the second line in the same manner, and all the lines given as examples.

How many syllables has a hexameter?

What is a *spondaic* line? When is this used?

What has it in the fourth place? What in the end?

When there is a syllable in the end superfluous?

What hexameters sound best?

What is esteemed a great beauty in hexameter?

Point out the *Echthyses* in the third and fourth lines. See page 185.

What deserves particular attention?

What is *Cæsura*? Repeat the various names of the *Cæsura*. Repeat the line which includes all the different species of *Cæsura*. What is the most common and beautiful *Cæsura*? And the *Cæsural* phrase? When the *Cæsura* falls on a syllable naturally short?

On what depends the chief melody of a hexameter verse? Without this what will the line be?

What is said of the Roman method of reading verse? What in modern times? By what are we directed? How should we read?

PENTAMETER.

What is Pentameter verse? Give examples? Scan these lines. How is this verse divided? Write the examples. How does it end?

ASCLEPIADEAN.

Describe it and give the example.

Describe and scan the other kinds, to No. 10.

The student should be able to name and scan any kind of verse without hesitation; otherwise he will be unable to read Horace.

From what are the names derived?

Name the other kinds of verse.

Give a particular account of Iambic verse. Name the different kinds?

FIGURES IN SCANNING.

What are figures of scanning? Repeat them.

Define *Synalapha*. Give an example. Is it ever neglected? In what does it seldom take place? Example?

What is said of long vowels and diphthongs? See *Prof. Anthon's Prosody*.
 What is *Ecthiipsis*? Example. What is the remark? Repeat the examples. What are these verses called? Why?
 What is *Synæresis*? What is it likewise called? Examples. What may be referred to this figure?
Duæresis? What is its form? Give examples.
Systole? *Diastole*? What may be subjoined?
 Define and give examples of 1. *Prosthesis*, *Epenthesis*, *Paragoge*. 2. *Aphæresis*, *Syncope*, *Apocope*. 3. *Metathesis*, *Antithesis*.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POEMS.

What is a poem? Explain the different kinds of poems.
 What is an Epithalamium? &c. &c.

COMBINATION OF VERSES.

What authors use Hexameters? Iambic or Trochaic?
 What authors combine different verses?
 When is an ode called Monocölos, or Monocölon? Dicölon? Tricölon? Dicölon distrophon?
 What is elegiac verse? By whom used?
 When is a poem called Dicölon tristrophon? Dicölon tetraströphon? Tricölon tristrophon? Tricölon tetraströphon? Carmen Horatianum? Strophe, stanza, or staff?
 What are the different kinds of verse used by Horace and Buchanan?

APPENDIX.

What is punctuation? What are points? Name and write them. Explain the use of each.
 What is the semi-period? Explain the other points and marks.
 How are capitals used?
 Explain the abbreviations mentioned.
 Should we write LL. D. or L. L. D.? Ans. LL. D. without a point between the two *ells*, because it is the abridged form of the plural number uniformly made by repeating the letter, as *Ms.* sing. *Mss.* plural. *Leg.* law; *Legg.* laws. *Cos.* consul; *Coss.* consuls. *P.* page; *pp.* pages. *M.* Monsieur; *MM.* Messieurs, and many others. LL. D. Legum Doctor, formerly was Doctor of both Laws; viz. the *canon* and the *civil* Law.
 Explain the Roman method of notation. What says Pliny? Explain the modern manner. Which is superior?
 Explain the division of the Roman months, and write out the table in full.
 Are the names of the months substantives or adjectives.

END OF THE GRAMMAR.

PARSING.

What is parsing? Ans. Parsing is the analysis of the words of a language.
 What? Where? Why? explained. The proper answer to these three words contains the whole subject of parsing, a practise which should commence with the first declension, and continue to the end of the classic course.
 What? *A—Noun*, declension, gender, nominative and genitive.
 Where? Dative singular (the case.)
 Why? Governed by— (the governing word.)
 What? An adjective of three terminations.
Us—a—um, where? In the dative sing. *fem.* agreeing with (the noun.)
 Why? The adjective agrees, &c.
 What? A verb active (or other) 1st. conjugation *o, ære, avi, atum*.
 Where? Indicative mode, tense, person, number, agreeing with its nominative (name it.)
 Why? Repeat the rule.
Example. *Scribo pulchras literas.*
Scribo (I write.) What? A verb active of the third conjugation, *scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptum*.
 Where? Indicative mode, present tense, first person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative *Ego* understood.
 (Why?) The verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person.
Pulchras (beautiful.) What? An adjective of three terminations, *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum*.
 (Where?) In the accusative plural, feminine gender, agreeing with *literas*.
 (Why?) The adjective agrees with its substantive in number, case, and gender.
Literas (letters.) See Grammar, page 87.
 (What?) A noun, first declension, feminine gender *litera, literarum*, in this sense, wants the singular.
 (Where?) In the accusative case, plural, governed by the active verb *scribo*.
 (Why?) By Rule 81. Repeat it.
 The participle should be parsed as a part of the verb. Say a participle, tense, voice, from the active verb *scribo* of the third conjugation; (the same form as before) and say participles become adjectives when they have no regard to time.
 A similar form may be observed throughout.
 Dr. Adams' form is different, and by some may be preferred. They both, however, contain the same specifications, and it is important that pupils should be taught to adhere to a particular form. Otherwise they will never know how to parse without being asked all the minute specifications, a practice which should be avoided as much as possible.

SYNOPSIS OF THE VERB *amo*, I LOVE.

		INDICATIVE MOOD, ACTIVE.			
		<i>he,</i>	<i>you,</i>	<i>we,</i>	<i>they,</i>
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>do.</i>	<i>am,</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>amur,</i>	<i>sunt.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>dist.</i>	<i>amā,</i>	<i>amā,</i>	<i>amāmur,</i>	<i>amānt.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>have.</i>	<i>amāvi,</i>	<i>amāsti,</i>	<i>amāvimus,</i>	<i>amāvērūt.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>had.</i>	<i>amāveram,</i>	<i>amāverās,</i>	<i>amāverāmus,</i>	<i>amāverāt.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>shall or will.</i>	<i>amābo,</i>	<i>amābis,</i>	<i>amābimus,</i>	<i>amābūt.</i>
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.					
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>may or can.</i>	<i>am,</i>	<i>es,</i>	<i>amur,</i>	<i>ent.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>might, could, &c.</i>	<i>amem,</i>	<i>amēs,</i>	<i>amemur,</i>	<i>arent.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>may have.</i>	<i>amērim,</i>	<i>amēris,</i>	<i>amērimus,</i>	<i>arent.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>might have.</i>	<i>amēissem,</i>	<i>amēisset,</i>	<i>amēissemus,</i>	<i>arent.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>shall have.</i>	<i>amēro,</i>	<i>amēris,</i>	<i>amērimus,</i>	<i>arent.</i>
IMPERATIVE MOOD, PASSIVE.					
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>am, eri, it, are.</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>eris vel are,</i>	<i>amini,</i>	<i>antur.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>uas.</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>amātur,</i>	<i>amāmini.</i>	<i>amantur.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>have been.</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>amatus vel fui,</i>	<i>amatus vel fuisset.</i>	<i>amatus vel fuerit.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>had been.</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>amatus eram vel fueram,</i>	<i>amatus vel fueratis,</i>	<i>amatus vel fueratis.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>shall or will be.</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>amātor,</i>	<i>amāmini,</i>	<i>amantur.</i>
SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.					
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>may or can be.</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>eris vel are,</i>	<i>amini,</i>	<i>entur.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>might, &c. be.</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>amētur,</i>	<i>amēmini.</i>	<i>arentur.</i>
<i>Perf.</i>	<i>may have been.</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>amatus vel fuerim,</i>	<i>amatus vel fueritis,</i>	<i>amatus vel fuerint.</i>
<i>Plup.</i>	<i>might have been.</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>amatus essem vel fuissem,</i>	<i>amatus vel fuissetis,</i>	<i>amatus vel fuissent.</i>
<i>Fut.</i>	<i>shall have been.</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>amatus fuero,</i>	<i>amatus fueritis,</i>	<i>fuerint.</i>
IMPERATIVE MOOD, ACTIVE.					
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>Do thou love,</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>ā vel alo,</i>	<i>āte vel alote,</i>	<i>ant.</i>
<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Be thou loved,</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>āto vel ātor,</i>	<i>amini,</i>	<i>antur.</i>
IMPERATIVE MOOD, PASSIVE.					
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>to love,</i>	<i>am am,</i>	<i>Perf. to have loved,</i>	<i>am amice.</i>	
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>to be loved,</i>	<i>am eri,</i>	<i>Perf. to have been loved,</i>	<i>am amicus esse vel fuisse.</i>	
PARTICIPLES.					
ACTIVE.					
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>loving.</i>	<i>am am,</i>	<i>Fut. about to love,</i>	<i>amurus.</i>	
GERUND.					
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>loving,</i>	<i>am amum.</i>	<i>Gen. of loving,</i>	<i>amici.</i>	<i>Perf. loved, amus.</i>
GERUND.					
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>loving,</i>	<i>am amum.</i>	<i>Gen. of loving,</i>	<i>amici.</i>	<i>Perf. loved, amus.</i>
GERUND.					
<i>Pres.</i>	<i>loving,</i>	<i>am amum.</i>	<i>Gen. of loving,</i>	<i>amici.</i>	<i>Perf. loved, amus.</i>

What is said of long vowels and diphthongs? See *Prof. Anthon's Prosody*.
 What is *Ecthlipsis*? Example. What is the remark? Repeat the examples. What are these verses called? Why?
 What is *Synæresis*? What is it likewise called? Examples. What may be referred to this figure?
Diæresis? What is its form? Give examples.
Systole? *Diastole*? What may be subjoined?
 Define and give examples of 1. *Prothesis*, *Epanthesis*, *Paragoge*. 2. *Apharesis*, *Syncope*, *Apocope*. 3. *Metathesis*, *Antithesis*.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POEMS.

What is a poem? Explain the different kinds of poems.
 What is an Epithalamium? &c. &c.

COMBINATION OF VERSES.

What authors use Hexameters? Iambic or Trochaic?
 What authors combine different verses?
 When is an ode called Monocölos, or Monocölon? Dicölon? Tricölon? Dicölon distrophon?
 What is elegiac verse? By whom used?
 When is a poem called Dicölon tristrophon? Dicölon tetraströphon? Tricölon tristrophon? Tricölon tetraströphon? Carmen Horatianum? Strophe, stanza, or staff?
 What are the different kinds of verse used by Horace and Buchanan?

APPENDIX.

What is punctuation? What are points? Name and write them. Explain the use of each.
 What is the semi-period? Explain the other points and marks.
 How are capitals used?
 Explain the abbreviations mentioned.
 Should we write L.L. D. or L. L. D.? Ans. L.L. D. without a point between the two *ells*, because it is the abridged form of the plural number uniformly made by repeating the letter, as *Ms.* sing. *Mss.* plural. *Leg.* law; *Legg.* laws. *Cos.* consul; *Coss.* consuls. *P.* page; *pp.* pages. *M.* Monsieur; *MM.* Messieurs, and many others. L.L. D. Legum Doctor, formerly was Doctor of both Laws; viz. the *canon* and the *civil* Law.
 Explain the Roman method of notation. What says Pliny? Explain the modern manner. Which is superior?
 Explain the division of the Roman months, and write out the table in full.
 Are the names of the months substantives or adjectives.

END OF THE GRAMMAR.

PARSING.

What is parsing? Ans. Parsing is the analysis of the words of a language.
 What? Where? Why? explained. The proper answer to these three words contains the whole subject of parsing, a practice which should commence with the first declension, and continue to the end of the classic course.
 What? *A—Noun*, declension, gender, nominative and genitive.
 Where? Dative singular (the case.)
 Why? Governed by— (the governing word.)
 What? An adjective of three terminations.
Us—a—um, where? In the dative sing. *sum* agreeing with (the noun.)
 Why? The adjective agrees, &c.
 What? A verb active (or other) 1st. conjugation, *are, avi, atum*.
 Where? Indicative mode, tense, person, number, agreeing with its nominative (name it.)
 Why? Repeat the rule.
Example. *Scribo pulchras literas.*
Scribo (I write.) What? A verb active of the third conjugation, *scribo, scribere, scripsi, scriptum*.
 Where? Indicative mode, present tense, first person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative *Ego* understood.
 (Why?) The verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person.
Pulchras (beautiful.) What? An adjective of three terminations, *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum*.
 (Where?) In the accusative plural, feminine gender, agreeing with *literas*.
 (Why?) The adjective agrees with its substantive in number, case, and gender.
Literas (letters.) See Grammar, page 87.
 (What?) A noun, first declension, feminine gender *litera, literarum*, in this sense, wants the singular.
 (Where?) In the accusative case, plural, governed by the active verb *scribo*.
 (Why?) By Rule 81. Repeat it.
 The participle should be parsed as a part of the verb. Say a participle, tense, voice, from the active verb *scribo* of the third conjugation; (the same form as before) and say participles become adjectives when they have no regard to time.
 A similar form may be observed throughout.
 Dr. Adams' form is different, and by some may be preferred. They both, however, contain the same specifications, and it is important that pupils should be taught to adhere to a particular form. Otherwise they will never know how to parse without being asked all the minute specifications, a practice which should be avoided as much as possible.

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SYNOPSIS OF THE VERB *A.M.O.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>I love,</i>	<i>they,</i>	<i>he,</i>	<i>we,</i>	<i>ye,</i>	<i>they,</i>
Pres. <i>am, ar', is, are.</i>	Am <i>o,</i>	as,	at,	amuz,	atiz,	ant,
Imp. <i>dix.</i>	Am <i>or,</i>	as vel are,	atur,	amur,	amini,	antur.
Imp. <i>dic.</i>	Am <i>abau,</i>	abaz,	abur,	abaur,	abatis,	abant.
Imp. <i>voat.</i>	Am <i>abar,</i>	abariz vel abariz,	abarur,	abaruz,	abarini,	abarantur.
Perf. <i>have.</i>	Am <i>avi,</i>	aviz,	avur,	avuz,	avizis,	avarent vel avere.
Perf. <i>have been.</i>	Am <i>atus sum vel fui,</i>	es vel fuisti,	ex vel fuit,	ati sumus vel fuimus,	estis vel fuistis,	sunt, fuerunt vel fuere.
Plup. <i>had.</i>	Am <i>averam,</i>	averas,	averal,	aviramuz,	avertis,	avertant.
Plup. <i>had been.</i>	Am <i>atus eram vel fueram,</i>	eras vel fueras,	erat vel fuerat,	ati eramus vel fueramuz,	eratis vel fueratis,	erant vel fuerant.
Fut. <i>shall or will.</i>	Am <i>abor,</i>	abis,	abit,	abimuz,	abitis,	abunt.
Fut. <i>shall or will be.</i>	Am <i>abor,</i>	abitis vel abero,	abitur,	abimur,	abimini,	abuntur.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	<i>et,</i>	<i>etis,</i>	<i>etis,</i>	<i>etis,</i>	<i>etis,</i>	<i>ent.</i>
Pres. <i>may or can.</i>	Am <i>em,</i>	emz vel ere,	etur,	emuz,	emini,	entur.
Pres. <i>may or can be.</i>	Am <i>er,</i>	erz vel ere,	etur,	emur,	emini,	arent.
Imp. <i>might, could, &c.</i>	Am <i>arem,</i>	arez,	areu,	aremuz,	aretiis,	arentur.
Imp. <i>might, &c. be.</i>	Am <i>averi,</i>	averis vel arere,	areu,	aremuz,	aremini,	avertur.
Perf. <i>may have.</i>	Am <i>avetim,</i>	avetis vel avetis,	avetur,	avetumuz,	avetini,	avertant.
Perf. <i>may have been.</i>	Am <i>atus sim vel fuim,</i>	sis vel fueris,	sit vel fuerit,	ati simus vel fuimuz,	atis vel fueritis,	sint el fuerint.
Plup. <i>might have.</i>	Am <i>avissem,</i>	aviset,	avisset,	avissimuz,	avissetis,	avissent.
Plup. <i>might have been.</i>	Am <i>atus essem vel fuissem,</i>	esses vel fuisses,	esset vel fuisset,	ati essemuz vel fuissimuz,	essetis vel fuissetis,	essent vel fuissent.
Fut. <i>shall have.</i>	Am <i>avero,</i>	avertis,	avertit,	avetimuz,	avertis,	avertant.
Fut. <i>shall have been.</i>	Am <i>atus fuero,</i>	fuertis,	fuertit,	ati fuertimuz,	fuertis,	fuertant.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

<i>Do thou love,</i>	Am	<i>â vel alic,</i>	<i>ato,</i>	<i>âto vel âtoze,</i>	<i>auto.</i>
<i>Be thou loved,</i>	Am	are vel ator,	ator,	amini,	antor.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. <i>to love,</i>	Am <i>are,</i>	Perf. <i>to have loved,</i>	Am <i>avise.</i>
Pres. <i>to be loved,</i>	Am <i>ari,</i>	Perf. <i>to have been loved,</i>	Am <i>atus esse vel fuisse.</i>
			Fut. <i>to be about to love, or to have been about to love,</i>
			Fut. <i>to be about to be loved,</i>
			Am <i>atum iri.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. <i>loving,</i>	Am <i>aus,</i>	Perf. <i>loved,</i>	atus.
			Fut. <i>about to love,</i>
			aturuz,
			Fut. <i>to be loved,</i>
			anduz.

GERUNDS.

Form. <i>loving,</i>	Am <i>andum.</i>	Gen. <i>of loving,</i>	andi,	Dat. <i>to loving,</i>	ando.	Acc. <i>loving,</i>	andum.	Abi. <i>with loving,</i>	ando.
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SUPINES.

Former, <i>to love,</i>	Am <i>atum,</i>	Latter, <i>to be loved,</i>	atu.
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SYNOPSIS OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Doc} \\ \text{Leg} \\ \text{Aud} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} o, \\ \text{do}, \\ o, \\ io, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} as, \\ es, \\ is, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} at, \\ et, \\ it, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} amus, \\ emus, \\ imus, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} atis, \\ etis, \\ itis, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ant. \\ ent. \\ unt. \end{array} \right\}$
<i>Imp.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Doc} \\ \text{Leg} \\ \text{Aud} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{a} \\ \bar{e} \\ \bar{o} \\ \bar{e} \end{array} \right\}$	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Perf.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Doc} \\ \text{Leg} \\ \text{Aud} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{a}v \\ u, \\ iv \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i, \\ isti, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} it, \\ imus, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} istis, \\ erunt, \text{vel } \bar{e}rc. \end{array} \right\}$		
<i>Plu.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Doc} \\ \text{Leg} \\ \text{Aud} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{a}v \\ u \\ iv \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{e}ram, \\ eras, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{e}rat, \\ eramus, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} eratis, \\ erant. \end{array} \right\}$		
<i>Fut.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Doc} \\ \text{Leg} \\ \text{Aud} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{a} \\ \bar{o} \\ i \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} bo, \\ bis, \\ am, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} bit, \\ bimus, \\ et, \\ emus, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} bitis, \\ bunt. \end{array} \right\}$		

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

<i>Pres.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Doc} \\ \text{Leg} \\ \text{Aud} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{e} \\ i \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{e}m, \\ am, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} es, \\ as, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} et, \\ at, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} emus, \\ amus, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} etis, \\ atis, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ent. \\ ant. \end{array} \right\}$
<i>Imp.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Doc} \\ \text{Leg} \\ \text{Aud} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{a} \\ \bar{e} \\ \bar{o} \\ i \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} rem, \\ res, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ret, \\ remus, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} retis, \\ rent. \end{array} \right\}$			
<i>Perf.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Doc} \\ \text{Leg} \\ \text{Aud} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{a}v \\ u \\ iv \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} erim, \\ eris, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} rit, \\ erimus, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} eritis, \\ erint. \end{array} \right\}$			
<i>Plu.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Doc} \\ \text{Leg} \\ \text{Aud} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{a}v \\ u \\ iv \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} issem, \\ isses, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} isset, \\ issemus, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} issetis, \\ issent. \end{array} \right\}$			
<i>Fut.</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Doc} \\ \text{Leg} \\ \text{Aud} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{a}v \\ u \\ iv \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ero, \\ eris, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} erit, \\ erimus, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} eritis, \\ erint. \end{array} \right\}$			

PASSIVE VOICE.

<i>Am loved,</i> <i>Am taught,</i> <i>Am read,</i> <i>Am heard,</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Doc} \\ \text{Leg} \\ \text{Aud} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} I \\ \text{or} \\ \text{eor} \\ \text{ior} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{a}, \\ \bar{e}, \\ \bar{o}, \\ i, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} thou, \\ ris \text{ vel } re, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} he, \\ tur, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} we, \\ mur, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ye, \\ mini, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} they. \\ ntur. \\ u \end{array} \right\}$
<i>was,</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Doc} \\ \text{Leg} \\ \text{Aud} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{a} \\ \bar{e} \\ \bar{o} \\ i\bar{e} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} bar, \\ batis \text{ vel } bare, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} batur, \\ bamur, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} bamin, \\ tantur. \end{array} \right\}$			
<i>have been,</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Doc} \\ \text{Lec} \\ \text{Aud} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{a} \\ i \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} tus sum \text{ vel } fui, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} es \text{ vel } fu- \\ isti, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} est \text{ vel } fuit, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ti sumus \text{ vel } fuimus, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ti estis \text{ vel } fuistis, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ti sunt fue- \\ runt \text{ vel } fuere. \end{array} \right\}$
<i>had been,</i>	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Am} \\ \text{Doc} \\ \text{Lec} \\ \text{Aud} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \bar{a} \\ i \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} tus eram \text{ vel } fueram, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} eras \text{ vel } fueras, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} erat \text{ vel } fuerat, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} ti eramus \text{ vel } fueramus, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} eratis \text{ vel } fueratis, \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} erant \text{ vel } fuerant. \end{array} \right\}$

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

1

FIRST CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>
Amor,	Amātus,	Amāri, to be loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, am loved.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1. Amor,	Amamur,
2. Amāris, v. Amāre,	Amamini,
3. Amatur;	Amantur.

Imperfect, was loved.

1. Amābar,	Amabamur,
2. Amābāris, v. Amābare,	Amabamini,
3. Amabatur;	Amabantur

Perfect, have been loved.

1. Amatus sum, v. fui,	Amati sumus, v. fuimus,
2. Amatus es, v. fuisti,	Amati estis, v. fuistis,
3. Amatus est, v. fuit;	Amati sunt, v. fuerunt, v. fuere.

Pluperfect, had been loved.

1. Amatus eram, v. fueram,	Amati eramus, v. fueramus,
2. Amatus eras, v. fueras,	Amati eratis, v. fueratis,
3. Amatus erat, v. fuerat;	Amati erant, v. fuerant.

Future, shall, or will be loved.

1. Amābor,	Amābimur,
2. Amāberis, v. Amābere,	Amabimini,
3. Amābitur;	Amabuntur.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, may, or can be loved.

1. Amer,	Amēmur,
2. Amēris, v. Amēre,	Amemini,
3. Amentur;	Amentur.

Imperfect, might, could, or should be loved

1. Amārer,	Amārēmur,
2. Amārēris, v. Amārere,	Amarēmini,
3. Amaretur;	Amarentur.

Perfect, may have been loved.

1. Amatus sim, v. fuerim,	Amati simus, v. fuerimus,
2. Amatus sis, v. fueris,	Amati sitis, v. fueritis,
3. Amatus sit, v. fuerit;	Amati sint, v. fuerint.

Pluperfect, might, would, could, or should have been loved.

1. Amatus essem, v. fuissem,	Amati essemus, v. fuissemus,
2. Amatus esses, v. fuisses,	Amati essetis, v. fuissetis,
3. Amatus esset, v. fuisset;	Amati essent, v. fuissent.

Future, shall have been loved.

1. Amatus fuero,	Amati fuerimus,
2. Amatus fueris,	Amati fueritis,
3. Amatus fuerit;	Amati fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2. Amāre, v. ator, be thou loved,	Amamini, be ye loved,
3. Amātor, let him be loved;	Amantor, let them be loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	Amāri, to be loved.
<i>Perf.</i>	Esse, v. fuisse amatus-a-um, to have been loved.
<i>Fut.</i>	Amātum iri, to be about to be loved.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Perf.</i>	Amatus-a-um, loved.
<i>Fut.</i>	Amandus-a-um, to be loved.

B

EXERCISES.

Orno, to deck.
Oro, to beg.
Paco, to subdue.
Paro, to prepare
Pecco, to sin.
Pio, to expiate
Placo, to appease
Porto, to carry.
Privo, to deprive.
Probo, to approve.
Pugno, to fight.
Puto, to think.
Rogo, to ask.
Saluto, to salute.
Sano, to heal.
Sedo, to allay.
Sibilo, to hiss.
Simulo, to pretend.
Specto, to behold.
Spero, to hope.
Susurro, to whisper.
Tolero, to bear.
Turbo, to disturb.
Velo, to cover.
Vigilo, to watch.
Violo, to violate.
Voco, to call.
Vulgo, to spread abroad.
Vulnero, to wound.

EXCEPTIONS

Do, to give.
Sto, to stand.
Lavo, to wash.
Poto, to drink.
Juvo, to help.
Cubo, to lie.
Domo, to subdue.
Sono, to sound.
Tono, to thunder.
Veto, to forbid.
Crepo, to make a noise.
Frico, to rub.
Seco, to cut.
Neco, to kill.
Mico, to glitter.

DEPONENT AND COMMON VERBS

Abominor, to abhor.
Adulor, to flatter.
Arbitror, to think.
Bacchor, to revel.
Conor, to endeavour.
Criminor, to blame.
Canctor, to delay.
Dominor, to rule.
Epulor, to feast.
Frustror, to disappoint.
Glorior, to boast.
Hortor, to encourage
Imitor, to imitate.
Luctor, to wrestle.
Machinor, to contrive.
Minor, to threaten.
Opinor, to think.
Osculor, to kiss.
Precor, to pray
Recordor, to remember.
Suspisor, to suspect.
Testor, to witness.
Veneror, to worship
Vener, to hunt.

What verbs agree in the present, but are differently conjugated?
 Which have a different quantity?
 Which verbs agree in the preterite?
 Which verbs agree in the supine?
 Repeat the seven particulars of the obsolete conjugation.

DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION OF VERBS.

From what are verbs derived?
 What are denominative verbs? What imitative?
 Give examples.
 Name the three kinds of verbs derived from other verbs?
 What do frequentative verbs express? Of what conjugation are they? How formed?
 Have deponent verbs frequentatives?
 Give the examples of frequentatives irregularly formed?
 Give examples of frequentatives formed from other frequentatives.
 What is the remark on frequentatives?
 What are inceptive verbs? How formed from verbs?
 How from nouns? Of what kind are they? What conjugation? What do they want?
 What are desiderative verbs? How formed? Of what conjugation? What parts are wanting?
 What are diminutive verbs? What intensive?
 Name the four things with which verbs are compounded? What changes are made?

PARTICIPLE.

What is a participle? Why so called?
 How are participles declined?
 What do participles in *dus* import?
 How many participles have Latin verbs?
 What participles have not the Latins?
 How is this defect supplied?
 How many participles have neuter verbs?
 Have some neuter verbs participles of the perfect tense?
 What is the remark on neuter passive verbs?
 What is said of *ausus*?
 How many participles have deponent and common verbs? Give examples.
 What is the remark on perfect participles of deponent verbs?
 What is the remark on participles compounded with *in* signifying *not*? Explain the double sense and derivation of *incensus*, *infectus*, *invisus*, and *indictus*.
 When do participles become adjectives? Examples.
 May participles be used as nouns? What is understood?
 What is said of many words in *alus*, *itus*, *utus*?
 Explain verbal adjectives in *bundus*. How formed?
 What do they denote?

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

What are gerunds? How declined? What case wanting? What is the remark on the gerunds?
 Give examples. What change of letters?
 Supines have what signification? How may they be applied? What are their terminations?
 In what sense are the supines used?

ADVERBS.

What is an adverb? How many classes?
 How is the first class divided? How many fold are adverbs of place? Explain each, with examples.
 How many fold are adverbs of time? Explain each, with examples?
 How is the second class of adverbs divided?
 What do those called absolute denote?
 Explain the eleven kinds with examples.
 What do those adverbs which are called comparative denote?

Explain the seven kinds with examples.

DERIVATION, COMPARISON AND COMPOSITION OF ADVERBS.

From what are adverbs derived first?
 How do they end?
 From what second? What is said of these?
 What is the termination of those derived from the first and second declensions? and from the third?
 How is the neuter of adjectives taken? What is often understood? From what third? Examples.
 From what fourth? Examples. What are these last? From what fifth?
 What adverbs are compared?
 How does the positive end? and the comparative? and the superlative? What is the remark?
 How are adverbs compounded?
 Repeat the four observations.

PREPOSITION.

What is a preposition?
 How many govern the accusative? How many the ablative? Repeat them, with the English. Write them in order.
 How many govern either case? Why are prepositions so called? Which are put after?
 How are prepositions compounded? What signification do they retain? What four exceptions?
 What are the inseparable prepositions?
 What do they signify? Exemplify.

INTERJECTION.

What is an interjection? What sounds?
 What do they express?
 Exemplify the thirteen different kinds?
 What are the remarks?

CONJUNCTION.

What is a conjunction? What is its use?
 How many classes? Repeat them, with the examples given.
 Are the same words ever used as both adverbs and conjunctions? Give examples.
 What conjunctions stand first in a sentence? What second?
 Which may be used indifferently?
 What was the division?
 Which are the enclitics? Why so called?
 Repeat the example from Horace.
 When the enclitics are placed after a short syllable, do they affect pronunciation?
 Repeat the example from Ovid.

SENTENCES.

What is a sentence?
 What is syntax? What is the division of syntax?
 Define *concord*. Define *government*.
 Repeat the nine general principles of syntax.
 What is the first, second? &c.
 What is the division of sentences? Define each.
 What is there in a simple sentence?
 What is the subject? What is the attribute? Give the examples.

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

Of what is a compound sentence made up?
 What is it called? What is a period?
 What are members and clauses?
 Repeat the first observation.
 Repeat the second observation.
 By what means are sentences compounded? Give the example.
 How many are the concords? What is the first?
 What is the second? The third? The fourth?
 Repeat the first concord.
 What is the first rule? Repeat all the examples.
 To what else does this rule apply?

- What is the first observation? The second? The third? The fourth?
 Is the substantive ever understood? What then is the adjective? Always?
 Does an adjective ever supply the place of a substantive?
 Does a substantive ever supply the place of an adjective?
 What substantive is usually understood after the adjectives *primus, medius*? &c.
 Ought the adjective or substantive to be placed first in Latin?
 When is the substantive elegantly put first?
 What is the second concord?
 Repeat the second rule, with all the examples.
 Of what person are *ego* and *nos*? *tu* and *vos*? *ille*, and all other words?
 When is the nominative of the first and second person omitted? When expressed?
 What supplies the place of the nominative?
 What is sometimes added? Why?
 What does the infinitive often supply?
 With what may a collective noun be joined?
 When a collective noun is joined with a singular verb, what does it express? And when joined with a plural?
 Of what gender will be the plural adjectives when joined to collective nouns?
 What is the third concord?
 Repeat the third rule *cum omnibus exemplis*.
 Repeat the fourth rule.
 Repeat the ten observations *cum omnibus exemplis*.
 Must the relative always have an antecedent?
 What then may it be considered?
 When the relative is placed between two substantives of different genders?
 When the relative comes after two words of different persons?
 How is the antecedent implied?
 Is the relative ever omitted?
 Does the case of the relative ever depend on the antecedent?
 What is said of the adjective pronouns?
 What is said of interrogative and indefinite adjectives?
 What is remarked of the translation of the relative?
 How is it construed?
 What is subjoined to the construction of the relative?
 In what case is the answer? Examples.
 What is the meaning of the contraction *sc.*? Ans. *scilicet* for *scire licet*, you may know or understand.
 Repeat the fifth rule, with all the examples.
 What does this imply?
 What verbs most frequently have the same case after them as before them? First? Second?
 What cases only are placed after these verbs?
 When these verbs are placed between two nominatives, with which do they agree?
 What is the remark concerning the infinitive mood and the verb *licet*?
 Explain the poetic licences which are not to be used in prose.
 What is the fourth concord?
 What does the sixth rule regard?
 Repeat the sixth rule, with the examples.
 What is the seventh rule, and what does it regard?
 What relation is expressed by the genitive?
 How is it elegantly turned?
 When may the substantive be taken in an active and a passive sense?
 What is the third observation?
 Is the dative ever used for the genitive?
 What is the fifth observation?
 How is the genitive often rendered in English?
- How are substantive pronouns governed?
 And how adjective pronouns?
 When a passive sense is expressed what do we use?
 What have the possessives *meus, tuus*, &c. after them in the genitive?
 When are the reciprocals *sui* and *suus* used?
 The eighth rule? The examples?
 How is the ablative here governed?
 Repeat the phrases in which the genitive only is used; and those in which the ablative only is used; and those in which both are used.
 Which occurs more frequently in prose?
 Repeat the four ways of phrasing the same sense of the words *vir præstans ingenium*.
 Describe the Greek construction. What is its name?
 What is understood? Give examples.
 What does the ninth rule regard?
 Repeat the ninth rule, with the examples.
 Is this manner of expression elegant?
 What do adjectives which thus govern the genitive generally signify?
 What are *plus* and *quid* thought to be?
 What do *nihil* and the neuter pronouns govern? and what not?
 What do plural adjectives of the neuter gender govern?
 What is the general remark?
 What is the tenth rule? Examples?
 What are *opus* and *usus*?
 What is understood to govern the ablative?
 Do they ever govern the genitive?
 Is *opus* ever used as an adjective?
 How is it elegantly used?
 With what is *opus* joined, and how is it often placed?

GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

- What does the ninth rule regard?
 What is the ninth rule? Examples.
 Repeat the five classes of adjectives which govern the genitive? What other adjectives are added?
 How are verbals in *ns* used?
 What is the difference between *patiens alioris* and *aliorum*?
 Do any of these vary their construction?
 How is the genitive governed? Do these adjectives contain the force of substantives?
 Twelfth rule? Examples?
 What is the meaning of partitives?
 To these add what?
 Partitives agree in gender with what?
 How is the genitive here governed?
 How are partitives otherwise construed?
 What case in the singular do partitives govern?
 When are comparatives used? When superlatives?
 What words are applied to two? What to three or more?
 What is the second case governed by adjectives?
 What does the thirteenth rule regard?
 What is the thirteenth rule? Examples.
 How otherwise may this rule be expressed?
 Repeat the nine classes of adjectives which belong to this rule. What is added?
 What do verbals in *bilis* and *dus* govern?
 Do any passive participles govern the dative?
 How are verbals in *dus* often construed? How perfect participles;
 Is the dative properly governed by adjectives?
 Have substantives ever a dative after them?
 What adjectives govern the dative or the genitive?
 What adjectives govern both cases?
 What do adjectives of usefulness or fitness govern?
 Have any of them a double construction?
 Repeat the three ways in which adjectives signifying affections of the mind are construed?
 How is *audiens* construed?

- How are adjectives, signifying motion or tendency to a thing, construed?
- What do *propius* and *proximus* govern?
- What does *idem* govern? What in prose? What would be improper? What do we likewise say?
- What is the third case governed by adjectives?
- The fourteenth rule? Examples.
- How is this ablative governed?
- What other case do *dignus*, *indignus*, &c. govern?
- What is said of *macte*?
- What does the fifteenth rule regard?
- What is the fifteenth rule? Examples.
- Which are construed with the genitive only?
- Which with the dative only?
- Which with the genitive more frequently?
- Which with the dative more frequently?
- Which with both promiscuously?
- Which with a preposition?
- Government of the Verb Sum.*
- What is the sixteenth rule? Examples.
- What words are excepted? Repeat the three observations.
- The seventeenth rule? Examples.
- This is more frequently used than what other construction?
- The eighteenth rule. Example.
- What other verbs have two datives after them?
- What are the three observations?
- The nineteenth rule? Examples.
- The twentieth rule? Examples.
- What is the sign of the ablative in English?
- What does the positive with *magis* govern?
- How is the ablative here governed?
- How otherwise may the comparative be construed?
- When is the conjunction *quam* elegantly suppressed?
- How is it elegantly placed?
- For what is *nil* elegantly used?
- Is the comparative ever repeated?
- How is the relation of sameness or equality expressed?
- In what case is the defect or excess of measure put?
- What does the twenty-first rule regard?
- The twenty-first rule? Examples.
- What do adverbs qualify? Are they also joined to nouns?
- What is remarked of the position of the adverb?
- To what are two negatives equivalent?
- What chiefly deserves attention in adverbs?
- Which are joined to the positive? Which to the comparative?
- To what is *quam* joined? To what is *facile* joined?
- To what is *longe* joined? With what mood is *cum* joined? *Dum*? *Dum* and *donec*, for *usquedum*?
- Quoad* for *quandiu*, and *quoad* until?
- Postquam* or *posteaquam*? *Antequam*?
- Quasi*, *ceu*? &c.
- Utinam*, *o si*, *ut*?
- Quin* for *cur non*?
- What does the twenty-second rule regard?
- Repeat the twenty-second rule? Examples.
- Repeat the adverbs of time that govern the genitive.
- Repeat the adverbs of place that govern the genitive, and of quantity.
- What is said of *instar* and *ergo*?
- Why are these adjectives thought to govern the genitive?
- What is remarked of *pridie*? And what of *en* and *ecce*?
- In all these examples what is understood?
- What do derivative adverbs govern? Give the examples.
- What does the twenty-third rule regard?
- Repeat the rule, including all the prepositions which govern this case.
- Repeat the examples under each preposition, with the English.
- What is the English of *ad astra*?
- How do you say in Latin, *to the stars*? &c. &c.
- Write the examples.
- Is *ad* ever used adverbially?
- What is the English of *apud*? *ante*? &c.
- What are added to prepositions governing the accusative?
- What is the twenty-fourth rule?
- Repeat all the prepositions, with the English; and the examples?
- What is the English of *a patre*?
- How do you say in Latin, *from a father*?
- What is the English of *absque*? &c.
- Which preposition is placed after the noun? *Ana*.
- Tenus*. Any other? *Ans*. Sometimes *cum*, and then it is joined to the word which it governs?
- Does *tenus* ever govern any other case?
- What is added to prepositions governing the ablative?
- What is the twenty-fifth rule?
- Distinguish *in* governing the accusative and the ablative? Examples.
- What is the English of *sub*? *super*?
- When are prepositions reckoned adverbs? Examples.
- In these cases, what is implied?
- What other adverbs are construed with the accusative?
- Distinguish *a* and *e*, *ab* and *ex*. Examples.
- Are prepositions ever understood? Is the word governed ever understood? Examples of both.
- When is the latter more frequently the case?
- The twenty-sixth rule? Examples.
- How do you say, *O good man*? &c.
- The twenty-seventh rule? Examples.
- How do you say *ah me*? &c.
- Which interjections are joined with the vocative?
- Which with the accusative?
- What is the remark on interjections?
- What is understood in *heu me miserum*?
- The twenty-eighth rule? Examples, with the English.
- What is the first observation? The second? The third?
- The twenty-ninth rule? Examples.
- If the substantives are of different persons? genders?
- To what is this applicable?
- If the substantives signify things without life?
- What is the *genus*?
- What is the fourth observation? and the fifth?
- What is remarked after the fifth observation?
- What is the figure *syllipsis*? See page 166.
- The thirtieth rule? Examples with English.
- What is the remark on interrogatives? And *qui*?
- What is the note?
- When have *etsi*, *tametsi*, &c. the indicative, and when the subjunctive mood?
- What is said of correspondent conjunctions?
- When is *ut* elegantly omitted?
- How are *ut* and *quod* distinguished?
- When is *ut* taken in a negative sense?
- When is *ne* taken in a positive sense?
- What does the thirty-first rule regard?
- Repeat the thirty-first rule, with the examples.
- When do neuter verbs govern the accusative?
- And when have they an ablative?
- What is the second observation? The third? and the fourth?
- What does the thirty-second rule regard?
- Repeat it, with examples.
- What other verbs govern the genitive? Are they construed differently?
- How is the genitive after verbs really governed?
- Repeat the thirty-third rule, with examples.

- the thirty-fourth rule? What the thirty-fourth rule? What the thirty-fourth rule?
- most verbs compounded with *super* governed?
- the thirty-sixth rule? Repeat the fifth rule?
- added? What excepted?
- the first observation? What the second?
- what may be added?
- the fourth observation? and the fifth?
- the thirty-seventh rule? Examples.
- the first observation? and the second?
- the thirty-eighth rule? Examples.
- pro* and *indeo* governed?
- ablative here governed?
- the thirty-ninth rule? Examples.
- added to these? What does *potior* govern?
- sometimes what other case?
- the fortieth rule? Examples.
- situation ever repeated? Which do not?
- construed only with the preposition?
- with other prepositions? Do any govern?
- this rule take place?
- the subject of the forty-first rule? Repeat the rule?
- in what manner is the infinitive governed?
- governing word ever understood?
- ever itself ever omitted?
- the infinitive called by the ancients?
- does it supply the place of a noun?
- examples.
- what construction is used?
- English verbs may *to* be omitted?
- be rendered in Latin? Give examples.
- after English, a house to let, or to be let?
- subject of the forty-second rule? Repeat the example.
- English sign?
- the accusative depend upon?
- third observation. The fourth, the fifth.
- the forty-third rule? Examples.
- active participles often govern?
- visus*, and *pertusus*? Verbs in *bun-*
- do form a periphrasis?
- legantly construed with a participle in
- verbs construed? Examples.
- the forty-fourth rule with the examples.
- this gerund import? What is often
- !? What is the forty-fifth rule? How
- is it in *de* governed?
- with the genitive plural?
- rule. The gerund in *de* of the dative?
- ever understood? Examples.
- ever governed by verbs?
- the rule. The gerund in *dum* of the
- governed by other prepositions?
- depend upon and govern?
- rule. The gerund in *de* of the ab-
- lative gerund resemble?
- verbs may be turned into participles?
- gerunds, what case is used? Examples
- itive, dative, and accusative. What
- is changed? What exception?
- rule. Supine in *um*? How elegantly
- with *iri*?
- put after any other verbs?
- the meaning of this *supine* be ex-
- Fiftieth rule. Supine in *u*?
- What is the first observation? The second? The
- third?
- Repeat the four circumstances.
- Fifty-first rule. Price, in what case? What ex-
- ceptions?
- When the substantive is added?
- How is the ablative governed?
- Fifty-second rule. Manner and cause? How is this
- ablative governed?
- What is the ablative of concomitancy? What is
- the adjunct?
- When we express the matter of which a thing is
- made?
- Fifty-third rule. Measure or distance?
- After what words is the accusative or ablative put?
- How governed?
- When we express the measure of more things
- than one?
- When is the genitive used? The accusative? The
- ablative?
- The excess or difference?
- Fifty-fourth rule. Time? Time when? How
- long?
- Precise time? Continuance? Circumstances how
- expressed?
- The adverb *abhinc*?
- Fifty-fifth rule. Verbs governing two cases? Ex-
- amples.
- Which are the verbs of accusing? What other
- case have they after them? What is said of *crimen*
- and *caput*? Many verbs of accusing are
- how construed?
- What do they sometimes govern?
- Fifty-sixth rule. Examples. Which are the verbs
- of valuing?
- Aestimo* governs? *Equi* and *boni*? How is this
- genitive governed?
- Fifty-seventh rule. Repeat the examples.
- How is this rule otherwise expressed? Examples.
- How else are these verbs construed?
- What is the second observation?
- Verbs, signifying motion or tendency to a thing.
- Is the accusative ever understood? What is said
- of *to* in English?
- Fifty-eighth rule. Examples.
- Which are the verbs of asking? of teaching?
- Celo*? How otherwise are these verbs construed?
- How is the accusative of the thing governed?
- Fifty-ninth rule. Example.
- Which are the verbs of loading? of binding? of un-
- loading? of loosing? depriving? clothing? un-
- clothing?
- How is the ablative governed? Expressed? or un-
- derstood?
- Do any of these verbs govern other cases?
- Sixtieth rule. Examples.
- Has the active ever three cases?
- Passive verbs how construed?
- Preposition when understood? How is *per* used?
- What cases do passive verbs govern? *Videor*?
- Induor, amior*? &c. Neuter verbs? Passive imper-
- sonals, how applied?
- What cases do they govern?
- Sixty-first rule. Examples.
- What verbs are used impersonally in the passive,
- and what case do they govern? Examples.
- When are *potest, capit*, &c. used impersonally?
- What verbs are used both personally and imper-
- sonally?
- What is said of the pronoun *it*, and of the Latin
- infinitive? Is the dative understood?
- Sixty-second rule. Examples. The paragraph?
- In what case do some think *mea, tua, sua*, &c. to be?
- With what nominatives are *interest* and *refert*
- joined?
- With what adverbs are they construed?

What other case do they take? Are they ever put absolutely?
 How is the genitive after the verbs *interest* and *refert* governed?
 Sixty-third rule. Examples? How is the genitive here governed?
 What may supply the place of the genitive?
 What is frequently understood?
 How are *miseret*, *penitet*, &c. used?
 With what is *miseret* joined?
 What is remarked of the preterites of these verbs?
 Sixty-fourth rule. Examples?
 Are these verbs ever used personally?
 With what case is *deceat* construed?
 With what is *oportet* joined?
 What is the fourth observation?
 What is the note?
 Repeat the four circumstances of place. *At* or *in*?
To? *From* or *by*?
 Sixty-fifth rule. Examples?
 What is the first observation? The second?

Sixty-sixth rule. Examples?
 Repeat the first observation. What is the second observation?
 Sixty-seventh rule. Examples? Remark?
 Sixty-eighth rule. Examples? Repeat the six observations and the remark on *peto*?
 Sixty-ninth rule. Examples?
 Why is the case called *absolute*? What is the remark?
 The participles of deponent and common verbs?
 What is frequently understood?
 What must sometimes be supplied?
 What may be considered the substantive?
 Does the verb supply the place of a substantive?
 What is said of a substantive plural?
 How is the ablative absolute governed?
 Is the preposition ever expressed?
 How may the ablative absolute be rendered?
 How does the present participle end?
 What case in English is used independently?

APPENDIX TO SYNTAX.

It is recommended to the student, to read over carefully, the phrases from the 156th to the 166th page; a few at a time, until he can give, without hesitation, the English or the Latin of any one which may be required.

FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

What is a figure? For what is it used?
 To how many may the figures of syntax be reduced? Repeat them. What do they respect?
 1. What is *ellipsis*? Give the examples?
 What is the meaning of *scilicet*? Ans. *scilicet*, for *scire licet*, you may know; understand; supply.
 N. B. *The ellipsis should always be supplied by the student.*
 What is *Asyndeton*? *Enallage*? *Antipthesis*? *Hellenism*? *Synesis*?
 When is a style said to be elliptical or concise?
 2. What is *Pleonasm*? *Polysyndeton*? *Hendiadys*? *Periphrasis*.
 3. What is *Hyperbaton*? Explain the six sorts of this figure and give the Latin phrases. What is *Anastrophe*? *Hysteron proteron*? *Hypallage*? *Synchysis*? *Tmesis*? *Parenthesis*?

ANALYSIS AND TRANSLATION.

From what arises the difficulty of translating?
 What advantage has the Latin over the English?
 Are inversions used in English? By whom chiefly?
 For what purpose?
 What rule is given for the order of words in translating?
 What is simple or natural order? Artificial or oratorical?
 What is said of Latin writers?
 What direction is given for rendering?
 In translating, what words are to be taken first? what next? then? lastly?
 What is to be supplied through the whole?
 If the sentence is compound? Example?
 Resolve it into its component parts.
 What is analogical analysis?
 Parse the sentence given in the words of the author.
 What is first? Ans. The Latin word. What second? Ans. The English. What third? Ans. Name the part of speech. If it is a noun, how is it parsed? Ans. Repeat the declension, gender, nom. and gen. cases, tell the case and agreement or government, and give the rule. If it is a verb, how is it parsed? Ans. What kind, the conjugation by number, repeat the principal parts; mood, tense, person, number, agreement and rule. What may be subjoined to this?

When a learner first begins to translate, what should he do? What afterwards? What will be necessary?

DIFFERENT KINDS OF STYLE.

How many different kinds of style? Repeat them.
 What other characters of style?
 Explain the adaptation of style, and the style of different authors.
 What deserves particular attention?
 What is the first virtue of style? (*virtus orationis*.)
 What does this require? To what is each opposed? What things are to be attended to? Repeat and explain the three?
 What are the most common defects of style? (*vitia orationis*.)
 N. B. *Let the learner repeat the Latin phrases as often as they occur.*
 What is a *barbarism*? Examples.
Solecism? *Idiotism*? *Tautology*? *Bombast*? *Amphibology*?

FIGURES OF RHETORIC.

What are they? Their division? Tropes?

TROPES, OR FIGURES OF WORDS.

What is a trope? The origin of tropes? Their foundation? What are the three principal?
 What is a *metaphor*? An *allegory*? An *enigma* or *riddle*? *proverbs* or *adages*?
 When are metaphors improper?
Catachresis? *Syllepsis*? *Metonymy*? Explain the six kinds.
Metalepsis? *Synecdoche*? Explain the three kinds.
Antonomasia? *Periphrasis*? *Irony*? *Sarcasm*?
Litotes? *Antiphrasis*? *Euphemismus*? *Paraphrase*? *Onomatopoeia*?
 What is difficult? needless? sufficient?
 Can all tropes be literally translated? How explained?

REPETITION OF WORDS.

What are figures of words?
 Explain the figures following, namely, *Anaphora*, *Epistrophe*, *Symplece*, *Epanalepsis*, *Anadiplosis*, *Epanodos*, *Epizeuxis*, *Climax*, *Polypoton*, *Synonyma*, *Expolitio*, *Antanaclassis*, *Paronomasia*, *Homoiopoton*, *Homoioteleuton*.

FIGURES OF THOUGHT.

are the principal?
 n with examples, Hyperbole, Prosopopoeia, strophe, Simile, Antithesis, Interrogation, Exaltation, Description, Emphasis, Epanarthosis, Iepais, Aparithmesia, Synathroismus, Cliché, Transition, Suspensio, Concessio, Prolep-anacoinosis, Licentia, Aposiopesis, Sententia Maxim.

are the parts of a regular oration?
 is the use of the introduction?

QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

s quantity? Prosody? Long and short? The of each? Common? Long or short by nature? Penult? Antepenult? Authority?
 s the remark on Latin pronunciation?

GENERAL RULES.

s the first rule?
 s h in verse?
 st exception? Example from Ovid?
 ond exception? Pompei?
 rd exception? What is said of Ilius? Un-
 Alius? Alterius? In Greek words?
 ver the catalogue of short, long and common,
 tedly until the words are familiar.
 s said of nouns in *eus*?
 bject of *prosody* being of very great impor-
 e, it is recommended to commit to memory,
 e rules and exceptions with the most particu-
 care, and also to—
 the rules by numbers promiscuously—
 the examples in the same manner—
 the exceptions to the rules by number.
 s accent? What is its use? Emphasis?
 the rules for accent on page 191.
 any are the accents?
 s the effect of the acute? The grave? The
 mflex?
 oes the circumflex mark? Ans. A contrac-

VERSE.

verse. Why so called?
 What is the use of this division?

FEET.

any kinds? Repeat them?
 oot is *omnes*? *Deus*? *Amans*? *Servus*?
 ere? &c. &c.
 s the quantity of *o* in *omnes*? What rule?
 s the quantity of *e* in *omnes*? What rule?
 se questions be asked on every syllable of
 amples under *feet*.

SCANNING.

s scanning? What is a perfect verse called?
 s syllable is wanting, what is it called?
 here is a syllable too much?
 s *Depositio*, or *clausula*?

HEXAMETER.

t does a Hexameter consist?
 her name has it?
 s the feet?
 he example?
 nd mark it? Ans.
 quā vcl|lēm cala|mō pēr|mīst a|grēstī.
 ne feet? Ans. *Ludere*, dactyl; *quæ vel*,
 ee; *lēm cala*, dactyl; *mō per*, spondee; *mī-*
 factyl: *grēstī*, spondee.
 ule for each syllable? Ans. *Lu*, *u* is long
 thority; *de*, *e* is short before *r*, Rule 25 of
 n's Prosody, page 30 of Prof. Anthon's
 ly; *re*, *e* is short, Rule 12 of this book;
 s is long, being a diphthong, Rule 4: *Vel*, *e* is

long by position, Rule 2; *lēm*, *e* is long by posi-
 tion; *cal*, *a* is short by authority; *a*, *a* is short by
 authority; *mō*, *o* is long, Rule 14, Exception 1;
per, *e* is long by position, Rule 2; *mī*, *i* is long,
 Rules 21 and 5; *sit*, *i* is short, Rule 16; *a*, *a* is
 short, Rule 2, paragraph; *grēs*, *e* is long by posi-
 tion; *tī*, *i* is long, Rule 13.

Remark 1. When a student begins any poetic au-
 thor, the first exercise should be scanning, in the
 full form above written; always repeating the
 rules, at first in full, and afterwards by number.
 This exercise should be continued until he is per-
 fect; which will be in a short time, provided he is
 industrious, and depends on his own exertions,
 rather than his teacher. He should write out
 fairly, in a book, 100 lines or more, and at every
 recitation produce a hexameter verse or two, in
 which he is to regard *quantity* only, not *sense*.
 This is commonly called *nonsense verse*. This
 practice will lead him to compose in verse, and
sense will soon succeed to *nonsense*.

Remark 2. It is best always to give a rule for the
 syllable under consideration, without regard to its
 position in the line; for instance, the final *i* of the
 above line, is long by the rule given, rather than
 by the paragraph under the 19th Rule, which
 should be given when a syllable otherwise *short*
 ends the line.

Remark 3. Many syllables may and ought to be
 traced to the Greek for their quantity, but when
 a student has no knowledge of Greek, he may
 say *by authority*, unless his teacher should spe-
 cially direct him otherwise.

Scan the second line in the same manner, and all
 the lines given as examples.

How many syllables has a hexameter?

What is a *spondaic* line? When is this used?

What has it in the fourth place? What in the end?

When there is a syllable in the end superfluous?

What hexameters sound best?

What is esteemed a great beauty in hexameter?

Point out the Ecthlipses in the third and fourth
 lines. See page 185.

What deserves particular attention?

What is *Cæsura*? Repeat the various names of the
Cæsura. Repeat the line which includes all the
 different species of *Cæsura*. What is the most
 common and beautiful *Cæsura*? And the *Cæsura*
 phrase? When the *Cæsura* falls on a syllable
 naturally short?

On what depends the chief melody of a hexameter
 verse? Without this what will the line be?

What is said of the Roman method of reading
 verse? What in modern times? By what are we
 directed? How should we read?

PENTAMETER.

What is Pentameter verse? Give examples? Scan
 these lines. How is this verse divided? Write
 the examples. How does it end?

ASCLEPIADEAN.

Describe it and give the example.
 Describe and scan the other kinds, to No. 10.
*The student should be able to name and scan any
 kind of verse without hesitation; otherwise he
 will be unable to read Horace.*
 From what are the names derived?
 Name the other kinds of verse.
 Give a particular account of Iambic verse. Name
 the different kinds?

FIGURES IN SCANNING.

What are figures of scanning? Repeat them.
 Define *Synalepha*. Give an example. Is it ever
 neglected? In what does it seldom take place?
 Example?

What is said of long vowels and diphthongs? See *Prof. Anthon's Prosody*.
 What is *Ecthesis*? Example. What is the remark? Repeat the examples. What are these verses called? Why?
 What is *Synæresis*? What is it likewise called? Examples. What may be referred to this figure?
Diæresis? What is its form? Give examples.
Systole? *Diastole*? What may be subjoined?
 Define and give examples of 1. *Prosthesis*, *Epenthesis*, *Paragoge*. 2. *Aphæresis*, *Syncope*, *Apocope*. 3. *Metathesis*, *Antithesis*.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POEMS.

What is a poem? Explain the different kinds of poems.
 What is an Epithalamium? &c. &c.

COMBINATION OF VERSES.

What authors use Hexameters? Iambic or Trochaic?
 What authors combine different verses?
 When is an ode called Monocölos, or Monocölon? Dicölon? Tricölon? Dicölon distrophon?
 What is elegiac verse? By whom used?
 When is a poem called Dicölon tristrophon? Dicölon tetrastrophon? Tricölon tristrophon? Tricölon tetrastrophon? Carmen Horatianum? Strophe, stanza, or staff?
 What are the different kinds of verse used by Horace and Buchanan?

APPENDIX.

What is punctuation? What are points? Name and write them. Explain the use of each.
 What is the semi-period? Explain the other points and marks.
 How are capitals used?
 Explain the abbreviations mentioned.
 Should we write LL. D. or L. L. D.? Ans. LL. D. without a point between the two *ells*, because it is the abridged form of the plural number uniformly made by repeating the letter, as *Ms.* sing. *Mss.* plural. *Leg.* law; *Legg.* laws. *Cos.* consul; *Coss.* consuls. *P.* page; *pp.* pages. *M.* Monsieur; *MM.* Messieurs, and many others. LL. D. Legum Doctor, formerly was Doctor of both Laws; viz. the *canon* and the *civil* Law.
 Explain the Roman method of notation. What says Pliny? Explain the modern manner Which is superior?
 Explain the division of the Roman months, and write out the table in full.
 Are the names of the months substantives or adjectives.

END OF THE GRAMMAR.

PARSING.

What is parsing? Ans. Parsing is the analysis of the words of a language.
 What? Where? Why? explained. The proper answer to these three words contains the whole subject of parsing, a practice which should commence with the first declension, and continue to the end of the classic course.
 What? *A—Noun*, declension, gender, nominative and genitive.
 Where? Dative singular (the case.)
 Why? Governed by— (the governing word.)
 What? An adjective of three terminations.
Us—a—um, where? In the dative sing. fem. agreeing with (the noun.)
 Why? The adjective agrees, &c.
 What? A verb active (or other) 1st. conjugation, *äre, ävi, ätum*.
 Where? Indicative mode, tense, person, number, agreeing with its nominative (name it.)
 Why? Repeat the rule.
Example. *Scribo pulchras literas.*
Scribo (I write.) What? A verb active of the third conjugation, *scribo, scribere, scripsi, scripsum*.
 Where? Indicative mode, present tense, first person, singular number, agreeing with its nominative *Ego* understood.
 (Why?) The verb agrees with its nominative case in number and person.
Pulchras (beautiful.) What? An adjective of three terminations, *pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum*.
 (Where?) In the accusative plural, feminine gender, agreeing with *literas*.
 (Why?) The adjective agrees with its substantive in number, case, and gender.
Literas (letters.) See Grammar, page 87.
 (What?) A noun, first declension, feminine gender *litera, literarum*, in this sense, wants the singular.
 (Where?) In the accusative case, plural, governed by the active verb *scribo*.
 (Why?) By Rule 81. Repeat it.
 The participle should be parsed as a part of the verb. Say a participle, tense, voice, from the active verb *scribo* of the third conjugation; (the same form as before) and say participles become adjectives when they have no regard to time.
 A similar form may be observed throughout.
 Dr. Adams' form is different, and by some may be preferred. They both, however, contain the same specifications, and it is important that pupils should be taught to adhere to a particular form. Otherwise they will never know how to parse without being asked all the minute specifications, a practice which should be avoided as much as possible.

SYNOPSIS OF THE VERB *AMO, I LOVE*.

INDICATIVE MOOD, ACTIVE.

	<i>I love,</i>	<i>thou,</i>	<i>he,</i>	<i>100,</i>	<i>ye,</i>	<i>they,</i>
Pres. <i>do.</i>	Am <i>o,</i>	es,	et,	amur,	etis,	ant.
Imp. <i>do.</i>	Am <i>amem,</i>	amem,	amem,	amemur,	amemini,	amant.
Perf. <i>have.</i>	Am <i>avi,</i>	avisti,	avit,	avimus,	avistis,	averunt vel
Pup. <i>had.</i>	Am <i>avēram,</i>	avēras,	avērat,	avēramus,	avēristis,	averunt
Fut. <i>shall or will.</i>	Am <i>ābo,</i>	ābis,	abit,	ābimus,	ābitis,	abunt.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. <i>may or can.</i>	Am <i>em,</i>	es,	et,	emur,	etis,	ent.
Imp. <i>might, could, &c.</i>	Am <i>avem,</i>	avem,	avem,	avemur,	avemini,	avent.
Perf. <i>may have.</i>	Am <i>avērim,</i>	avēris,	avērit,	avērimus,	avēristis,	averint.
Pup. <i>might have.</i>	Am <i>avissim,</i>	avissis,	avisset,	avissimus,	avissetis,	averint.
Fut. <i>shall have.</i>	Am <i>avēro,</i>	avēris,	avērit,	avērimus,	avēristis,	averint.

INDICATIVE MOOD, PASSIVE.

Pres. <i>am, art, is, are.</i>	Am <i>or,</i>	aris vel are,	atur,	amur,	amini,	antur.
Imp. <i>was.</i>	Am <i>ābar,</i>	ābaris vel ābare,	ābatur,	ābāmur,	ābāmini,	ābantur.
Perf. <i>have been.</i>	Am <i>atus sum vel fui,</i>	es vel fuisti,	es vel fui,	ati sumus vel fuimus,	eris vel fuistis,	erunt vel fu-
Pup. <i>had been.</i>	Am <i>ātus eram vel fueram,</i>	eras vel fueras,	erant vel fuerant,	ati eramus vel fueramus,	eratis vel fueratis,	abuntur.
Fut. <i>shall or will be.</i>	Am <i>ābor,</i>	āberis vel ābēre,	ābitur,	ābimur,	ābimini,	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Pres. <i>may or can be.</i>	Am <i>er,</i>	eris vel ere,	etur,	emur,	emini,	entur.
Imp. <i>might, &c. be.</i>	Am <i>āret,</i>	āretis vel ārere,	āretur,	āremur,	āremini,	arentur.
Perf. <i>may have been.</i>	Am <i>atus erim vel fuerim,</i>	as vel fueris,	as vel fuerit,	ati sumus vel fuerimus,	eris vel fueritis,	erint vel fue-
Pup. <i>might have been.</i>	Am <i>ātus essem vel fuissem,</i>	esses vel fuisses,	esset vel fuisset,	ati essemus vel fuissemus,	essetis vel fuissetis,	erint.
Fut. <i>shall have been.</i>	Am <i>ātus fuero,</i>	fuertis,	fuert,	ati fuerimus,	fuertis,	

IMPERATIVE MOOD, ACTIVE.

<i>Do thou love,</i>	Am	ā vel aio,	ato,	ate vel aōte,	ant.
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IMPERATIVE MOOD, PASSIVE.

<i>Be thou loved,</i>	Am	āro vel ātor,	ator,	āmini,	antur.
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INFINITIVE MOOD, ACTIVE.

Pres. <i>to love,</i>	Am <i>are,</i>	Perf. <i>to have loved,</i>	Am <i>avisse.</i>
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INFINITIVE MOOD, PASSIVE.

Pres. <i>to be loved,</i>	Am <i>ari,</i>	Perf. <i>to have been loved,</i>	Am <i>atus esse vel fuisse.</i>
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PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres. loving.</i>	Am <i>ans,</i>	<i>ACTIVE.</i>	<i>Fut. about to love,</i>	<i>aturus,</i>	<i>GERUND.</i>	<i>Perf. loved,</i>	<i>atus,</i>	<i>PASSIVE.</i>	<i>Fut. to be loved,</i>	<i>andus.</i>
<i>Non. loving,</i>	Am <i>andum.</i>	<i>Gen. of loving,</i>	<i>andi,</i>	<i>Dat. to loving,</i>	<i>andi,</i>	<i>Acc. loving.</i>	<i>andum.</i>	<i>Ad. with loving,</i>	<i>ando.</i>	

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE SYNOPSIS OF THE VERB *amō*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.			
	<i>1st pers.</i>	<i>2nd pers.</i>	<i>3rd pers.</i>
<i>Pres. am, ar, is, are.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>
<i>Imp. dix.</i>	<i>dixi, dixisti, dixit.</i>	<i>dixi, dixisti, dixit.</i>	<i>dixi, dixisti, dixit.</i>
<i>Imp. voc.</i>	<i>voca, vocasti, vocavit.</i>	<i>voca, vocasti, vocavit.</i>	<i>voca, vocasti, vocavit.</i>
<i>Perf. have been.</i>	<i>habeo, habuisti, habuit.</i>	<i>habeo, habuisti, habuit.</i>	<i>habeo, habuisti, habuit.</i>
<i>Plup. had been.</i>	<i>habui, habuisti, habuit.</i>	<i>habui, habuisti, habuit.</i>	<i>habui, habuisti, habuit.</i>
<i>Fut. shall or will be.</i>	<i>eris, eris, eris, eris.</i>	<i>eris, eris, eris, eris.</i>	<i>eris, eris, eris, eris.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	<i>1st pers.</i>	<i>2nd pers.</i>	<i>3rd pers.</i>
<i>Pres. may or can.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>
<i>Pres. may or can be.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>
<i>Imp. might, could, &c.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>
<i>Imp. might, &c. be.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>
<i>Perf. may have.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>
<i>Perf. may have been.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>
<i>Plup. might have.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>
<i>Plup. might have been.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>
<i>Fut. shall have.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>
<i>Fut. shall have been.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	<i>1st pers.</i>	<i>2nd pers.</i>	<i>3rd pers.</i>
<i>Do thou love,</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>
<i>Be thou loved,</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

	<i>1st pers.</i>	<i>2nd pers.</i>	<i>3rd pers.</i>
<i>Pres. to love,</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>
<i>Pres. to be loved,</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>

PARTICIPLES.

	<i>1st pers.</i>	<i>2nd pers.</i>	<i>3rd pers.</i>
<i>Pres. loving,</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>
<i>Pres. loved,</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>

GERUNDS.

	<i>1st pers.</i>	<i>2nd pers.</i>	<i>3rd pers.</i>
<i>Pres. loving,</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>
<i>Pres. loved,</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>

SUPINES.

	<i>1st pers.</i>	<i>2nd pers.</i>	<i>3rd pers.</i>
<i>Pres. loving,</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>
<i>Pres. loved,</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>	<i>am, es, est, e, er, e.</i>

Former, to love, am amum,

Latter, to be loved, am.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FOUR CONJUGATIONS.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

m	o,	as,	at,	amus,	atis,	ant.
oc	eo,	es,	et,	emus,	etis,	ent.
eg	o,	is,	it,	imus,	itis,	unt.
ud	lo,	is,	it,	imus,	itis,	iunt.
m	ā	—	—	—	—	—
oc	ē	—	—	—	—	—
eg	ē	—	—	—	—	—
udi	ē	—	—	—	—	—
m	ā	—	—	—	—	—
oc	u,	i,	isti,	imus,	istis,	erunt, vel ēre.
eg	u,	i,	isti,	imus,	istis,	erunt, vel ēre.
ud	iv	i,	isti,	imus,	istis,	erunt, vel ēre.
m	ā	—	—	—	—	—
oc	u	eram,	eras,	erat,	eramus,	eratis,
eg	u	eram,	eras,	erat,	eramus,	eratis,
ud	iv	eram,	eras,	erat,	eramus,	eratis,
m	ā	—	—	—	—	—
oc	o	bo,	bis,	bit,	bimus,	bitis,
eg	o	bo,	bis,	bit,	bimus,	bitis,
ud	i	am,	es,	et,	emus,	etis,

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

m	ē	em,	es,	et,	emus,	etis,	ent.
oc	ē	em,	es,	et,	emus,	etis,	ent.
eg	i	am,	as,	at,	amus,	atis,	ant.
ud	i	am,	as,	at,	amus,	atis,	ant.
m	ā	—	—	—	—	—	—
oc	ē	—	—	—	—	—	—
eg	ē	—	—	—	—	—	—
ud	i	rem,	res,	ret,	remus,	retis,	rent.
m	ā	—	—	—	—	—	—
oc	u	erim,	eris,	rit,	erimus,	eritis,	erint.
eg	u	erim,	eris,	rit,	erimus,	eritis,	erint.
ud	iv	erim,	eris,	rit,	erimus,	eritis,	erint.
m	ā	—	—	—	—	—	—
oc	ū	issem,	isses,	isset,	issemus,	issetis,	issent.
eg	ū	issem,	isses,	isset,	issemus,	issetis,	issent.
ud	iv	issem,	isses,	isset,	issemus,	issetis,	issent.
m	ā	—	—	—	—	—	—
oc	ū	ero,	eris,	erit,	erimus,	eritis,	erint.
eg	ū	ero,	eris,	erit,	erimus,	eritis,	erint.
ud	iv	ero,	eris,	erit,	erimus,	eritis,	erint.

PASSIVE VOICE.

ved,	Am	I	ā,	thou,	he,	we,	ye,	they.
night,	Doc	or	ē,	ris vel re,	tur,	mur,	mini,	ntur.
ad,	Leg	or	ē,					
ard,	Aud	ior	i,					
	Am	ā	—					
	Doc	ē	—					
	Leg	ē	—					
	Aud	iē	—					
een,	Am	ā	—					
	Doc	—	—					
	Lec	—	—					
	Aud	i	—					
en,	Am	ā	—					
	Doc	—	—					
	Lec	—	—					
	Aud	i	—					

[illegible]

3.

3. 3. 3.

1

- A
- A
- A

- A
- A
- A

• 4.

P. Ci.
D. Crf.
P. Id.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

17

FIRST CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Pres. Infm.</i>
Amor,	Amātus,	Amāri, to be loved.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, am loved.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural</i>
nor,	Amamur,
nāris, v. Amāre,	Amamini,
natur;	Amantur.

Imperfect, was loved.

nābar,	Amabamur,
nabāris, v. Amābare,	Amabamini,
nabatur;	Amabantur

Perfect, have been loved.

natus sum, v. fui,	Amati sumus, v. fuimus,
natus es, v. fuisti,	Amati estis, v. fuistis,
natus est, v. fuit;	Amati sunt, v. fuerunt, v. fuēr.

Pluperfect, had been loved.

natus eram, v. fueram,	Amati eramus, v. fueramus,
natus eras, v. fueras,	Amati eratis, v. fueratis,
natus erat, v. fuerat;	Amati erant, v. fuerant.

Future, shall, or will be loved.

nābor,	Amābimur,
nāberis, v. Amābere,	Amābimini,
nābuntur;	Amābuntur.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, may, or can be loved.

ner,	Amemur,
nēris, v. Amēre,	Amemini,
netur;	Amentur.

Imperfect, might, would, or should be loved

nārer,	Amārēmur,
nārēris, v. Amarēre,	Amarēmini,
naretur;	Amarentur.

Perfect, may have been loved.

natus sim, v. fuerim,	Amati simus, v. fuerimus,
natus sis, v. fueris,	Amati sitis, v. fueritis,
natus sit, v. fuerit;	Amati sint, v. fuerint.

Pluperfect, might, would, could, or should have been loved.

natus essem, v. fuissem,	Amati essemus, v. fuissemus,
natus esses, v. fuisses,	Amati essetis, v. fuissetis,
natus esset, v. fuisset;	Amati essent, v. fuissent.

Future, shall have been loved.

natus fuero,	Amati fuerimus,
natus fueris,	Amati fueritis,
natus fuerit;	Amati fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

nāre, v. ator, be thou loved,	Amamini, be ye loved,
nātor, let him be loved;	Amantor, let them be loved.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Amāri, to be loved.

Esse, v. fuisse amatus-a-um, to have been loved.

Amātum iri, to be about to be loved.

PARTICIPLES.

Amatus-a-um, loved.

Amandus-a-um, to be loved.

B

EXERCISES.

Orno, to deck.
Oro, to beg.
Paco, to subdue.
Faro, to prepare
Pecco, to sin.
Pio, to expiate
Placo, to appease
Porto, to carry.
Privo, to deprive.
Probo, to approve.
Pugno, to fight.
Puto, to think.
Rogo, to ask.
Saluto, to salute.
Sano, to heal.
Sedo, to allay.
Sibilo, to hiss.
Simulo, to pretend.
Specto, to behold.
Spero, to hope.
Susurro, to whisper.
Tolero, to bear.
Turbo, to disturb.
Velo, to cover.
Vigilo, to watch.
Violo, to violate.
Voco, to call.
Vulgo, to spread abroad
Vulnero, to wound.

EXCEPTIONS

Do, to give.
Sto, to stand.
Lavo, to wash.
Poto, to drink.
Juvo, to help.
Cubo, to lie.
Domo, to subdue.
Sono, to sound.
Tono, to thunder.
Veto, to forbid.
Crepro, to make a noise.
Frico, to rub.
Seco, to cut.
Neco, to kill.
Mico, to glitter.

DEPONENT

AND COMMON VERBS

Abomino, to abhor.
Adulo, to flatter.
Arbitror, to think.
Bacchor, to revel.
Conor, to endeavour.
Crimino, to blame.
Cuncto, to delay.
Dominor, to rule.
Epulo, to feast.
Frustror, to disappoint.
Glorior, to boast.
Hortor, to encourage
Imitor, to imitate.
Luctor, to wrestle.
Machino, to contrive.
Minor, to threaten.
Opino, to think.
Osculo, to kiss.
Precor, to pray
Recordor, to remember.
Suspico, to suspect.
Testor, to witness.
Veneror, to worship
Vener, to hunt.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

EXERCISES.

Censeo, to judge.
Misceo, to mix.
Sorbeo, to sup.
Teneo, to hold.
Torreo, to roast.

UI and ITUM.

Habeo, to have.
Adhibeo, to admit.
Cohibeo, to restrain.
Exhibeo, to exhibit.
Perhibeo, to give out.
Prohibeo, to hinder.
Posthabeo, to value less.
Redhibeo, to return a thing.
Debeo, to owe.
Mereco, to deserve.
Moneo, to admonish.
Præbeo, to afford.
Caleo, to be warm.
Careo, to want.
Jaceo, to lie.
Doleo, to be grieved.
Liceo, to be lawless.
Noceo, to hurt.
Pareo, to appear.
Placeo, to please.
Taceo, to be silent.

UI, sup. carel.

Albeo, to be white.
Calleo, to be hard.
Caneo, to be hoary.
Egeo, to want.
Emineo, to be eminent.
Floreo, to flourish.
Freudeo, to gnash the teeth.
Frondeo, to bear leaves.
Horreo, to be rough.
Humeo, to be wet.
Immineo, to hang over.
Languéo, to languish.
Liqueo, to melt.
Maceo, to be lean.
Niteo, to shine.
Palleo, to be pale.
Pateo, to be open.
Putreo, to rot.
Rigeo, to be stiff.
Rubeo, to be red.
Studeo, to favour.
Stupeo, to be amazed.
Splendeo, to shine.
Tepeo, to be warm.
Torpeo, to be benumbed.
Tumeo, to swell.
Arceo, to drive away.
Sileo, to conceal.
Timeo, to fear.

BEO and CEO.

Jubeo, to order.
Mulceo, to soothe.
Luceo, to shine.
DEO.
Frandeo, to dine.
Video, to see.
Sedeo, to sit.
Strideo, to make a noise.
Mordeo, to bite.
Pendeo, to hang.
Spindeo, to promise.
Tondeo, to clip.
Remordeo, to bite again.

SECOND CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Perf. Indic.</i>	<i>Supine.</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>
Dūceo,	Dūcui,	Dūctūm,	Dūcēre, to teach.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, teach, or am teaching.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Doceo, I teach,	Docēmus, we teach,
2. Doces, thou teachest,	Docētis, ye teach,
3. Docet, he teaches ;	Docent, they teach.

Imperfect, taught.

1. Docēbam, I taught,	Docēbāmus, we taught,
2. Docebas, thou taughtest,	Docēbātis, ye taught,
3. Docēbat, he taught ;	Docēbant, they taught.

Perfect, have taught.

1. Docui, I have taught,	Docuimus, we have taught,
2. Docuisti, thou hast taught,	Docuistis, ye have taught,
3. Docuit, he has taught ;	Docuerunt, v. ēre, they have taught.

Pluperfect, had taught.

1. Docuēram, I had taught,	Docuērāmus, we had taught,
2. Docueras, thou hadst taught,	Docueratis, ye had taught,
3. Docuerat, he had taught ;	Docuerant, they had taught.

Future, shall, or will teach.

1. Docēbo, I shall teach,	Docēbimus, we shall teach,
2. Docēbis, thou shall teach,	Docēbitis, ye shall teach,
3. Docēbit, he shall teach ;	Docēbunt, they shall teach.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, may, or can teach.

1. Doceam, I may teach,	Docēāmus, we may teach,
2. Doceas, thou mayest teach,	Docēatis, ye may teach,
3. Doceat, he may teach ;	Docēant, they may teach.

Imperfect, might, could, would, or should teach.

1. Docērem, I might teach,	Docērāmus, we might teach,
2. Doceres, thou mightest teach,	Docerētis, ye might teach,
3. Doceret, he might teach ;	Docerent, they might teach.

Perfect, may have taught.

1. Docuērim, I may have taught,	Docuērāmus, we may have taught,
2. Docueris, thou mayest have taught,	Docueritis, ye may have taught,
3. Docuerit, he may have taught ;	Docuerint, they may have taught.

Pluperfect, might, would, could, or should have taught.

1. Docuissē, I might have taught,	Docuissēmus, we might have taught,
2. Docuisses, thou mightest have taught,	Docuissetis, ye might have taught,
3. Docuisset, he might have taught ;	Docuissent, they might have taught.

Future, shall have taught.

1. Docuēro, I shall have taught,	Docuērāmus, we shall have taught,
2. Docueris, thou shall have taught,	Docueritis, ye shall have taught,
3. Docuerit, he shall have taught ;	Docuerint, they shall have taught.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2. Doce, v. docēto, teach thou,	Docēte, v. docetote, teach ye,
3. Doceto, let him teach ;	Docento, let them teach.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i> Docēre, to teach.	<i>Perf.</i> Docuisse, to have taught.
<i>Fut.</i> Esse docturus, to be about to teach.	Fuisse docturus, to have been about to teach.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Pres.</i> Docens, teaching.	<i>Fut.</i> Doctūrus, about to teach.
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GERUNDS.

Docendum-di-do-dum-do, teaching, of teaching, &c.

SUPINES.

<i>Former</i> Doctum, to teach.	<i>Latier.</i> Doctū, to teach, or to be taught.
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CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

19

SECOND CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>
Docēor,	Docētus,	Docēri, to be taught.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, am taught.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Docēor,	Docemur,
2. Docēris, v. docēre,	Docemini,
3. Docetur ;	Docentur.
<i>Imperfect, was taught.</i>	
1. Docēbar,	Docēbamur,
2. Docēbāris, v. docēbare,	Docēbamini,
3. Docēbatur ;	Docēbantur.
<i>Perfect, have been taught.</i>	
1. Doctus sum, v. fui,	Docti sumus, v. fuimus,
2. Doctus es, v. fuisti,	Docti estis, v. fuistis,
3. Doctus est, v. fuit ;	Docti sunt, v. fuerunt v. fuere.

Pluperfect, had been taught.

1. Doctus eram, v. fueram,	Docti eramus, v. fueramus,
2. Doctus eras, v. fueras,	Docti eratis, v. fueratis,
3. Doctus erat, v. fuerat ;	Docti erant, v. fuerant.

Future, shall, or will be taught.

1. Docēbor,	Docēbimur,
2. Docēberis, v. docēbere,	Docēbimini,
3. Docēbitur ;	Docēbuntur.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, may, or can be taught.

1. Docēar,	Docēamur,
2. Docēaris, v. docēare,	Docēamini,
3. Doceatur ;	Doceantur.

Imperfect, might, &c. be taught.

1. Docerer,	Doceremur,
2. Docerēris, v. docerēre,	Doceremini,
3. Doceretur ;	Docerentur.

Perfect, may have been taught.

1. Doctus sim, v. fuerim,	Docti simus, v. fuerimus,
2. Doctus sis, v. fueris,	Docti sitis, v. fueritis,
3. Doctus sit, v. fuerit ;	Docti sint, v. fuerint.

Pluperfect, might, &c. have been taught.

1. Doctus essem, v. fuisset,	Docti essemus, v. fuissetus,
2. Doctus esses, v. fuissetis,	Docti essetis, v. fuissetis,
3. Doctus esset, v. fuisset ;	Docti essent, v. fuissent.

Future, shall have been taught.

1. Doctus fuero,	Docti fuerimus,
2. Doctus fueris,	Docti fueritis,
3. Doctus fuerit ;	Docti fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2. Docēre, v. ētor, be thou taught,	Docemini, be ye taught,
3. Docetor, let him be taught ;	Docentor, let them be taught.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i> Docēri, to be taught.
<i>Perf.</i> Esse, v. fuisse doctus-a-um, to have been taught.
<i>Fut.</i> Doctum iri, to be about to be taught.

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Perf.</i> Doctus-a-um, taught.
<i>Fut.</i> Docendus-a-um, to be taught.

EXERCISES.

Geo.
 Augeo, to increase.
 Algeo, to be cold.
 Fulgeo, to shine.
 Frigeo, to be cold.
 Indulgeo, to indulge.
 Lugeo, to mourn.
 Mulgeo, to milk.
 Tergeo, to wipe.
 Turgeo, to swell.
 Urgeo, to press.
Leo.
 Compleo, to fill.
 Deleo, to blot out.
 Fleo, to weep.
 Adoleo, to grow up.
 Aboleo, to abolish.
 Absoleo, to grow out of use.
 Insoleo, to grow into use.
 Exoleo, to fade.

NEO QUEO REO.
 Maneo, to stay.
 Neo, to spin.
 Hæreo, to stick.
 Adhæreo, to adhere.
 Detorqueo, to wrest.

Veo.
 Foveo, to cherish.
 Moveo, to move.
 Voveo, to vow.
 Devoveo, to devote.
 Faveo, to favour.
 Caveo, to beware of.
 Ferveo, to be hot.
 Connievo, to wink.

DEPONENTS.
 Mereor, to deserve.
 Polliceor, to promise.
 Tueor, to defend.
 Reor, to think.
 Misereor, to pity.
 Fateor, to confess.
 Profiteor, to profess.
 Confiteor, to confess.

Ego doceo. Ego doceor.
 Docti sumus. Doceat illi.
 Doceremur. Tu doctus es.
 Illi docebantur. Nos do-
 cuimus. Docenda est. Pe-
 trus docebitur. Ille doctus
 fuerit. Doceamur nos. Ille
 docebat. Illa docebit. Doc-
 ti fuerint. Docetor. Decen-
 tor. Doctus. Docebaris.
 Tu docebare. Doce. Ego
 docerer. Vos doceremini.
 Docerere. Tu amas. Tu
 docendus es. Docebitis.
 Amabitis. Nos amemur.
 Vos docemini. Amator.
 Docemini. Illa est aman-
 da. Amer. Ego amabor.
 Tu ameris. Illi amati sunt.
 Docear. Amantor. Nos
 amabimur.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

EXERCISES.

Io.
 Facio, to do, to make.
 Jacio, to throw.
 Allicio, to allure.
 Elicio, to draw out.
 Fodio, to dig.
 Fugio, to fly.
 Capió, to take.
 Rapio, to snatch.
 Cupio, to desire.
 Pario, to bring forth.
 Quatio, to shake.
Uo.
 Arguo, to argue.
 Batuo, to beat.
 Induo, to put on clothes.
 Exuo, to put off clothes.
 Minuo, to lessen.
 Spuo, to spit.
 Statuo, to ordain.
 Sternuo, to mессe.
 Suo, to stich.
 Tribuo, to give, to divide.
 Fluo, to flow.
Bo.
 Bibo, to drink.
 Scribo, to write.
 Nubo, to be married.
 Accumbo, to recline at table.
Co.
 Dico, to say.
 Duco, to lead.
 Vinco, to conquer.
 Parco, to spare.
 Ico, to strike.
Sco.
 Nosco, to know.
 Dignosco, to distinguish.
 Ignosco, to pardon.
 Cresco, to grow.
 Quiesco, to rest.
 Scisco, to ordain.
 Suesco, to be accustomed.
 Agnosco, to own.
 Cognosco, to know.
 Recognosco, to review.
 Pasco, to feed.
 Disco, to learn.
Do.
 Scando, to climb.
 Edo, to eat.
 Ascendo, to mount.
 Accendo, to kindle.
 Descendo, to go down.
 Defendo, to defend.
 Offendo, to strike against.
 Mando, to chew.
 Divido, to divide.
 Bado, to shave.
 Clando, to close. [joy.
 Flando, to clap hands for
 Ludo, to play.
 Trudo, to thrust.
 Ludo, to hurt.
 Rodo, to gnaw.
Go.
 Rego, to rule, to govern.
 Porrigo, to stretch out.
 Cingo, to bind.
 Fingo, to dash upon.
 Jingo, to join.

THIRD CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Indic.	Perf. Indic.	Supine.	Pres. Infm.
Lêgo,	Lêgi,	Lectum,	Lêgère, to read

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, read, or am reading.

Singular.	Plural.
1. Lego, I read,	Legimus, we read,
2. Legis, thou readest,	Legitis, ye read,
3. Legit, he reads;	Legunt, they read.

Imperfect, read, or did read.

1. Legēbam, I read, or did read,	Legēbamus, we did read,
2. Legebās, thou didst read,	Legebātis, ye did read,
3. Legebat, he read, or did read;	Legēbant, they did read.

Perfect, have read.

1. Lêgi, I have read,	Legimus, we have read,
2. Legisti, thou hast read,	Legistis, ye have read,
3. Legit, he has read;	Legērunt, v. ēre, they have read

Pluperfect, had read.

1. Legēram, I had read,	Legeramus, we had read,
2. Legeras, thou hadst read,	Legeratis, ye had read,
3. Legerat, he had read;	Legerant, they had read.

Future, shall, or will read.

1. Lêgam, I shall read,	Legēmus, we shall read,
2. Leges, thou shalt read,	Legetis, ye shall read,
3. Leget, he shall read;	Legent, they shall read.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, may, or can read.

1. Legam, I may read,	Legamus, we may read,
2. Legas, thou mayst read,	Legatis, ye may read,
3. Legat, he may read;	Legant, they may read

Imperfect, might, &c. read.

1. Legērem, I might read,	Legērēmus, we might read,
2. Legerēs, thou mightest read,	Legerētis, ye might read,
3. Legeret, he might read;	Legerent, they might read.

Perfect, may have read.

1. Legerim, I may have read,	Legerimus, we may have read,
2. Legeris, thou mayst have read,	Legeritis, ye may have read,
3. Legerit, he may have read;	Legerint, they may have read.

Pluperfect, might, &c. have read.

1. Legissem, I might have read,	Legissemus, we might have read,
2. Legisses, thou mightest have read,	Legissetis, ye might have read,
3. Legisset, he might have read;	Legissent, they might have read.

Future, shall have read.

1. Legero, I shall have read,	Legerimus, we shall have read
2. Legeris, thou shalt have read.	Legeritis, ye shall have read,
3. Legerit, he shall have read;	Legerint, they shall have read.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2. Lege, v. legito, read thou,	Legite v. legitote, read ye,
3. Legito, let him read;	Legunto, let them read.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. Legere, to read.	Perf. Legisse, to have read.
Fut. Esse lecturus, to be about to read.	Fuisse lecturus, to have been about to read.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. Legens, reading.	Fut. Lecturus, about to read.
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GERUNDS.

Legendum-di-do-dum-do, reading, of reading, &c.

SUPINES.

Former. Lectum, to read. Latter. Lectu, to read, or to be read.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

21

THIRD CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>
<i>Lēgor,</i>	<i>Lectus,</i>	<i>Lēgi, to be read.</i>

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, *am read.*

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. <i>Lēgor, I am read,</i>	<i>Legimur,</i>
2. <i>Lēgeris, v. legere, thou art read,</i>	<i>Legimini,</i>
3. <i>Legitur, he is read ;</i>	<i>Leguntur.</i>

Imperfect, *was read.*

1. <i>Legebar,</i>	<i>Legebamur,</i>
2. <i>Legebaris, v. legebare,</i>	<i>Legebamini,</i>
3. <i>Legebatur ;</i>	<i>Legebantur.</i>

Perfect, *have been read.*

1. <i>Lectus sum, v. fui,</i>	<i>Lecti sumus, v. fuimus,</i>
2. <i>Lectus es, v. fuisti,</i>	<i>Lecti estis, v. fuistis,</i>
3. <i>Lectus est, v. fuit ;</i>	<i>Lecti sunt, v. fuerunt, v. fuere.</i>

Pluperfect, *had been read.*

1. <i>Lectus eram, v. fueram,</i>	<i>Lecti eramus, v. fueramus,</i>
2. <i>Lectus eras, v. fueras,</i>	<i>Lecti eratis, v. fueratis,</i>
3. <i>Lectus erat v. fuerat,</i>	<i>Lecti erant, v. fuerant.</i>

Future, *shall be read.*

1. <i>Legar,</i>	<i>Legemur,</i>
2. <i>Lēgeris, v. legere,</i>	<i>Legemini,</i>
3. <i>Legetur ;</i>	<i>Legentur.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, *may, or can be read.*

1. <i>Legar,</i>	<i>Legamur,</i>
2. <i>Lēgeris, v. legere,</i>	<i>Legamini,</i>
3. <i>Legatur ;</i>	<i>Legantur.</i>

Imperfect, *might, &c. be read.*

1. <i>Legerer,</i>	<i>Legeremur,</i>
2. <i>Legereris, v. legere,</i>	<i>Legeremini,</i>
3. <i>Legeretur,</i>	<i>Legerentur.</i>

Perfect, *may have been read.*

1. <i>Lectus sim, v. fuerim,</i>	<i>Lecti simus, v. fuerimus,</i>
2. <i>Lectus sis, v. fueris,</i>	<i>Lecti sitis, v. fueritis,</i>
3. <i>Lectus sit, v. fuerit ;</i>	<i>Lecti sint, v. fuerint.</i>

Pluperfect, *might, &c. have been read.*

1. <i>Lectus essem, v. fuissem,</i>	<i>Lecti essemus, v. fuissemus,</i>
2. <i>Lectus esses, v. fuisses,</i>	<i>Lecti essetis, v. fuissetis,</i>
3. <i>Lectus esset, v. fuisset ;</i>	<i>Lecti essent, v. fuissent.</i>

Future, *shall have been read.*

1. <i>Lectus fuero,</i>	<i>Lecti fuerimus,</i>
2. <i>Lectus fueris,</i>	<i>Lecti fueritis,</i>
3. <i>Lectus fuerit ;</i>	<i>Lecti fuerint.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2. <i>Legere, v. itor, be thou read,</i>	<i>Legimini, be ye read,</i>
3. <i>Legitor, let him be read ;</i>	<i>Leguntor, let them be read.</i>

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres. Legi, to be read.</i>	
<i>Perf. Esse, v. fuisse lectus-a-um, to have been read.</i>	
<i>Fut. Lectum iri, to be about to be read.</i>	

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Perf. Lectus-a-um, read.</i>	
<i>Fut. Legendus-a-um, to be read.</i>	

EXERCISES.

Mungo, to wipe the nose
Tego, to cover.
Ungo, to anoint.
Surgō, to rise.
Pergo, to go forward.
Fingo, to feign.
Pingo, to paint.
Stringo, to bind.
Frango, to break.
Ago, to do.
Diligo, to love.
Tango, to touch.
Fungo, to prick, or sting.
Pango, to fix, to compose.
Spargo, to spread.
Mergo, to dip, or plunge.
Ho.
Traho, to draw.
Veho, to carry.
Lo.
Colo, to adorn, to inhabit.
Alo, to nourish.
Molo, to grind.
Pello, to thrust.
Fallo, to deceive.
Tollo, to take away.
Mo.
Gemo, to groan.
Fremo, to rage, or roar.
Vomo, to vomit.
Demo, to take away.
Promo, to bring out.
Sumo, to take.
Como, to deck, to dress.
Emo, to buy.
No.
Pono, to put, to place.
Gigno, to beget.
Cano, to sing.
Sperno, to disdain, or slight.
Sino, to permit.
Sterno, to lay flat.
Fo.
Carpo, to pluck.
Clepo, to steal.
Repo, to creep.
Rumpo, to break.
Ro.
Quæro, to seek.
Tero, to wear, to bruise.
Verro, to nocepe.
Uro, to burn.
Gero, to carry.
Curro, to run.
Sero, to sow.
So.
Arcesso, to call, or send for.
Capesso, to take.
Facesso, to do, to go away.
Lacesso, to provoke.
To.
Flecto, to bow.
Plecto, to plait.
Necto, to knit.
Metō, to reap, or mow.
Peto, to seek, pursue.
Mitto, to send.
Vo.
Vivo, to live.
Solve, to loose.
Volvo, to roll.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS

EXERCISES.

Balbutio, to stammer.
Custodio, to keep.
Dormio, to sleep.
Erudio, to instruct.
Grunnio, to grunt.
Hinnio, to neigh.
Impedio, to hinder.
Lippio, to be dim sighted.
Mugio, to bellow.
Munio, to fortify.
Nutrio, to nourish.
Obedio, to obey.
Punio, to punish.
Rugio, to roar like a lion.
Servio, to serve.
Nescio, not to know.
Servio, to serve.
Tussio, to cough.
Vestio, to clothe.

EXCEPTIONS.

Singultio, to sob.
Sepelio, to bury.
Venio, to come.
Veneo, to be sold.
Salio, to leap.

Amicio, to cover.
Vincio, to tie.
Sanctio, to ratify.

Cambio, to change money.
Sepio, to hedge.
Haurio, to draw out.
Sentio, to perceive.
Raucio, to be hoarse.
Sarcio, to mend.
Farcio, to cram.
Fulcio, to prop.

Cæcutio, to be dim sighted.
Gestio, to leap for joy.
Glocio, to cluck as a hen.
Dementio, to be mad.
Ineptio, to play the fool.
Prosilio, to leap forth.
Ferocio, to be fierce.

DEPONENTS,

of the 4th. Conjugation.
Blandior, to flatter.
Largior, to give liberally.
Mentior, to lie.
Molior, to attempt something difficult.
Partior, to divide.
Potior, to enjoy.
Sortior, to cast lots.
Metior, to measure.
Ordior, to begin.
Experior, to try.
Opperior, to wait for one.

DEPONENTS,

of the 3d. Conjugation.
Vescor, to feed.
Medeor, to heal.
Remuiscor, to remember.
Irascor, to be angry.
Ringor, to grin.
Divertor, to turn aside.
Prævertor, to get before.
Diffiteor, to deny.
Defetiscor, to be weary.

FOURTH CONJUGATION, ACTIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

Pres. Indic.	Perf. Indic.	Supine.	Pres. Infin.
Audio,	Audivi,	Auditum,	Audire, to hear.

INDICATIVE MOOD

Present Tense, hear, or am hearing.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Audio, I hear,	Audimus we hear,
2. Audis, thou hearest,	Auditis, ye hear,
3. Audit, he hears ;	Audiant, they hear.

Imperfect, heard, or was hearing.

1. Audiebam, I heard,	Audiebamus, we heard,
2. Audiebas, thou didst hear,	Audiebatis, ye heard,
3. Audiebat, he heard ;	Audiebant, they heard.

Perfect, have heard.

1. Audivi, I have heard,	Audivimus, we have heard,
2. Audivisti, thou hast heard,	Audivistis, ye have heard,
3. Audivit, he has heard ;	Audiverunt, v. ivère, they have heard.

Pluperfect, had heard.

1. Audivëram, I had heard,	Audiveramus, we had heard,
2. Audiveras, thou hadst heard,	Audiveratis, ye had heard,
3. Audiverat, he had heard ;	Audiverant, they had heard.

Future, shall, or will hear.

1. Audiam, I shall hear,	Audiemus, we shall hear,
2. Audies, thou shalt hear,	Audietis, ye shall hear,
3. Audiet, he shall hear ;	Audient, they shall hear.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, may, or can hear.

1. Audiam, I may hear,	Audiamus, we may hear,
2. Audias, thou mayest hear,	Audiat, ye may hear,
3. Audiat, he may hear ;	Audiant, they may hear.

Imperfect, might, &c. hear.

1. Audirem, I might hear,	Audirëmus, we might hear,
2. Audires, thou mightest hear,	Audirëtis, ye might hear,
3. Audiret, he might hear ;	Audirent, they might hear.

Perfect, may, or can have heard.

1. Audiverim, I may have heard,	Audiverimus, we may have heard,
2. Audiveris, thou mayest have heard,	Audiveritis, ye may have heard,
3. Audiverit, he may have heard :	Audiverint, they may have heard.

Pluperfect, might, &c. have heard.

1. Audivissem, I might have heard,	Audivissemus, we might have heard,
2. Audivisses, thou mightest have heard,	Audivissetis, ye might have heard,
3. Audivisset, he might have heard :	Audivissent, they might have heard.

Future, shall have heard.

1. Audivero, I shall have heard,	Audiverimus, we shall have heard,
2. Audiveris, thou shalt have heard,	Audiveritis, ye shall have heard,
3. Audiverit, he shall have heard ;	Audiverint, they shall have heard.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2. Audi, v. audito, hear thou,	Audite, v. auditote, hear ye,
3. Audito, let him hear ;	Audianto, let them hear.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Pres. Audire, to hear.	Perf. Audivisse, to have heard.
Fut. Esse auditurus, to be about to hear.	Fuisse auditurus, to have been about to hear.

PARTICIPLES.

Pres. Audiens, hearing.	But. Auditurus, about to hear.
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GERUNDS.

Audiendum-di-do-dum-do, hearing, of hearing, &c.

SUPINES.

Former. Auditum to hear.	Latter. Auditu, to hear, or to be heard
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CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

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FOURTH CONJUGATION, PASSIVE VOICE.

PRINCIPAL PARTS.

<i>Pres. Indic.</i>	<i>Perf. Part.</i>	<i>Pres. Infin.</i>
Audior,	Auditus,	Audiri, to be heard.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, am heard.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
1. Audior,	Audimur,
2. Audiris, v. audire,	Audimini,
3. Auditur;	Audiantur.

Imperfect, was heard.

1. Audiēbar,	Audiēbamur,
2. Audiēbaris, v. audiebare,	Audiēbamini,
3. Audiēbatur;	Audiēbantur.

Perfect, have been heard.

1. Auditus sum, v. fui,	Auditi sumus, v. fuimus,
2. Auditus es, v. fuisti,	Auditi estis, v. fuistis,
3. Auditus est, v. fuit;	Auditi sunt, v. fuerunt, v. fuere.

Pluperfect, had been heard.

1. Auditus eram, v. fueram,	Auditi eramus, v. fueramus,
2. Auditus eras, v. fueras,	Auditi eratis, v. fueratis,
3. Auditus erat, v. fuerat;	Auditi erant, v. fuerant.

Future, shall be heard.

1. Audiar,	Audiāmur,
2. Audieris, v. audiere,	Audiāmini,
3. Audietur;	Audiantur.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present Tense, may, or can be heard.

1. Audiar,	Audiāmur,
2. Audiaris, v. audiare,	Audiāmini,
3. Audiatur;	Audiantur.

Imperfect, might, &c. be heard.

1. Audirer,	Audirēmur,
2. Audireris, v. audirere,	Audirēmini,
3. Audiretur;	Audirentur.

Perfect, may have been heard.

1. Auditus sim, v. fuerim,	Auditi simus, v. fuerimus,
2. Auditus sis, v. fueris,	Auditi sitis, v. fueritis,
3. Auditus sit, v. fuerit;	Auditi sint, v. fuerint.

Pluperfect, might, &c. have been heard.

1. Auditus essem, v. fuissem,	Auditi essemus, v. fuissemus,
2. Auditus esses, v. fuisses,	Auditi essetis, v. fuissetis,
3. Auditus esset, v. fuisset;	Auditi essent, v. fuissent.

Future, shall have been heard.

1. Auditus fuero,	Auditi fuerimus,
2. Auditus fueris,	Auditi fueritis,
3. Auditus fuerit;	Auditi fuerint.

IMPERATIVE MOOD

2. Audire, v. auditor, be thou heard,	Audimini, be ye heard,
3. Auditor, let him be heard;	Audiantur, let them be heard.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Pres.</i>	Audiri, to be heard.
<i>Perf.</i>	Esse, v. fuisse auditus-a-um, to have been heard.
<i>Fut.</i>	Auditum iri, to be about to be heard.

PARTICIPLES

<i>Perf.</i>	Auditus-a-um, heard.
<i>Fut.</i>	Audiendus-a-um, to be heard

EXERCISES.

Amplector, to embrace.
Fungor, to discharge an
Revertor, to return. [office.

Labor, to slide.
Ulcisor, to revenge.
Utor, to use.
Loquor, to speak.
Sequor, to follow.
Queror, to complain.
Nitor, to endeavour.
Pacisor, to bargain.
Grador, to go.
Proficisor, to go a journey.
Nancisor, to get.
Patior, to suffer.
Apisor, to get.
Comminisor, to devise.
Frutor, to enjoy.
Oblivisor, to forget.
Expergisor, to awake.
Moriator, to die.
Nascor, to be born.
Orior, to rise.

Ego lego, legebam, legi,
legam legeram. Nos legi-
mus, legebamus, legimus,
legeramus, legemus. Ego
legam, legerem, legerim,
legeres, legissem, legero.
Nos legamus, legeremus,
legerimus, legissemus, le-
gissetis. Ego audio, au-
diebam, audivi, audive-
ram, audiam. Nos audi-
mus, audiebamus, audivi-
mus, audiveramus, audie-
mus. Ego audiam, audi-
rem, audiverim, audivis-
sem, audivero. Nos audi-
amus, audiremus, audiver-
imus, audivissemus, audiver-
imus, audi, audite, au-
diens, audito, audiant,
auditem. Lege, legite,
lecturus. Legito, legunto,
lectu. Legens, legendum,
lectum. Ego legor, lege-
bar, lectus sum, lectus
eram, legar. Nos legimur,
legebamus, lecti sumus,
lecti eramus, legemur.
Ego legar, legerer, lectus
sim, lectus essem, lectus
fuero. Nos legamur, lege-
remur, lecti simus, lecti
essemus, lecti fuimus.
Legere tu. Legimini vos.
Legitor. Leguntur. Ego
audior, audiebar, auditis
sum, auditis eram, audiar

RULES.

31. Verbs, signifying actively, govern the accusative.

32. *Misereror, miseresco*, and *satago*, govern the genitive.

33. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has *to*, or *for*, after it in English.

34. Verbs compounded with *satis*, *bene*, and *male*, govern the dative.

35. Many verbs compounded with these ten prepositions, *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, *super*, govern the dative.

36. *Veros*, signifying *to profit*, *hurt*, *favour*, *assist*, *command*, *obey*, *serve*, *resist*, *trust*, *threaten*, and *be angry with*, govern the dative.

37. *Recordor*, *memini*, *reminiscor*, and *obliscor*, govern the accusative or genitive.

38. Verbs of *abounding* and *wanting*, govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive.

39. *Utor*, *abutor*, *fungor*, *fruor*, *potior*, *vescor*, and some others, govern the ablative.

40. A verb compounded with a preposition, often governs the case of that preposition.

41. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adjective, or noun.

42. When *quod*, *quæ*, *ut*, or *ne*, is omitted in Latin, the word, which would otherwise be in the nominative, is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood.

Ama Deum. Amo te. Amas me. Bonus amat omnes. Reverere parentes. Amor tegit crimina. Superbia comitatur honores. Pastor, Corydon, ardebat Alexin, delicias. Mars posuit illum custodem ostii. Vivunt vitam. Rufilius olet pastillos. Xerxes maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset. Quicquid delirant reges, plectuntur Achivi. Mens lætatur turbidum. Etrius fere rubet faciem. Vulneratur caput. Recordor lectionem. Obliscor injuriæ. Cujus supra memini. De quo supra meminimus. Hæc olim meminisse juvabit. Crassus abundabat divitiis. Natura tantum eget paucis. Insanus eget custodis. Alter indiget alterius. Implentur veteris Bacchi. Caret omni culpâ. Non tam artis indigent, quàm laboris. Utitur fraude. Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiâ nostrâ? Debemus uti diligentîâ. Non debemus abuti tempore, nam fruimur brevi tempore. Ego fungar vice cotis. Nec me tali dignor honore. Paternum servum sui participat consilii. Potior rerum. Depascitur artus. Miserere civium tuorum. Satagit rerum suarum. Desine querelarum. Regnavit populorum. Finis venit imperio. Animus redit hostibus. Tibi seris, tibi metis. Seges crescit hominibus. Laus debetur virtuti. Liberi laborant sibi. Præcepta dantur tibi. Non nobis solum nati sumus. Multa malè eveniunt bonis. Sol lucet etiam sceleratis. Hæret lateri lethalis arundo. Nec vox hominem sonat, O Dea! certè. Pulchrum est benefacere reipublicæ. Præfer virtutem divitiis. Fortuna favet bonis. Adeamus scholam. Exeamus scholâ. Pecunia nescit mutare naturam. Ille est cupidus scire causam. Vidi hostem tentantem fugere. Nunc tempus est abire. Tempus est equum fumantia solvere colla. Omnes invidere mihi. Mene incepto desistere victam? Horatius est dignus legi. Homines venerunt pascere oves. Gaudeo te valere. Audio præsidem venire. Credo bonos remuneratum iri. Dicit me scribere. Dixit me scribere. Multitudo stat. Pars erant cæsi. Magna pars raptæ. Tu vocaris Johannes. Illa incedit regina. Scio illum haberi sapientem. Scio vos esse discipulos. Dos est decem talenta. Omnia pontus erant. Amantium iræ, amoris integratio est. Oppidum est appellatum Possidonia. Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda. Solius meum peccatum corrigi non potest. Id maxime quemque decet, quod est cuiusque suum maxime. Cato interfecit se. Miles defendit suam vitam. Deum agnoscimus ex operibus ejus. Mirâ sum alacritate ad litigandum. Multum auri æstimatur. Quid rei tractatur? Aliud mercedis dabitur. Non multi cibi hospitem accipies, sed multi joci. Quis vestrum ignorat? Quis nostrum ignorat. Dices nummos mihi opus esse. Hector ivit obvius hosti. Difficultates superandæ sunt studio et labore. Est hominis erare. Est stulti dicere, non putaveram. Est præceptorum curare. Militum est suo duci parere. Arrogantis est negligere quid de se quisque sentiat. Pauperis est numerare pecus. Et facere et pati fortia Romanum est.

Nauta, tenens gubernaculum, regit navim. Exercitus, sequens hostem, pugnat sagittis. Mors est anteponenda dedecori. Pii sunt fruituri æterna vita in cælis. Occulta, et maribus non invisâ solâ, sed etiam inaudita sacra. Tu es invisus mihi. Plebs consulum nomen haud secus quàm regum perosa erat. Vivendum est mihi illic. Scio vivendum esse mihi illic. Moriendum est omnibus. Scio moriendum esse omnibus. Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano. Deliberandum est diu, quod statuendum est semel. Cicero dixit optimè omnium. Poeta agit utiliter urbi. Poeta agit inutiliter sibi. Hector exivit obviam hosti. Hic laudat mercedes plenius æquo. Nemo dicitur locutus fuisse distinctiùs Demosthene. Nullos his mallet ludos spectatâsse. Mallet granum hordei omnibus gemmis. Consuetudo disputandi est impia. Omnes sunt cupidi vivendi beatè. Tempus abeundi est. Ille est peritus cantandi. Charta est utilis scribendo. Non est solvendo. Epidictum quærendo operam dabo. Aptat habendo ensem. Tu es promptus ad audiendum. Ille est attentus inter docendum. Poena absterret a peccando. Memoria augetur excolendo. Defessus sum ambulando. Ignavi a discendo cito deterrentur. Non ibo servitum Graiis matribus. Venientes spectatum, cupiunt spectari. Cur is te perditum? It venatum. Hoc est mirabile dictu. Nihil dictu fœdum visuque hæc limina tanget, intra quæ puer est. Difficilis est inventu verus amicus. Palleo metu. Fecit hoc suo more. Juvenes saltabant gaudio. Ille est pallidus metu. Homo capitur voluptate. Georgius scribit pennâ. Laus paranda virtute. Mons est candidus nive. Clypeus fabricatus ære. Est æger pedibus. Murus est decem pedes altus. Urbs distat triginta millibus passuum. Philadelphia ferè distat centum milliaribus a Novo Eboraco. Non discedam pedem a te. Sol est multis partibus major terrâ. Quanto diutius Simonides Dei naturam consideravit, tanto obscurior res visa est ei. Toto vertice supra est. Hoc lignum excedit illud digito. Venit horâ tertiâ. Mansit paucos dies. Sex mensibus abfuit. Convenimus secundâ horâ. Saturnus regnavit aureâ ætate. Mansisti mecum unam noctem. Emi librum tribus solidis. Demosthenes docuit talento. Perfidus vendit patriam auro. Illa juvant quæ pluris emuntur. Nulla res constat patri minoris. Vendam librum tanti quanti valet. Vendidit librum tanti quantum valebat. Librum emam tanto pretio quanto valet. Quanti constitit? Asse et pluris. Per magno constitit. Dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret. Venit pridie illius diei. Deus laudatur ubique gentium. Catina habuit satis eloquentiæ. Meus pater venit ad templum. Meus pater venit ex templo. Puer ambulat in templum. Servus ambulavit sub scalas. Turris incedit super agmina. Fuerat ambulat in templo. Daphnis consedit sub ilice. Ferus leo cucurrit in sylvis. Aves super arbore sidunt. Alii super alios trucidantur. Nos autem, viri fortes, satisfacere reipublicæ videamur, si istius furem ac tela vitemus.

RULES.

43. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the same case, as the words from which they are derived.

44. The gerund in *dum*, of the nominative, with the verb *est*, governs the dative.

45. The gerund in *di*, of the genitive, is governed by nouns, or adjectives.

46. The gerund in *do*, of the dative, is governed by adjectives signifying *usefulness*, or *fitness*, &c.

47. The gerund in *dum*, of the accusative, is governed by the prepositions *ad*, *ob*, *inter*, *ante*, *propter*.

48. The gerund in *do*, of the ablative, is governed by the prepositions *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *in*; or without a preposition, as the ablative of *cause*, *means*, or *manner*.

49. The supine in *um*, is put after a verb of motion.

50. The supine in *u*, is put after an adjective.

51. Nouns, signifying the *price* of a thing, are put in the ablative.

52. Nouns, signifying the *instrument*, *cause*, *means*, or *manner*, are put in the ablative.

53. Nouns, signifying *measure*, or *distance*, are put in the accusative—sometimes in the ablative.

54. Nouns, signifying the time *when*, are put in the ablative; those, *how long*, in the accusative—sometimes in the ablative.

RULES.

55. Verbs of *accusing, condemning, admonishing, and acquitting*, govern the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing.

56. Verbs of *esteeming*, govern the accusative of the person, or thing esteemed, and the genitive of the value.

57. Verbs of *comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away*, govern the accusative and dative.

58. Verbs of *asking, and teaching*, govern two accusatives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.

59. Verbs of *loading, binding, clothing, depriving*, and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative.

60. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case.

61. Impersonal verbs govern the dative.

62. *Interest* and *refert* require the genitive.

63. *Miseret, pœnitet, pudet, tædet*, and *piget*, govern the accusative of a person, with the genitive of a thing.

64. *Decet, delectat, juvat*, and *oportet*, govern the accusative of a person, with the infinitive mood.

Cicero accusavit Verrem furti. Postulavit Milonem majestatis. Damnabit illum sceleris. Absolvit vos criminis. Morbus monet nos mortis. Arguit me furti. Me ipsum inertiae condemno. Illum homicidii absolvo. Monet me officii. De vi condemnati sunt. Erroris te moneo. Absolvo me peccato. Punit illum capite. Æstimo te magni. Sapiens æstimat voluptatem parvi. Facio te æqui. Consulo tuum monitum boni. Æstimo te pro nihilo. Comparo Virgilium Homero. Dedit homini sublime os. Dicam tibi totam rem. Eripuit me morti. Ignosce mihi hanc culpam. Minatus est mihi mortem. Suum cuique tribuito. Narras fabulam surdo. Educa hunc puerum mihi. Recita mihi sententiam Doce puellam mihi. Emam tibi libros. Praefecit Sextum classi. Præfero vim opibus. Gloriosum est iram mutare amicitiam. Legam lectionem tibi. Paupertas sæpe suadet mala hominibus. Interdixit Galliam Romanis. Ad prætorem hominem traxit. Pacem te poscimus omnes. Egestas docet nos temperantiam. Cela hanc rem servos. Moneo te officium. Institue hunc puerum Græcis litteris. Omnes poscimus pacem à te. Docuit me grammaticam. Celavit me hanc rem. Celavit hanc rem mihi. Onerat naves auro. Induit se calceos. Induit se calceis. Deum posce veniam. Ea me ne celet. Verres accusabatur furti. Virgilius comparatur Homero. Ego eripior morti. Deus rogatur salutem. Nos docemur temperantiam. Hæc res celatur servos. Sæpe monemur mortis. Docet grammaticam. Navis oneratur auro. Scio homines accusatum iri furti. Habetur ludibrio iis. Tu laudaris à me. Virtus diligitur à nobis. Mare à sole collucet. Phalaris non à paucis interiit. Per me defensa est respublica. Neque cernitur ulli. Vix audior ulli. Honestas bonis viris quærentur. Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum. Provisum est nobis optimè à Deo. Reclamatum est ab omnibus. Contigit mihi esse illic. Expedit reipublicæ. Licet nemini peccare. Libet mihi expectari. Pertinet ad te tacere. Favetur mihi. Mihi non potest noceri. Negat jucundè posse vivi sine virtute. Per virtutem potest iri ad astra. Aliorum laudi et gloriæ invideri solet. Refert patris. Interest omnium. Non mea refert. Refert militum. Cuius refert. Hoc parvi refert. Illud mea magni interest. Faciam quod maximè reipublicæ interesse judicabo. Adeone est fundata leviter fides, ut ubi sim, quàm qui sim, magis referat? Plurimum enim intererit, quibus artibus, aut quibus hunc tu moribus instituas. Miseret me infeliciam civium. Semper pœnitet bonos peccati. Non pudet malos superbiam. Tædet te citò tui officii. Piget infelices duræ sortis. Miseret me tui. Pœnitet me peccati. Tædet me vitæ. Pudet me culpæ. Pœnitet me peccasse. Miseritum est me tuarum fortunarum. Neque me tui, neque tuorum liberorum misereri potest. Decet te esse æquum. Delectat pueros ludere. Juvat te manere domi. Oportet te studere diligentèr.

Delectat me studere. Non decet te rixari. Parvum parva lecent. Est aliquid, quod non oporteat, etiamsi liceat. Sibi quisque consulere oportet. Vixit Romæ. Mortuus est Londini. Quid Romæ faciam? Habitat Carthagine. Studuit Parisiis. Horatius vixit Tibure et Athenis. Venit Romam. Profectus est Athenas. Regulus rediit Carthaginem. Carthagini nuncios mittam. Regulus rediit Carthagine. Venit Aberdoniâ. Fecit iter Philadelphiâ. Discedit Corintho. Laodiceâ iter faciebat. Per Thebas iter fecit. Quid faciam domi? Horatius vixit rure. Regulus non rediit domum. Petrus abiit rus super. Non ibo domo. Manet domi. Domum revertitur. Domo arcessitus sum. Vivit ruri. Jacet humi. Ubi vir natus fuit? In Italia. Quo abiit? In Italiam. Unde rediit? Ab Italia. Quâ transivit? Per Italiam. Deo volente, omnia cedent benè. Opere peracto, ludemus. Sole oriente, fugiunt tenebræ. Dominante libidine, temperantiæ nullus est locus. Nihil amicitia præstabilius est, exceptâ virtute. Oppressâ libertate patriæ, nihil est quod speremus amplius. Cicero, locutus hæc, consedit. Romani, libertate adeptâ, floruerunt. Nihil autem magis cavendum est senectuti, quàm ne languori se desidæque dedat.

Deus, quem pii colunt, cujus munere vivunt, cujus sunt cupidi, cui parent et placent, quo fruuntur, est æternus. Spectatum admissi, risum teneatis, amici? Pictoribus atque poëtis quidlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas. Serpit humi, tutus nimium, timidusque procellæ. In vitium ducit culpæ fuga, si caret arte. Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, æquam viribus. Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi. Iratum vultum plena minarum verba decent. Et sibi constet. Nec deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus inciderit. Graii ingenium, Graii dedit ore rotundo, musa loqui, præter laudem nullius avaris. Omne tulit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo. Nunc est bibendum, nunc pede libero pulsanda tellus. Quibus pepercit aris? Quid intactum nefasti liquimus? Serves iturum Cæsarem in ultimos orbis Britannos. Valet ima summis mutare Deus. Nec tibi somnos adimunt. Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit; nulli flebilior quàm tibi, Virgili. Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus, non eget Mauri jaculis neque arcu. O mater, pulchrâ filiâ pulchrrior. Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus fidit. Nunc vino pellite curas; cras ingens iterabimus æquor. Ac neque jam stabulis gaudet pecus, aut arator igni. Recepto dulce mihi furere est amico. Foliis viduantur orni. Desine mollium tandem querelarum. Post equitem sedet atra cura. Eheu ne rudis agminum sponsus lacescat regius asperum tactu leonem. Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. Justum et tenacem propositi virum non vultus instantis tyranni mente quatit solidâ. Hac arte Pollux et vagus Hercules innixus, arces attingit igneas. Primâ nocte domum claude, neque in vias sub cantu querulæ despicere tibiæ; et te sæpè vocanti duram, difficilis mane. Donec gratus eram tibi, Persarum vigui rege beator. Tecum vivere amem, tecum obeam libens. Instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus affulsit, populo gratior it dies, et soles melius nitent. Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori. Nunc juvat nos levare diris pectora solitudinibus. Nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi. Namque neglectis urenda filix innascitur agris. Egressum magnâ, me accepit Aricia, Româ.

RULES.

65. The name of a town, signifying the place *where*, or *in which*, if it be of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the genitive; but if it be of the third declension, or plural number, it is put in the ablative.

66. The name of a town, signifying the place *whither*, is put in the accusative.

67. The name of a town, signifying the place *whence*, or *through what place*, is put in the ablative.

68. *Domus* and *rus*, signifying the place *where*, are construed like the names of towns.

69. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative absolute.

RULES.

1. The adjective agrees with its substantive, in number, case, and gender.

2. The verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person.

3. The relative, *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.

4. If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb; but when a nominative intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.

5. Any verb may have the same case after as before it, when both words refer to the same person or thing.

6. Substantives signifying the same person or thing, agree in case.

7. One substantive governs another signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive.

8. If the latter of two substantives have an adjective of praise or dispraise, joined with it, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative.

9. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive, governs the genitive.

10. *Opus* and *Unus*, signifying need, require the ablative.

11. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

12. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

13. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. govern the dative.

14. These adjectives, *dignus, indignus, præditus*, and *contentus*; also, *natus, salus, ortus, editus*, and the like, govern the ablative.

15. Adjectives, signifying plenty, or want, govern the genitive, or ablative.

16. *Sum*, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, governs the genitive.

DE VIRIS ILLUSTRIBUS URBIS ROMÆ.

REGULUS.

Regulus deinde in Africam primus Romanorum ducum traiecit. Clypeam urbem et trecenta castella expugnavit: neque cum hominibus tantum, sed etiam cum monstribus dimicavit. Nam quum apud flumen Bagradam castra haberet, anguis miræ magnitudinis exercitum Romanum vexabat: multos milites ingenti ore corripuit; plures caudæ verbere elisit; nonnullos ipso pestilentis halitus afflatu exanimavit. Neque is telorum ictu perforari poterat; quippè qui durissimâ squamarum lorici omnia tela faciliè repelleret. Confugiendum fuit ad machinas, et advectis balistis, tanquam arx quædam munita dejiciendus hostis fuit. Tandem saxorum pondere oppressus jacuit; sed cruore suo flumen et vicinam regionem infecit, Romanosque castra movere coëgit. Corium belluæ centum et viginti pedes longum Romam misit Regulus.

Lacedæmonii Xantippum virum belli peritissimum Carthaginiensibus miserunt, à quo Regulus victus est ultimâ pernicië: duo tantum millia hominum ex omni Romano exercitu remanserunt: Regulus ipse captus, et in carcerem coniectus est. Deinde Romam de permutandis captivis dato jurejurando missus est, ut, si non impetrasset, rediret ipse Carthaginem: qui quum Romam venisset, inductus in senatum mandata exposuit, et primùm ne sententiam diceret recusavit, causatus se, quoniam in hostium potestatem venisset, jam non esse senatorem. Jussu tamen sententiam aperire, negavit esse utile captivos Pœnos reddi, quia adolescentes essent et boni duces, ipse verò jam confectus senectute: cujus quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt.

Regulus deinde quum retineretur à propinquis et amicis, tamen Carthaginem rediit: neque verò tunc ignorabat se ad crudelissimum hostem et ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, sed jurejurandum conservandum putavit. Reversum Carthaginienses omni cruciatu necaverunt: palpebris enim resectis aliquandiu in loco tenebricoso tenuerunt; deinde quum sol esset ardentissimus, repenti eductum intueri cœlum coegerunt; postremò in arcam ligneam incluserunt, in quâ undiquè clavi præacuti eminebant. Ita dum fessum corpus, quocumque inclinaret, stimulis ferreis confoditur, vigiliis et dolore continuo extinctus est. Hic fuit Atilii Reguli exitus ipsâ quoque vitâ, licet per maximam gloriam diù actâ, clarior et illustrior.

FABIUS MAXIMUS.

Annibal, superatis Pyrenæi et Alpium jugis, in Italiam venit. Publium Scipionem apud Ticinum amnem, Sempronium apud Trebiam, Flaminiū apud Trasimenum profligavit. Adversus hostem toties victorem missus Quintus Fabius dictator, Annibalis impetum morâ fregit; namque pristinis edoctus cladibus belli rationem mutavit. Per loca alta exercitum ducebat, neque ullo loco fortunæ se committebat: castris nisi quantum necessitas cogeret tenebatur miles. Dux neque occasione rei bene gerendæ deerat, si qua ab hoste daretur, neque ullam ipse hosti dabat. Frumentatum exeunti Annibali opportunus aderat, agmen carpens, palantes excipiens. Ita ex levibus præliis superior discessit, militemque cepit minùs jam aut virtutis suæ, aut fortunæ poenitere.

His artibus Annibalem Fabius in agro Falerno incluserat; sed ille callidus sine ullo exercitus detrimento se expedit.

RULES.

17. m, taken for <i>habeo</i> , (ve,) governs the da- of a person.	31. Verbs, signifying ac- tively, govern the accu- sative.	44. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the nominative, with the verb <i>est</i> , governs the dative.	lating away, govern the accusative and dative.
18. m, taken for <i>affero</i> , ring,) governs two es; the one of a per- and the other of a	32. <i>Miseror, misereor</i> , and <i>salago</i> , govern the genitive.	45. The gerund in <i>di</i> , of the genitive, is govern- ed by nouns, or adjec- tives.	58. Verbs of <i>asking</i> , and <i>teaching</i> , govern two ac- cusatives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.
19. e compounds of except <i>Possum</i> , go- the dative.	33. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has <i>to</i> , or <i>for</i> , after it in English.	46. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the dative, is governed by adjectives signifying <i>usefulness</i> , or <i>fitness</i> , &c.	59. Verbs of <i>loading</i> , <i>bind- ing</i> , <i>clothing</i> , <i>depriving</i> , and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative.
20. rds of the compa- degree govern the ve when <i>quam</i> is ad in Latin.	34. Verbs compounded with <i>satis</i> , <i>bene</i> , and <i>male</i> , govern the dative.	47. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the accusative, is go- vernied by the preposi- tions <i>ad</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>propter</i> .	60. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case.
21. verbs qualify verbs, iples, adjectives, ther adverbs.	35. Many verbs compound- ed with these ten pre- positions, <i>præ</i> , <i>ad</i> , <i>con</i> , <i>sub</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>post</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>super</i> , govern the dative.	48. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the ablative, is governed by the prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , <i>de</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>ex</i> , <i>in</i> ; or with- out a preposition, as the ablative of <i>cause</i> , <i>means</i> , or <i>manner</i> .	61. Impersonal verbs go- vern the dative.
22. ne adverbs of time; and quantity, go- the genitive.	36. Verbs, signifying <i>to</i> <i>profit</i> , <i>hurt</i> , <i>favour</i> , <i>assist</i> , <i>command</i> , <i>obey</i> , <i>serve</i> , <i>re- sist</i> , <i>trust</i> , <i>threaten</i> , and <i>be angry with</i> , govern the dative.	49. The supine in <i>um</i> , is put after a verb of mo- tion.	62. <i>Interest</i> and <i>refert</i> re- quire the genitive.
23. e prepositions <i>ad</i> , <i>ante</i> , &c. govern ccusative.	37. <i>Recordor, memin</i> , <i>re- miniscor</i> , and <i>obliscor</i> , govern the accusative or genitive.	50. The supine in <i>u</i> , is put after an adjective.	63. <i>Miseret, penitet, pudet</i> , <i>laedet</i> , and <i>piget</i> , govern the accusative of a per- son, with the genitive of a thing.
24. e prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , ic. govern the abla-	38. Verbs of <i>abounding</i> and <i>wanting</i> , govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive.	51. Nouns, signifying the <i>price</i> of a thing, are put in the ablative.	64. <i>Decet, delectat, juvat</i> , and <i>oportet</i> , govern the accusative of a per- son, with the infinitive mood.
25. e prepositions <i>in</i> , <i>super</i> , and <i>subter</i> , n the accusative, motion to a place nified; but when n or rest in a place nified, <i>in</i> and <i>sub</i> n the ablative; <i>su</i> - nd <i>subter</i> either the ative or ablative.	39. <i>Ulor, abutor, fungor</i> , <i>frutor, potior, vescor</i> , and some others, govern the ablative.	52. Nouns, signifying the <i>instrument</i> , <i>cause</i> , <i>means</i> , or <i>manner</i> , are put in the ablative.	65. The name of a town, signifying the place <i>where</i> , or <i>in which</i> , if it be of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the ge- nitive; but if it be of the third declension, or plu- ral number, it is put in the ablative.
26. e interjections <i>O</i> , <i>proh</i> , and some s, govern the nomi- e, accusative, or vo-	40. A verb compounded with a preposition, often governs the case of that preposition.	53. Nouns, signifying mea- sure, or distance, are put in the accusative—some- times in the ablative.	66. The name of a town, signifying the place <i>whi- ther</i> , is put in the accu- sative.
27. e interjections <i>hei</i> , <i>ue</i> , govern the da-	41. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adjec- tive, or noun.	54. Nouns, signifying the time <i>when</i> , are put in the ablative; those, <i>how long</i> , in the accusative—some- times in the ablative.	67. The name of a town, signifying the place <i>whence</i> , or <i>through what</i> place, is put in the abla- tive.
28. e conjunctions <i>et</i> , <i>que</i> , <i>nec</i> , <i>aut</i> , <i>neque</i> , some others, connect ases and modes.	42. When <i>quod</i> , <i>quin</i> , <i>ut</i> , or <i>ne</i> , is omitted in Latin, the word, which would otherwise be in the nominative, is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood.	55. Verbs of <i>accusing</i> , <i>con- demning</i> , <i>admonishing</i> , and <i>acquitting</i> , govern the accusative of a per- son with the genitive of a thing.	68. <i>Domus</i> and <i>rus</i> , signi- fying the place <i>where</i> , are construed like the names of towns.
29. ro, or more substan- singular, connected conjunction, may a verb, adjective, lative plural to agree them.	43. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the same case as the words from which they are derived.	56. Verbs of <i>esteeming</i> , go- vern the accusative of the person, or thing esteem- ed, and the genitive, of the value.	69. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative abso- lute.
30. e conjunctions <i>ut</i> , <i>licet</i> , &c. govern the active mood.		57. Verbs of <i>comparing</i> , <i>giving</i> , <i>declaring</i> , and	

RULES.

1. The adjective agrees with its substantive, in number, case, and gender.

2. The verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person.

3. The relative, *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.

4. If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb; but when a nominative intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.

5. Any verb may have the same case *after* as *before* it, when both words refer to the same person or thing.

6. Substantives signifying the same person or thing, agree in case.

7. One substantive governs another signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive.

8. If the latter of two substantives have an adjective of praise or dispraise, joined with it, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative.

9. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive, governs the genitive.

10. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying *need*, require the ablative.

11. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

12. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

13. Adjectives signifying *profit*, or *disprofit*, *likeness* or *unlikeness*, &c. govern the dative.

14. These adjectives, *dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, and *contentus*; also, *natus*, *satus*, *ortus*, *editus*, and the like, govern the ablative.

15. Adjectives, signifying *plenty*, or *want*, govern the genitive, or ablative.

16. *Sum*, when it signifies *possession*, *property*, or *duty*, governs the genitive.

Nempè arida sarmenta boum cornibus alligavit, eaque principio noctis incendit : metus flammæ relucens ex capite boves velut stimulatos furore agebat. Hi ergo accensis cornibus per montes, per silvas hùc illùc discurrerant. Romani, qui ad speculandum concurrerant, miraculo attoniti constiterunt : ipse Fabius insidias esse ratus, militem extra vallum egredi vetuit. Intereà Annibal ex angustiis evasit. Dein Annibal, ut Fabio apud suos crearet invidiam, agrum ejus, omnibus circà vastatis, intactum reliquit; at Fabius omnem ab se suspicionem propulsavit : nam eundem agrum vendidit, ejusque pretio captivos Romanos redemit.

Quintus Fabius jam senex filio suo consuli legatus fuit; quumque in ejus castra veniret, filius obviam patri progressus est; duodecim lictores pro more anteibant. Equo vehebatur senex, nec appropinquante consule descendit. Jam ex lictoribus undecim verecundiâ paternæ majestatis taciti præterierant. Quod quum consul animadvertisset, proximum lictorem jussit inclamare Fabio patri ut ex equo descenderet. Pater tùm desiliens : " Non ego, fili, inquit, tuum imperium contempsi, sed experiri volui an scires consulem agere." Ad summam senectutem vixit Fabius Maximus, dignus tanto cognomine. Cautior quàm promptior habitus est, sed insita ejus ingenio prudentia bello, quod tùm gerebatur, aptissima erat. Nemini dubium est quin rem Romanam cunctando restituerit.

. SCIPIO AFRICANUS.

Publius Cornelius Scipio nondùm annos pueritiæ egressus patrem singulari virtute servavit : nam quum is in pugna apud Ticinum contra Annibalem commissâ graviter vulneratus esset, et in hostium manus jamjam venturus esset, filius, interjecto corpore, Pœnis irruentibus se opposuit, et patrem periculo liberavit. Quæ pietas Scipioni postea Ædilitatem petenti favorem populi conciliavit; quum obsisterent tribuni plebis negantes rationem ejus esse habendam, quòd nondùm ad petendum legitima ætas esset : " Si me, inquit Scipio, omnes quiritès ædilem facere volunt, satis annorum habeo." Tanto inde favore ad suffragia itum est, ut tribuni incepto destiterint.

Quum Romani duas clades in Hispaniâ accepissent, duoque ibi summi imperatores cecidissent, placuit exercitum augeri, eoque proconsulem mitti; nec tamen quem mitterent satis constabat. Eâ de re indicta sunt comitia. Primò populus exspectabat, ut qui se tanto dignos imperio crederent, nomina profiterentur; sed nemo audebat illud imperium suscipere. Mœsta itaque civitas erat, et propè consilii inops. Subitò Cornelius Scipio quatuor et viginti ferme annos natus, professus est se petere, et in superiore, undè conspici posset, loco constitit : in quem omnium ora conversa sunt. Deindè ad unum omnes Scipionem in Hispaniâ proconsulem esse jusserunt. At postquàm animorum impetus resedit, populum Romanum cepti facti poenitere. Ætati Scipionis maxime diffidebant. Quod ubi animadvertit Scipio, advocatâ concione, ita magno elatoque animo disseruit de bello quod gerendum erat, ut homines cum liberaverit, speque certâ impleverit.

Profectus igitur in Hispaniam Scipio Carthaginem novam, quâ die venit, expugnavit. Eò congestæ erant omnes penè Africæ et Hispaniæ opes, quibus potitus est. Inter captivos ad eum adducta est eximie formæ adulta virgo. Postquàm contempnit eam illustri loco inter Celtiberos natam, principique ejus

RULES.

17. Sum, taken for <i>habeo</i> , (to have,) governs the dative of a person.	31. Verbs, signifying actively, govern the accusative.	44. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the nominative, with the verb <i>est</i> , governs the dative.	taking away, govern the accusative and dative.
18. Sum, taken for <i>affero</i> , (to bring,) governs two datives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.	32. <i>Misereor</i> , <i>miseresco</i> , and <i>salago</i> , govern the genitive.	45. The gerund in <i>di</i> , of the genitive, is governed by nouns, or adjectives.	58. Verbs of asking, and teaching, govern two accusatives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.
19. The compounds of <i>Sum</i> , except <i>Possum</i> , govern the dative.	33. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has <i>to</i> , or <i>for</i> , after it in English.	46. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the dative, is governed by adjectives signifying usefulness, or fitness, &c.	59. Verbs of loading, binding, clothing, depriving, and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative.
20. Words of the comparative degree govern the ablative when <i>quam</i> is omitted in Latin.	34. Verbs compounded with <i>satis</i> , <i>bene</i> , and <i>male</i> , govern the dative.	47. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the accusative, is governed by the prepositions <i>ad</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>propter</i> .	60. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case.
21. Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs.	35. Many verbs compounded with these ten prepositions, <i>præ</i> , <i>ad</i> , <i>con</i> , <i>sub</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>post</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>super</i> , govern the dative.	48. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the ablative, is governed by the prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , <i>de</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>ex</i> , <i>in</i> ; or without a preposition, as the ablative of cause, means, or manner.	61. Impersonal verbs govern the dative.
22. Some adverbs of time, place, and quantity, govern the genitive.	36. Verbs, signifying to profit, hurt, favour, assist, command, obey, serve, resist, trust, threaten, and be angry with, govern the dative.	49. The supine in <i>um</i> , is put after a verb of motion.	62. <i>Interest</i> and <i>refert</i> require the genitive.
23. The prepositions <i>ad</i> , <i>apud</i> , <i>ante</i> , &c. govern the accusative.	37. <i>Recordor</i> , <i>memini</i> , <i>reminiscor</i> , and <i>obliscor</i> , govern the accusative or genitive.	50. The supine in <i>u</i> , is put after an adjective.	63. <i>Miseret</i> , <i>pœnitel</i> , <i>pudet</i> , <i>lædet</i> , and <i>piget</i> , govern the accusative of a person, with the genitive of a thing.
24. The prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , &c. govern the ablative.	38. Verbs of abounding and wanting, govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive.	51. Nouns, signifying the price of a thing, are put in the ablative.	64. <i>Decet</i> , <i>delectat</i> , <i>jurat</i> , and <i>oportet</i> , govern the accusative of a person, with the infinitive mood.
25. The prepositions <i>in</i> , <i>sub</i> , <i>super</i> , and <i>subter</i> , govern the accusative, when motion to a place is signified; but when motion or rest in a place is signified, <i>in</i> and <i>sub</i> govern the ablative; <i>super</i> and <i>subter</i> either the accusative or ablative.	39. <i>Ulor</i> , <i>abutor</i> , <i>fungor</i> , <i>fruor</i> , <i>potior</i> , <i>vescor</i> , and some others, govern the ablative.	52. Nouns, signifying the instrument, cause, means, or manner, are put in the ablative.	65. The name of a town, signifying the place where, or in which, if it be of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the genitive; but if it be of the third declension, or plural number, it is put in the ablative.
26. The interjections <i>O</i> , <i>heu</i> , <i>proh</i> , and some others, govern the nominative, accusative, or vocative.	40. A verb compounded with a preposition, often governs the case of that preposition.	53. Nouns, signifying measure, or distance, are put in the accusative—sometimes in the ablative.	66. The name of a town, signifying the place whither, is put in the accusative.
27. The interjections <i>hei</i> , and <i>œ</i> , govern the dative.	41. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adjective, or noun.	54. Nouns, signifying the time when, are put in the ablative; those, <i>how long</i> , in the accusative—sometimes in the ablative.	67. The name of a town, signifying the place whence, or through what place, is put in the ablative.
28. The conjunctions <i>et</i> , <i>ac</i> , <i>atque</i> , <i>neque</i> , <i>aut</i> , <i>neque</i> , and some others, connect like cases and modes.	42. When <i>quod</i> , <i>quin</i> , <i>ut</i> , or <i>ne</i> , is omitted in Latin, the word, which would otherwise be in the nominative, is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood.	55. Verbs of accusing, condemning, admonishing, and acquitting, govern the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing.	68. <i>Domus</i> and <i>rus</i> , signifying the place where, are construed like the names of towns.
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30. The conjunctions <i>ut</i> , <i>quæ</i> , <i>licet</i> , &c. govern the subjunctive mood.		57. Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and	

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27. The interjections <i>hei</i> , and <i>ae</i> , govern the dative.	41. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adjective, or noun.	54. Nouns, signifying the time when, are put in the ablative; those, how long, in the accusative—sometimes in the ablative.	67. The name of a town, signifying the place whence, or through what place, is put in the ablative.
28. The conjunctions <i>et</i> , <i>neque</i> , <i>sed</i> , <i>aut</i> , <i>neque</i> , and some others, connect the cases and modes.	42. When <i>quod</i> , <i>quin</i> , <i>ut</i> , or <i>ne</i> , is omitted in Latin, the word, which would otherwise be in the nominative, is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood.	55. Verbs of accusing, condemning, admonishing, and acquitting, govern the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing.	68. <i>Domus</i> and <i>rus</i> , signifying the place where, are construed like the names of towns.
29. Two, or more substantives, singular, connected by a conjunction, may have a verb, adjective, or relative plural to agree with them.	43. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the same case as the words from which they are derived.	56. Verbs of esteeming, govern the accusative of the person, or thing esteemed, and the genitive, of the value.	69. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative absolute.
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RULES.

1. The adjective agrees with its substantive, in number, case, and gender.

2. The verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person.

3. The relative, *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.

4. If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb; but when a nominative intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.

5. Any verb may have the same case *after* as *before* it, when both words refer to the same person or thing.

6. Substantives signifying the same person or thing, agree in case.

7. One substantive governs another signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive.

8. If the latter of two substantives have an adjective of praise or dispraise, joined with it, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative.

9. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive, governs the genitive.

10. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying *need*, require the ablative.

11. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

12. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

13. Adjectives signifying *profit* or *disprofit*, *likeness* or *unlikeness*, &c. govern the dative.

14. These adjectives, *dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, and *contentus*; also, *natus*, *salus*, *ortus*, *editus*, and the like, govern the ablative.

15. Adjectives, signifying *plenty*, or *want*, govern the genitive, or ablative.

16. *Sum*, when it signifies *possession*, *property*, or *duty*, governs the genitive.

gentis adolescenti desponsam fuisse, accessitis parentibus et sponso eam reddidit. Parentes virginis, qui ad eam redimendam satis magnum auri pondus attulerant, Scipionem orabant ut id ab se donum reciperet. Scipio aurum poni ante pedes jussit, vocatoque ad se virginis sponso: "Super dotem, inquit, quam accepturus à socero es, hæc tibi à me dotalia dona accedent;" aurumque tollere ac sibi habere jussit. Ille donum reversus, ad referendam Scipioni gratiam, Celtiberos Romanis conciliavit.

SCIPIO NASICA.

Scipio Nasica censor factus, gravem se ac severum præbuit. Quum equitum censum ageret, equitem quemdam vidit obeso et pingui corpore, equum verò ejus strigosum et macilentum. "Quidnam causæ est, inquit censor, cur sis tu, quàm equus pinguior? Quoniam, respondit eques, ego me ipse curo, equum verò servus." Minus verecundum visum est responsum; itaque graviter objurgatus eques, et multâ damnatus. Idem Scipio Nasica cum Ennio poëtâ vivebat conjunctissimè. Quum ad eum venisset, eique ab ostio quærenti ancilla dixisset Ennium domi non esse, Nasica sensit illam domini jussu dixisse, et illum intus esse. Paucis post diebus quum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius, et eum à januâ quæreret, exclamavit ipse Nasica se domi non esse. Tum Ennius: "Quid, ego non cognosco, inquit, vocem tuam? Hic Nasica: Homo es impudens: ego quum te quærerem, ancillæ tuæ credidi te domi non esse; tu non mihi credis ipsi."

PAULUS ÆMILIUS.

Confecto bello, Paulus Æmilius regiâ nave ad urbem est subvectus. Completæ erant omnes Tiberis ripæ obviâ effusa multitudine. Fuit ejus triumphus omnium longè magnificentissimus. Populus, exstructis per forum tabulatis in modum theatrorum, spectavit in candidis togis. Aperta templa omnia et sertis coronata thure fumabant. In tres dies distributa est pompa spectaculi. Primus dies vix sufficit transvehendis signis tabulisque; sequenti die translata sunt arma, galeæ, scuta, loricae, phætræ, argentum aurumque. Tertio die, primo statim mane ducere agmen cœpere tibicines, non festos solemnium pompæ modos, sed bellicum sonantes, quasi in aciem procedendum foret. Deindè agebantur pingues cornibus auratis et vittis redimiti boves centum et viginti.

Sequebantur Persei liberi, comitante educatorum et magistrorum turbâ, qui manus ad spectatores cum lacrymis miserabiliter tendebant, et pueros docebant implorandam suppliciter victoris populi misericordiam. Ponè filios incedebat cum uxore Perseus stupenti et attonito similis. Indè quadringentæ coronæ aureæ portabantur, ab omnibus ferè Græciæ civitatibus dono missæ. Postremò ipse in curru Paulus auro purpurâque fulgens eminebat, qui magnam quum dignitate aliâ corporis, tum senectâ ipsâ majestatem præ se ferebat. Post currum inter alios illustres viros filii duo Æmilii; deindè equites turmatim, et cohortes peditum suis quæque ordinibus. Paulo à senatu et à plebe concessum est ut in ludis Circensibus veste triumphali uteretur, eique cognomen Macedonici inditum.

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS ET CAIUS GRACCHUS.

Tiberius Gracchus et Caius Gracchus Scipionis Africani ex filiâ nepotes erant. Horum adolescentia bonis artibus et magnâ

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10. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying *need*, require the ablative.

11. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

12. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

13. Adjectives signifying *profi* or *disprofi*, *likeness* or *unlikeness*, &c. govern the dative.

14. These adjectives, *dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, and *contentus*; also, *natus*, *satus*, *ortus*, *edilus*, and the like, govern the ablative.

15. Adjectives signifying *plenty* or *want*, govern the genitive or ablative.

16. *Sum*, when it signifies *possession*, *property*, or *duty*, governs the genitive.

omnium spe floruit. Ad egregiam quippè indolem accedebat optima educatio. Exstant Corneliæ matris epistolæ, quibus apparet eos non solum in gremio matris educatos fuisse, sed etiam ab eâ sermonis elegantiam hausisse. Maximum matronis ornamentum esse liberos benè institutos meritò putabat sapientissima illa mulier: quum Campana matrona, apud illam hospita, ornamenta sua, quæ erant illâ ætate pretiosissima, ostentaret ei muliebriter, Cornelia traxit eam sermone, quousquè à scholâ redirent liberi; quos reversos hospitæ exhibens: "En hæc, inquit, mea ornamenta." Nihil quidem istis adolescentibus neque à naturâ neque à doctrinâ defuit; sed ambo rempublicam, quam tueri potuissent, impiè perturbare maluerunt.

LUCIUS LUCULLUS.

Habebat Lucullus villam prospectu et ambulatione pulcherrimam, quò quum venisset Pompeius, id unum reprehendit quòd ea habitatio esset quidem ætate peramœna, sed hieme minùs commoda videretur; cui Lucullus: "Putasne, inquit, me minùs sapere quàm hirundines, quæ adveniente hieme sedem commutant?" Villarum magnificentiæ respondebat epularum sumptus: quum aliquandò modica ei, utpotè soli, cœna esset posita, coquum graviter objurgavit, eique excusanti ac dicenti se non debuisse lautum parare convivium, quòd nemo esset ad cœnam invitatus: "Quid ais, inquit iratus Lucullus, an nesciebas Lucullum hodiè cœnaturum esse apud Lucullum?"

POMPEIUS MAGNUS.

Cnæus Pompeius stirpis senatoriæ adolescens, in bello civili se et patrem consilio servavit. Pompeii pater suo exercitui ob avaritiam erat invisus; itaque facta est in eum conspiratio Terentius quidam, Cnæi Pompeii contubernalis, eum occidendum suscepit, dùm alii tabernaculum patris incenderent. Quæ res juveni Pompeio cœnanti nunciata est. Ipse nihil periculo motus, solito hilarius bibit, et cum Terentio eadem, quæ antea, comitate usus est. Deinde cubiculum ingressus, clam subduxit se tentorio, et firmam patri circumposuit custodiam. Terentius tùm districto ense, ad lectum Pompeii accessit, multisque ictibus stragula percussit. Ortâ mox seditione, Pompeius se in media conjecit agmina, militesque tumultuantes precibus et lacrymis placavit, ac suo duci reconciliavit.

Pompeius eodem bello civili partes Syllæ secutus, ita egit, ut ab eo maximè diligeretur. Annos tres et viginti natus, ut Syllæ auxilio veniret, paterni exercitus reliquias collegit, statimque dux peritus exstitit. Illius magnus apud militem amor, magna apud omnes admiratio fuit; nullus ei labor tædio, nulla defatigatio molestiæ erat. Cibi vinique temperans, somni parvus, inter milites corpus exercebat. Cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu, cum validis luctâ certabat. Tùm ad Syllam iter intendit, non per loca devia, sed palàm incedens, tres hostium exercitus aut fudit, aut sibi adjunxit. Quem ubi Sylla ad se accedere audivit, egregiamque sub signis juventutem asperit, desiliit ex equo, Pompeiumque salutavit imperatorem: deinceps ei venienti solebat assurgere de sellâ et caput aperire; quem honorem nemini nisi Pompeio tribuebat.

Transgressus inde in Africam Pompeius, Iarbam Numidiæ regem, qui Marii partibus favebat, bello persecutus est. Intra dies quadraginta hostem oppressit, et Africam subegit adolescens quatuor et viginti annorum. Tùm ei litteræ à Syllâ

RULES.

17. <i>Sum</i> , taken for <i>habeo</i> , (to <i>have</i> ,) governs the dative of a person.	31. Verbs, signifying actively, govern the accusative.	44. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the nominative, with the verb <i>est</i> , governs the dative.	taking away, govern the accusative and dative.
18. <i>Sum</i> , taken for <i>affero</i> , (to <i>bring</i> ,) governs two datives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.	32. <i>Misereor</i> , <i>misereasco</i> , and <i>salago</i> , govern the genitive.	45. The gerund in <i>di</i> , of the genitive, is governed by nouns, or adjectives.	58. Verbs of <i>asking</i> , and <i>teaching</i> , govern two accusatives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.
19. The compounds of <i>Sum</i> , except <i>Possum</i> , govern the dative.	33. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has <i>to</i> , or <i>for</i> , after it in English.	46. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the dative, is governed by adjectives signifying usefulness, or fitness, &c.	59. Verbs of <i>loading</i> , <i>binding</i> , <i>clothing</i> , <i>depriving</i> , and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative.
20. Words of the comparative degree govern the ablative when <i>quam</i> is omitted in Latin.	34. Verbs compounded with <i>satis</i> , <i>bene</i> , and <i>male</i> , govern the dative.	47. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the accusative, is governed by the prepositions <i>ad</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>propter</i> .	60. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case.
21. Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs.	35. Many verbs compounded with these ten prepositions, <i>præ</i> , <i>ad</i> , <i>con</i> , <i>sub</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>post</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>super</i> , govern the dative.	48. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the ablative, is governed by the prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , <i>de</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>ex</i> , <i>in</i> ; or without a preposition, as the ablative of <i>cause</i> , <i>means</i> , or <i>manner</i> .	61. Impersonal verbs govern the dative.
22. Some adverbs of time, place, and quantity, govern the genitive.	36. Verbs, signifying to <i>profit</i> , <i>hurt</i> , <i>favour</i> , <i>assist</i> , <i>command</i> , <i>obey</i> , <i>serve</i> , <i>resist</i> , <i>trust</i> , <i>threaten</i> , and <i>be angry with</i> , govern the dative.	49. The supine in <i>um</i> , is put after a verb of motion.	62. <i>Interest</i> and <i>refert</i> require the genitive.
23. The prepositions <i>ad</i> , <i>apud</i> , <i>ante</i> , &c. govern the accusative.	37. <i>Recordor</i> , <i>memini</i> , <i>reminiscor</i> , and <i>obliscor</i> , govern the accusative or genitive.	50. The supine in <i>u</i> , is put after an adjective.	63. <i>Miseret</i> , <i>pœnitel</i> , <i>pudet</i> , <i>laedet</i> , and <i>piget</i> , govern the accusative of a person, with the genitive of a thing.
24. The prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , &c. govern the ablative.	38. Verbs of <i>abounding</i> and <i>wanting</i> , govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive.	51. Nouns, signifying the price of a thing, are put in the ablative.	64. <i>Decet</i> , <i>delectat</i> , <i>jurat</i> , and <i>oportet</i> , govern the accusative of a person, with the infinitive mood.
25. The prepositions <i>in</i> , <i>sub</i> , <i>super</i> , and <i>subter</i> , govern the accusative, when motion to a place is signified; but when motion or rest in a place is signified, <i>in</i> and <i>sub</i> govern the ablative; <i>super</i> and <i>subter</i> either the accusative or ablative.	39. <i>Utor</i> , <i>abutor</i> , <i>fungor</i> , <i>frutor</i> , <i>potior</i> , <i>vescor</i> , and some others, govern the ablative.	52. Nouns, signifying the instrument, <i>cause</i> , <i>means</i> , or <i>manner</i> , are put in the ablative.	65. The name of a town, signifying the place <i>where</i> , or <i>in which</i> , if it be of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the genitive, but if it be of the third declension, or plural number, it is put in the ablative.
26. The interjections <i>O</i> , <i>heu</i> , <i>proh</i> , and some others, govern the nominative, accusative, or vocative.	40. A verb compounded with a preposition, often governs the case of that preposition.	53. Nouns, signifying <i>measure</i> , or <i>distance</i> , are put in the accusative—sometimes in the ablative.	66. The name of a town, signifying the place <i>whither</i> , is put in the accusative.
27. The interjections <i>hei</i> , and <i>re</i> , govern the dative.	41. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adjective, or noun.	54. Nouns, signifying the time <i>when</i> , are put in the ablative; those, <i>how long</i> , in the accusative—sometimes in the ablative.	67. The name of a town, signifying the place <i>whence</i> , or <i>through what place</i> , is put in the ablative.
28. The conjunctions <i>et</i> , <i>ac</i> , <i>aliquæ</i> , <i>neq</i> , <i>aut</i> , <i>neque</i> , and some others, connect like cases and modes.	42. When <i>quod</i> , <i>quin</i> , <i>ut</i> , or <i>ne</i> , is omitted in Latin, the word, which would otherwise be in the nominative, is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood.	55. Verbs of <i>accusing</i> , <i>condemning</i> , <i>admonishing</i> , and <i>acquitting</i> , govern the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing.	68. <i>Domus</i> and <i>rus</i> , signifying the place <i>where</i> , are construed like the names of towns.
29. Two, or more substantives singular, connected by a conjunction, may have a verb, adjective, or relative plural to agree with them.	43. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the same case as the words from which they are derived.	56. Verbs of <i>esteeming</i> , govern the accusative of the person, or thing esteemed, and the genitive, of the value.	69. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative absolute.
30. The conjunctions <i>ut</i> , <i>quæ</i> , <i>quæ</i> , &c. govern the subjunctive mood.		57. Verbs of <i>comparing</i> , <i>giving</i> , <i>declaring</i> , and	

RULES.

55. Verbs of *accusing, condemning, admonishing, and acquitting*, govern the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing.

56. Verbs of *esteeming*, govern the accusative of the person, or thing esteemed, and the genitive of the value.

57. Verbs of *comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away*, govern the accusative and dative.

58. Verbs of *asking, and teaching*, govern two accusatives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.

59. Verbs of *loading, binding, clothing, depriving*, and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative.

60. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case.

61. Impersonal verbs govern the dative.

62. *Interest and refert* require the genitive.

63. *Miseret, pœnitet, pudet, tædet, and piget*, govern the accusative of a person, with the genitive of a thing.

64. *Decet, delectat, juvat, and oportet*, govern the accusative of a person, with the infinitive mood.

Cicero accusavit Verrem furti. Postulavit Milonem majestatis. Damnavit illum sceleris. Absolvit vos criminis. Moribus monet nos mortis. Arguit me furti. Me ipsum inertiae condemnno. Illum homicidii absolvunt. Monet me officii. De vi condemnati sunt. Erroris te moneo. Absolvo me peccato. Punit illum capite. Æstimo te magni. Sapiens æstimat voluptatem parvi. Facio te æqui. Consulo tuum monitum boni. Æstimo te pro nihilo. Comparo Virgilium Homero. Dedit homini sublime os. Dicam tibi totam rem. Eripuit me morti. Ignosce mihi hanc culpam. Minatus est mihi mortem. Suum cuique tribuito. Narras fabulam surdo. Educa hunc puerum mihi. Recita mihi sententiam Doce puellam mihi. Emam tibi libros. Praefecit Sextum classi. Præfero vim opibus. Gloriosum est iram mutare amicitia. Legam lectionem tibi. Paupertas sæpe suadet mala hominibus. Interdixit Galliam Romanis. Ad prætorem hominem traxit. Pacem te poscimus omnes. Egestas docet nos temperantiam. Cela hanc rem servos. Moneo te officium. Institue hunc puerum Græcis litteris. Omnes poscimus pacem à te. Docuit me grammaticam. Celavit me hanc rem. Celavit hanc rem mihi. Onerat naves auro. Induit se calceos. Induit se calceis. Deum posce veniam. Ea me ne celet. Verres accusabatur furti. Virgilius comparatur Homero. Ego eripior morti. Deus rogatur salutem. Nos docemur temperantiam. Hæc res celatur servos. Sæpe monemur mortis. Doceor grammaticam. Navis oneratur auro. Scio homines accusatum iri furti. Habetur ludibrio iis. Tu laudaris à me. Virtus diligitur à nobis. Mare à sole collucet. Phalaris non à paucis interiit. Per me defensa est respublica. Neque cernitur ulli. Vix audior ulli. Honestas bonis viris quærentur. Nulla tuarum audita mihi neque visa sororum. Provisum est nobis optimè à Deo. Reclamatum est ab omnibus. Contigit mihi esse illic. Expedit reipublicæ. Licet nemini peccare. Libet mihi expatiari. Pertinet ad te tacere. Favetur mihi. Mihi non potest noceri. Negat jucundè posse vivi sine virtute. Per virtutem potest iri ad astra. Aliorum laudi et gloriæ invideri solet. Refert patris. Interest omnium. Non mea refert. Refert militum. Cuius refert. Hoc parvi refert. Illud mea magni interest. Faciam quod maximè reipublicæ interesse judicabo. Adeone est fundata leviter fides, ut ubi sim, quàm qui sim, magis referat? Plurimum enim intererit, quibus artibus, aut quibus hunc tu moribus instituas. Miseret me infelicium civium. Semper pœnitet bonos peccati. Non pudet malos superbiam. Tædet te citò tui officii. Piget infelices duræ sortis. Miseret me tui. Pœnitet me peccati. Tædet me vitæ. Pudet me culpæ. Pœnitet me peccasse. Miseritum est me tuarum fortunarum. Neque me tui, neque tuorum liberorum misereri potest. Decet te esse æquum. Delectat pueros ludere. Juvat te manere domi. Oportet te studere diligentèr.

Delectat me studere. Non decet te rixari. Parvum parva ecent. Est aliquid, quod non oporteat, etiamsi liceat. Sibi visque consulet oportet. Vixit Romæ. Mortuus est Londini. Quid Romæ faciam? Habitat Carthagine. Studuit Parisiis. Ioratus vixit Tibure et Athenis. Venit Romam. Profectus est Athenas. Regulus rediit Carthaginem. Carthagini nuncios mittam. Regulus. rediit Carthagine. Venit Aberdoniâ. Cecit iter Philadelphiâ. Discedit Corintho. Laodiceâ iter acciebat. Per Thebas iter fecit. Quid faciam domi? Horatus vixit rure. Regulus non rediit domum. Petrus abiit rus super. Non ibo domo. Manet domi. Domum revertitur. Homo accessit sum. Vivit ruri. Jacet humi. Ubi vir natus fuit? In Italia. Quo abiit? In Italiam. Unde rediit? In Italia. Quâ transivit? Per Italiam. Deo volente, omnia dent bene. Opere peracto, ludemus. Sole oriente, fugiunt nebræ. Dominante libidine, temperantiæ nullus est locus. Nihil amicitia præstabilius est, exceptâ virtute. Oppressâ libertate patriæ, nihil est quod speremus amplius. Cicero, locutus hæc, consedit. Romani, libertate adeptâ, floruerunt. Nihil autem magis cavendum est senectuti, quàm ne languori desidiæque dedat.

Deus, quem pii colunt, cujus munere vivunt, cujus sunt cudi, cui parent et placent, quo fruuntur, est æternus. Spectam admissi, risum teneatis, amici? Pictoribus atque poetis idlibet audendi semper fuit æqua potestas. Serpit humi, tuus nimium, timidusque procellæ. In vitium ducit culpæ fuga, caret arte. Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, æquamentibus. Si vis me flere, dolendum est primum ipsi tibi. Irram vultum plena minarum verba decent. Et sibi constet. Ecce deus interset, nisi dignus vindice nodus inciderit. Graiis genium, Graiis dedit ore rotundo, musa loqui, præter laudem nullius avaris. Omne lit punctum, qui miscuit utile dulci, lectorem delectando, pariterque monendo. Nunc bibendum, nunc pede libero pulsanda tellus. Quibus pepercit aris? Quid intactum fasti liquimus? Serves iturum Cæsarem in ultimos orbis Britannos. Valet immis mutare Deus. Nec tibi somnos adimunt. Multis ille quidem flebilis occidit; illi flebilior quàm tibi, Virgili. Integer vitæ, scelerisque purus, non eget Mauri jaculisque arcu. O mater, pulchrâ filiâ pulchrior. Nil pictis timidus navita puppibus fidit. Huc vino pellite curas; cras ingens iterabimus æquor. Ac neque jam stabulis gaudet exus, aut arator igni. Recepto dulce mihi furere est amico. Foliis viduantur orni. Esine mollium tandem querelarum. Post equitem sedet atra cura. Eheu ne rudis minimum sponsus lacessat regius asperum tactu leonem. Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori. Justum et tenacem propositi virum non vultus instantis tyranni mentem sat solidâ. Hac arte Pollux et vagus Hercules innixus, arces attinget igneas. Primâ nocte domum claude, neque in vias sub cantu querulæ despicere tibi; et te sæpè vocanti iram, difficilis mane. Donec gratus eram tibi, Persarum vigui rege beator. Tecum vere amem, tecum obeam libens. Instar veris enim vultus ubi tuus affulsit, populo atior it dies, et soles melius nitent. Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori. Nunc ut nos levare diris pectora solitudinibus. Nil fuit unquam sic impar sibi. Namque electis urenda filix innascitur agris. Egressum magnâ, me accepit Aricia, Româ.

RULES.

65. The name of a town, signifying the place *where*, or *in which*, if it be of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the genitive; but if it be of the third declension, or plural number, it is put in the ablative.

66. The name of a town, signifying the place *whither*, is put in the accusative.

67. The name of a town, signifying the place *whence*, or *through what place*, is put in the ablative.

68. *Domus* and *rus*, signifying the place *where*, are construed like the names of towns.

69. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative absolute.

RULES.

1. The adjective agrees with its substantive, in number, case, and gender.

2. The verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person.

3. The relative, *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.

4. If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb; but when a nominative intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.

5. Any verb may have the same case after as before it, when both words refer to the same person or thing.

6. Substantives signifying the same person or thing, agree in case.

7. One substantive governs another signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive.

8. If the latter of two substantives have an adjective of praise or dispraise, joined with it, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative.

9. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive, governs the genitive.

10. *Opus* and *Unus*, signifying need, require the ablative.

11. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

12. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

13. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. govern the dative.

14. These adjectives, *dignus, indignus, predictus*, and *contentus*; also, *natus, salus, ortus, editus*, and the like, govern the ablative.

15. Adjectives, signifying plenty, or want, govern the genitive, or ablative.

16. *Sum*, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, governs the genitive.

DE VIRIS ILLUSTRIBUS URBIS ROMÆ.

REGULUS.

Regulus deinde in Africam primus Romanorum ducum traiecit. Clypeam urbem et trecenta castella expugnavit: neque cum hominibus tantum, sed etiam cum monstris dimicavit. Nam quum apud flumen Bagradam castra haberet, anguis miræ magnitudinis exercitum Romanum vexabat: multos milites ingenti ore corripuit; plures caudæ verbere elisit; nonnullos ipso pestilentis halitus afflatu exanimavit. Neque is telorum ictu perforari poterat; quippè qui durissimâ squamarum lorici omnia tela facilè repelleret. Confugiendum fuit ad machinas, et advectis balistis, tanquam arx quædam munita deijciendus hostis fuit. Tandem saxorum pondere oppressus jacuit; sed cruore suo flumen et vicinam regionem infecit, Romanosque castra movere coëgit. Corium belluæ centum et viginti pedes longum Romam misit Regulus.

Lacedæmonii Xantippum virum belli peritissimum Carthaginiensibus miserunt, à quo Regulus victus est ultimâ pernicië: duo tantum millia hominum ex omni Romano exercitu remanserunt: Regulus ipse captus, et in carcerem conjectus est. Deinde Romam de permutandis captivis dato jurejurando missus est, ut, si non impetrasset, rediret ipse Carthaginem: qui quum Romam venisset, inductus in senatum mandata exposuit, et primùm ne sententiam diceret recusavit, causatus se, quoniam in hostium potestatem venisset, jam non esse senatorem. Jussus tamen sententiam aperire, negavit esse utile captivos Pœnos reddi, quia adolescentes essent et boni duces, ipse verò jam confectus senectute: cujus quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt.

Regulus deinde quum retineretur à propinquis et amicis, tamen Carthaginem rediit: neque verò tunc ignorabat se ad crudelissimum hostem et ad exquisita supplicia proficisci, sed jurejurandum conservandum putavit. Reversum Carthaginienses omni cruciatu necaverunt: palpebris enim resectis aliquandâ in loco tenebricoso tenuerunt; deinde quum sol esset ardentissimus, repenti eductum intueri cœlum coëgerunt; postremò in arcam ligneam incluserunt, in quâ undiquè clavi præacuti eminebant. Ita dùm fessum corpus, quocumquè inclinaret, stimulis ferreis confoditur, vigiliis et dolore continuo extinctus est. Hic fuit Atilii Reguli exitus ipsâ quoque vitâ, licet per magnam gloriam diù actâ, clarior et illustrior.

FABIUS MAXIMUS.

Annibal, superatis Pyrenæi et Alpium jugis, in Italiam venit. Publium Scipionem apud Ticinum amnem, Sempronium apud Trebiam, Flaminium apud Trasimenum profligavit. Adversus hostem toties victorem missus Quintus Fabius dictator, Annibalis impetum morâ fregit; namque pristinis edoctus cladibus belli rationem mutavit. Per loca alta exercitum ducebat, neque ullo loco fortunæ se committebat: castris nisi quantum necessitas cogeret tenebatur miles. Dux neque occasione rei bene gerendæ deerat, si qua ab hoste daretur, neque ullam hosti dabat. Frumentatum exeunti Annibali opportunus aderat, semen carpens, palantes excipiens. Ita ex levibus præliis superior discessit, militemque coëpit minùs jam aut virtutis sue, aut fortunæ poenitere.

His artibus Annibalem Fabius in agro Falerno inclinauit, sed ille callidus sine ullo exercitus detrimento se expedivit.

RULES.

17. <i>m</i> , taken for <i>habeo</i> , <i>ve</i> ,) governs the da- tive of a person.	31. Verbs, signifying ac- tively, govern the accu- sative.	44. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the nominative, with the verb <i>est</i> , governs the dative.	taking away, govern the accusative and dative.
18. <i>m</i> , taken for <i>affero</i> , <i>ring</i> ,) governs two es; the one of a per- son and the other of a thing.	32. <i>Misereor</i> , <i>miseresco</i> , and <i>salago</i> , govern the genitive.	45. The gerund in <i>di</i> , of the genitive, is govern- ed by nouns, or adject- ives.	58. Verbs of <i>asking</i> , and <i>teaching</i> , govern two ac- cusatives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.
19. The compounds of <i>except Possum</i> , go- vern the dative.	33. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has <i>to</i> , or <i>for</i> , after it in English.	46. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the dative, is governed by adjectives signifying <i>usefulness</i> , or <i>fitness</i> , &c.	59. Verbs of <i>loading</i> , <i>bind- ing</i> , <i>clothing</i> , <i>depriving</i> , and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative.
20. Words of the compa- rative degree govern the dative when <i>quam</i> is used in Latin.	34. Verbs compounded with <i>satis</i> , <i>bene</i> , and <i>male</i> , govern the dative.	47. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the accusative, is gov- erned by the preposi- tions <i>ad</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>propter</i> .	60. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case.
21. Verbs qualify verbs, particles, adjectives, other adverbs.	35. Many verbs compound- ed with these ten pre- positions, <i>præ</i> , <i>ad</i> , <i>con</i> , <i>sub</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>post</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>super</i> , govern the dative.	48. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the ablative, is governed by the prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , <i>de</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>ex</i> , <i>in</i> ; or with- out a preposition, as the ablative of <i>cause</i> , <i>means</i> , or <i>manner</i> .	61. Impersonal verbs go- vern the dative.
22. Some adverbs of time, and quantity, go- vern the genitive.	36. Verbs, signifying <i>to</i> <i>profit</i> , <i>hurt</i> , <i>favour</i> , <i>assist</i> , <i>command</i> , <i>obey</i> , <i>serve</i> , <i>re- sist</i> , <i>trust</i> , <i>threaten</i> , and <i>be angry with</i> , govern the dative.	49. The supine in <i>um</i> , is put after a verb of mo- tion.	62. <i>Interest</i> and <i>refert</i> re- quire the genitive.
23. The prepositions <i>ad</i> , <i>ante</i> , &c. govern the accusative.	37. <i>Recordor</i> , <i>memini</i> , <i>re- miniscor</i> , and <i>obliscor</i> , govern the accusative or genitive.	50. The supine in <i>u</i> , is put after an adjective.	63. <i>Miseret</i> , <i>pœnitel</i> , <i>pudet</i> , <i>lædet</i> , and <i>piget</i> , govern the accusative of a per- son, with the genitive of a thing.
24. The prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , &c. govern the abla- tive.	38. Verbs of <i>abounding</i> and <i>wanting</i> , govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive.	51. Nouns, signifying the <i>price</i> of a thing, are put in the ablative.	64. <i>Decet</i> , <i>delectat</i> , <i>juvat</i> , and <i>oportet</i> , govern the accusative of a per- son, with the infinitive mood.
25. The prepositions <i>in</i> , <i>super</i> , and <i>subter</i> , in the accusative, motion to a place signified; but when in or rest in a place signified, <i>in</i> and <i>sub</i> in the ablative; <i>sub- ter</i> either the abla- tive or accusative.	39. <i>Utor</i> , <i>abutor</i> , <i>fungor</i> , <i>fruor</i> , <i>potior</i> , <i>vescor</i> , and some others, govern the ablative.	52. Nouns, signifying the <i>instrument</i> , <i>cause</i> , <i>means</i> , or <i>manner</i> , are put in the ablative.	65. The name of a town, signifying the place <i>where</i> , or <i>in which</i> , if it be of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the genitive; but if it be of the third declension, or plu- ral number, it is put in the ablative.
26. The interjections <i>O</i> , <i>proh</i> , and some others, govern the nomi- native, accusative, or vo- cative.	40. A verb compounded with a preposition, often governs the case of that preposition.	53. Nouns, signifying mea- sure, or distance, are put in the accusative—some- times in the ablative.	66. The name of a town, signifying the place <i>whi- ther</i> , is put in the accu- sative.
27. The interjections <i>hei</i> , <i>ne</i> , govern the dative.	41. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adject- ive, or noun.	54. Nouns, signifying the time <i>when</i> , are put in the ablative; those, <i>how long</i> , in the accusative—some- times in the ablative.	67. The name of a town, signifying the place <i>whence</i> , or <i>through what</i> <i>place</i> , is put in the abla- tive.
28. The conjunctions <i>et</i> , <i>que</i> , <i>neque</i> , <i>aut</i> , <i>neque</i> , and some others, connect clauses and modes.	42. When <i>quod</i> , <i>quin</i> , <i>ut</i> , or <i>ne</i> , is omitted in Latin, the word, which would otherwise be in the nominative, is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood.	55. Verbs of <i>accusing</i> , <i>con- demning</i> , <i>admonishing</i> , and <i>acquitting</i> , govern the accusative of a per- son with the genitive of a thing.	68. <i>Domus</i> and <i>rus</i> , signi- fying the place <i>where</i> , are construed like the names of towns.
29. The conjunctions <i>ut</i> , <i>quod</i> , &c. govern the active mood.	43. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the same case as the words from which they are derived.	56. Verbs of <i>esteeming</i> , go- vern the accusative of the person, or thing esteem- ed, and the genitive, of the value.	69. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative abso- lute.
		57. Verbs of <i>comparing</i> , <i>giving</i> , <i>declaring</i> , and <i>judging</i> , govern the accusative and the genitive.	

RULES.

1. The adjective agrees with its substantive, in number, case, and gender.
2. The verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person.
3. The relative, *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.
4. If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb; but when a nominative intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.
5. Any verb may have the same case *after* as *before* it, when both words refer to the same person or thing.
6. Substantives signifying the same person or thing, agree in case.
7. One substantive governs another signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive.
8. If the latter of two substantives have an adjective of praise or dispraise, joined with it, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative.
9. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive, governs the genitive.
10. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying *need*, require the ablative.
11. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify affection of the mind, govern the genitive.
12. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.
13. Adjectives signifying *profit*, or *disprofit*, *likeness* or *unlikeness*, &c. govern the dative.
14. These adjectives, *dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, and *contentus*; also, *natus*, *satus*, *ortus*, *editus*, and the like, govern the ablative.
15. Adjectives, signifying *plenty*, or *want*, govern the genitive, or ablative.
16. *Sum*, when it signifies *possession*, *property*, or *duty*, governs the genitive.

Nepè arida sarmenta boum cornibus alligavit, eaque principio noctis incendit : metus flammæ relucens ex capite boves velut stimulatos furore agebat. Hi ergo accensis cornibus per montes, per silvas hùc illùc discurrabant. Romani, qui ad speculandum concurrerant, miraculo attoniti constiterunt : ipse Fabius insidias esse ratus, militem extra vallum egredi vetuit. Interea Annibal ex angustiis evasit. Dein Annibal, ut Fabio apud suos crearet invidiam, agrum ejus, omnibus circa vastatis, intactum reliquit; at Fabius omnem ab se suspicionem propulsavit : nam eundem agrum vendidit, ejusque pretio captivos Romanos redemit.

Quintus Fabius jam senex filio suo consuli legatus fuit; quumque in ejus castra veniret, filius obviam patri progressus est; duodecim lictores pro more anteibant. Equo vehebatur senex, nec appropinquante consule descendit. Jam ex lictoribus undecim verecundiâ paternæ majestatis taciti præterierant. Quod quum consul animadvertisset, proximum lictorem jussit inclamare Fabio patri ut ex equo descenderet. Pater tùm desiliens : " Non ego, fili, inquit, tuum imperium contempsisti, sed experiri volui an scires consulem agere." Ad summam senectutem vixit Fabius Maximus, dignus tanto cognomine. Cautior quàm promptior habitus est, sed insita ejus ingenio prudentia bello, quod tùm gerebatur, aptissima erat. Nemini dubium est quin rem Romanam cunctando restituerit.

. SCIPIO AFRICANUS.

Publius Cornelius Scipio nondùm annos pueritiæ egressus patrem singulari virtute servavit : nam quum is in pugna apud Ticinum contra Annibalem commissâ graviter vulneratus esset, et in hostium manus jamjam venturus esset, filius, interjecto corpore, Pœnis irruentibus se opposuit, et patrem periculo liberavit. Quæ pietas Scipioni postea Ædilitatem petenti favorem populi conciliavit; quum obsisterent tribuni plebis negantes rationem ejus esse habendam, quòd nondùm ad petendum legitima ætas esset : " Si me, inquit Scipio, omnes qui rites ædilem facere volunt, satis annorum habeo." Tanto inde favore ad suffragia itum est, ut tribuni incepto destiterint.

Quum Romani duas clades in Hispaniâ accepissent, duoque ibi summi imperatores cecidissent, placuit exercitum augeri, eoque proconsulem mitti; nec tamen quem mitterent satis constabat. Eâ de re indicta sunt comitia. Primò populus exspectabat, ut qui se tanto dignos imperio crederent, nomina profiterentur; sed nemo audebat illud imperium suscipere. Mœsta itaque civitas erat, et propè consilii inops. Subitò Cornelius Scipio quatuor et viginti ferme annos natus, professus est se petere, et in superiore, undè conspici posset, loco constitit : in quem omnium ora conversa sunt. Deinde ad unum omnes Scipionem in Hispaniâ proconsulem esse jusserunt. At postquàm animorum impetus resedit, populum Romanum cepit facti poenitere. Ætati Scipionis maximè diffidebant. Quod ubi animadvertit Scipio, advocatâ concione, ita magno elatoque animo disseruit de bello quod gerendum erat, ut homines curâ liberaverit, speque certâ impleverit.

Profectus igitur in Hispaniam Scipio Carthaginem novam, quâ die venit, expugnavit. Eò congestæ erant omnes penè Africæ et Hispaniæ opes, quibus potitus est. Inter captivos ad eum adducta est eximie formæ adulta virgo. Postquàm comperit eam illustri loco inter Celtiberos natam, principique ejus

RULES.

17. *Sum*, taken for *habeo*, (to have,) governs the dative of a person.

18. *Sum*, taken for *affero*, (to bring,) governs two datives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.

19. The compounds of *Sum*, except *Possum*, govern the dative.

20. Words of the comparative degree govern the ablative when *quam* is omitted in Latin.

21. Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs.

22. Some adverbs of time, place, and quantity, govern the genitive.

23. The prepositions *ad*, *apud*, *ante*, &c. govern the accusative.

24. The prepositions *a*, *ab*, *abs*, &c. govern the ablative.

25. The prepositions *in*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*, govern the accusative, when motion to a place is signified; but when motion or rest in a place is signified, *in* and *sub* govern the ablative; *super* and *subter* either the accusative or ablative.

26. The interjections *O*, *heu*, *proh*, and some others, govern the nominative, accusative, or vocative.

27. The interjections *hei*, and *væ*, govern the dative.

28. The conjunctions *et*, *ac*, *aliquæ*, *nec*, *aut*, *neque*, and some others, connect like cases and modes.

29. Two, or more substantives singular, connected by a conjunction, may have a verb, adjective, or relative plural to agree with them.

30. The conjunctions *ut*, *quo*, *licet*, &c. govern the subjunctive mood.

31. Verbs, signifying actively, govern the accusative.

32. *Misereor*, *miseresco*, and *salago*, govern the genitive.

33. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has *to*, or *for*, after it in English.

34. Verbs compounded with *satis*, *bene*, and *male*, govern the dative.

35. Many verbs compounded with these ten prepositions, *præ*, *ad*, *con*, *sub*, *ante*, *post*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, *super*, govern the dative.

36. Verbs, signifying *to profit*, *hurt*, *favour*, *assist*, *command*, *obey*, *serve*, *resist*, *trust*, *threaten*, and *be angry with*, govern the dative.

37. *Recordor*, *memini*, *reminiscor*, and *obliscor*, govern the accusative or genitive.

38. Verbs of *abounding* and *wanting*, govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive.

39. *Ulor*, *abutor*, *fungor*, *fruo*, *potior*, *rescor*, and some others, govern the ablative.

40. A verb compounded with a preposition, often governs the case of that preposition.

41. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adjective, or noun.

42. When *quod*, *quin*, *ut*, or *ne*, is omitted in Latin, the word, which would otherwise be in the nominative, is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood.

43. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the same case as the words from which they are derived.

44. The gerund in *dum*, of the nominative, with the verb *est*, governs the dative.

45. The gerund in *di*, of the genitive, is governed by nouns, or adjectives.

46. The gerund in *do*, of the dative, is governed by adjectives signifying *usefulness*, or *fitness*, &c.

47. The gerund in *dum*, of the accusative, is governed by the prepositions *ad*, *ob*, *inter*, *ante*, *propter*.

48. The gerund in *do*, of the ablative, is governed by the prepositions *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *in*; or without a preposition, as the ablative of *cause*, *means*, or *manner*.

49. The supine in *um*, is put after a verb of motion.

50. The supine in *u*, is put after an adjective.

51. Nouns, signifying the *price* of a thing, are put in the ablative.

52. Nouns, signifying the *instrument*, *cause*, *means*, or *manner*, are put in the ablative.

53. Nouns, signifying *measure*, or *distance*, are put in the accusative—sometimes in the ablative.

54. Nouns, signifying the *time when*, are put in the ablative; those, *how long*, in the accusative—sometimes in the ablative.

55. Verbs of *accusing*, *condemning*, *admonishing*, and *acquitting*, govern the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing.

56. Verbs of *esteeming*, govern the accusative of the person, or thing esteemed, and the genitive, of the value.

57. Verbs of *comparing*, *giving*, *declaring*, and

taking away, govern the accusative and dative.

58. Verbs of *asking*, and *teaching*, govern two accusatives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.

59. Verbs of *loading*, *binding*, *clothing*, *depriving*, and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative.

60. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case.

61. Impersonal verbs govern the dative.

62. *Interest* and *refert* require the genitive.

63. *Miseret*, *pœnitet*, *pudet*, *laedet*, and *piget*, govern the accusative of a person, with the genitive of a thing.

64. *Decet*, *delectat*, *jurat*, and *oportet*, govern the accusative of a person, with the infinitive mood.

65. The name of a town, signifying the place *where*, or *in which*, if it be of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the genitive; but if it be of the third declension, or plural number, it is put in the ablative.

66. The name of a town, signifying the place *whither*, is put in the accusative.

67. The name of a town, signifying the place *whence*, or *through what place*, is put in the ablative.

68. *Domus* and *rus*, signifying the place *where*, are construed like the names of towns.

69. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative absolute.

RULES.

1. The adjective agrees with its substantive, in number, case, and gender.
2. The verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person.
3. The relative, *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.
4. If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb; but when a nominative intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.
5. Any verb may have the same case after as before it, when both words refer to the same person or thing.
6. Substantives signifying the same person or thing, agree in case.
7. One substantive governs another signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive.
8. If the latter of two substantives have an adjective of praise or dispraise, joined with it, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative.
9. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive, governs the genitive.
10. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying need, require the ablative.
11. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive.
12. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.
13. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. govern the dative.
14. These adjectives, *dignus, indignus, præditus, and contentus*; also, *natus, satus, ortus, editus*, and the like, govern the ablative.
15. Adjectives, signifying plenty, or want, govern the genitive, or ablative.
16. *Sum*, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, governs the genitive.

gentis adolescenti desponsam fuisse, arcessiis parentibus et sponso eam reddidit. Parentes virginis, qui ad eam redimendam satis magnum auri pondus attulerant, Scipionem orabant ut id ab se donum reciperet. Scipio aurum poni ante pedes jussit, vocatoque ad se virginis sponso: "Super dotem, inquit, quam accepturus à socero es, hæc tibi à me dotalia dona accedent;" aurumque tollere ac sibi habere jussit. Ille donum reversus, ad referendam Scipioni gratiam, Celtiberos Romanis conciliavit.

SCIPIO NASICA.

Scipio Nasica censor factus, gravem se ac severum præbuit. Quum equitum censum ageret, equitem quemdam vidit obese et pingui corpore, equum verò ejus strigosum et macilentum. "Quidnam causæ est, inquit censor, cur sis tu, quàm equus pinguior? Quoniam, respondit eques, ego me ipse curo, equum verò servus." Minus vercundum visum est responsum; itaque graviter objurgatus eques, et multâ damnatus. Idem Scipio Nasica cum Ennio poëtâ vivebat conjunctissimè. Quum ad eum venisset, eique ab ostio quærenti ancilla dixisset Ennium domi non esse, Nasica sensit illam domini jussu dixisse, et illum intus esse. Paucis post diebus quum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius, et eum à januâ quæreret, exclamavit ipse Nasica se domi non esse. Tum Ennius: "Quid. ego non cognosco, inquit, vocem tuam? Hic Nasica: Homo es impudens: ego quum te quærerem, ancillæ tuæ credidi te domi non esse; tu non mihi credis ipsi."

PAULUS ÆMILIUS.

Confecto bello, Paulus Æmilius regiâ nave ad urbem est subvectus. Completæ erant omnes Tiberis ripæ obviâ effusi multitudo. Fuit ejus triumphus omnium longè magnificentissimus. Populus, exstructis per forum tabulatis in modum theatrorum, spectavit in candidis togis. Aperta templa omnia et sertis coronata thure fumabant. In tres dies distributa est pompa spectaculi. Primus dies vix sufficit transvehendis signis tabulisque; sequenti die translata sunt arma, galeæ, scuta, lorice, pharetræ, argentum aurumque. Tercio die, primo statim mane ducere agmen cœpere tibicines, non festos solennium pomparum modos, sed bellicum sonantes, quasi in aciem procedendum foret. Deindè agebantur pingues cornibus auratis et vittis redimiti boves centum et viginti.

Sequebantur Persei liberi, comitante educatorum et magistrorum turbâ, qui manus ad spectatores cum lacrymis miserabiliter tendebant, et pueros docebant implorandam suppliciter victoris populi misericordiam. Ponè filios incedebat cum uxore Perseus stupenti et attonito similis. Indè quadringentæ coronæ aureæ portabantur, ab omnibus ferè Græciæ civitatibus dono missæ. Postremò ipse in curru Paulus auro purpurâque fulgens eminebat, qui magnam quum dignitate aliâ corporis, tum senectâ ipsâ majestatem præ se ferebat. Post currum inter alios illustres viros filii duo Æmili; deindè equites turmatim, et cohortes peditum suis quæque ordinibus. Paulo à senatu et à plebe concessum est ut in ludis Circensibus veste triumphali uteretur, eique cognomen Macedonici inditum.

TIBERIUS GRACCHUS ET CAIUS GRACCHUS.

Tiberius Gracchus et Caius Gracchus Scipionis Africani ex filiâ nepotes erant. Horum adolescentia bonis artibus et magnâ

RULES.

17. <i>um</i> , taken for <i>habeo</i> , <i>ave</i> .) governs the da- tive of a person.	31. Verbs, signifying ac- tively, govern the accu- sative.	41. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the nominative, with the verb <i>est</i> , governs the dative.	taking away, govern the accusative and dative.
18. <i>um</i> , taken for <i>affero</i> , <i>bring</i> .) governs two cases; the one of a per- son and the other of a thing.	32. <i>Misereor</i> , <i>miserescor</i> , and <i>satago</i> , govern the genitive.	45. The gerund in <i>di</i> , of the genitive, is govern- ed by nouns, or adjectives.	58. Verbs of asking, and teaching, govern two ac- cusatives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.
19. The compounds of <i>esse</i> , except <i>Possum</i> , go- vern the dative.	33. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has <i>to</i> , or <i>for</i> , after it in English.	46. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the dative, is governed by adjectives signifying usefulness, or fitness, &c.	59. Verbs of loading, bind- ing, clothing, depriving, and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative.
20. Words of the com- parative degree govern the dative when <i>quam</i> is used in Latin.	34. Verbs compounded with <i>satis</i> , <i>bene</i> , and <i>male</i> , govern the dative.	47. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the accusative, is go- vernied by the preposi- tions <i>ad</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>propter</i> .	60. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case.
21. Adverbs qualify verbs, particles, adjectives, other adverbs.	35. Many verbs compound- ed with these ten pre- positions, <i>præ</i> , <i>ad</i> , <i>con</i> , <i>sub</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>post</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>super</i> , govern the dative.	48. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the ablative, is governed by the prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , <i>de</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>ex</i> , <i>in</i> ; or with- out a preposition, as the ablative of <i>cause</i> , <i>means</i> , or <i>manner</i> .	61. Impersonal verbs go- vern the dative.
22. Some adverbs of time, e, and quantity, go- vern the genitive.	36. Verbs, signifying <i>to</i> <i>profit</i> , <i>hurl</i> , <i>favour</i> , <i>assist</i> , <i>command</i> , <i>obey</i> , <i>serve</i> , <i>re-</i> <i>sist</i> , <i>trust</i> , <i>threaten</i> , and <i>be angry with</i> , govern the dative.	49. The supine in <i>um</i> , is put after a verb of mo- tion.	62. <i>Interest</i> and <i>refert</i> re- quire the genitive.
23. The prepositions <i>ad</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>ante</i> , &c. govern the accusative.	37. <i>Recordor</i> , <i>memini</i> , <i>re-</i> <i>miniscor</i> , and <i>obliscor</i> , govern the accusative or genitive.	50. The supine in <i>it</i> , is put after an adjective.	63. <i>Miseret</i> , <i>pœnitet</i> , <i>pudet</i> , <i>lædet</i> , and <i>piget</i> , govern the accusative of a per- son, with the genitive of a thing.
24. The prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , &c. govern the abla- tive.	38. Verbs of <i>abounding</i> and <i>wanting</i> , govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive.	51. Nouns, signifying the price of a thing, are put in the ablative.	64. <i>Decet</i> , <i>delectat</i> , <i>juvat</i> , and <i>oportet</i> , govern the accusative of a per- son, with the infinitive mood.
25. The prepositions <i>in</i> , <i>super</i> , and <i>subter</i> , govern the accusative, a motion to a place signified; but when on or rest in a place signified, <i>in</i> and <i>sub</i> govern the ablative; <i>su-</i> per and <i>subter</i> either the ablative or accusative.	39. <i>Utor</i> , <i>abutor</i> , <i>fungor</i> , <i>frutor</i> , <i>potior</i> , <i>vescor</i> , and some others, govern the ablative.	52. Nouns, signifying the instrument, cause, means, or manner, are put in the ablative.	65. The name of a town, signifying the place where, or in which, if it be of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the ge- nitive; but if it be of the third declension, or plu- ral number, it is put in the ablative.
26. The interjections <i>O</i> , <i>proh</i> , and some others, govern the nomi- native, accusative, or vo- cative.	40. A verb compounded with a preposition, often governs the case of that preposition.	53. Nouns, signifying mea- sure, or distance, are put in the accusative—some- times in the ablative.	66. The name of a town, signifying the place where, is put in the accusa- tive.
27. The interjections <i>hei</i> , <i>vae</i> , govern the da- tive.	41. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adjective, or noun.	54. Nouns, signifying the time when, are put in the ablative; those, how long, in the accusative—some- times in the ablative.	67. The name of a town, signifying the place whence, or through what place, is put in the abla- tive.
28. The conjunctions <i>et</i> , <i>que</i> , <i>ne</i> , <i>aut</i> , <i>neque</i> , some others, connect cases and modes.	42. When <i>quod</i> , <i>quin</i> , <i>ut</i> , or <i>ne</i> , is omitted in Latin, the word, which would otherwise be in the nominative, is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood.	55. Verbs of accusing, con- demning, admonishing, and acquitting, govern the accusative of a per- son with the genitive of a thing.	68. <i>Domus</i> and <i>rus</i> , signi- fying the place where, are construed like the names of towns.
29. The conjunctions <i>ut</i> , <i>quod</i> , or more substan- tial, connected by conjunction, may govern a verb, adjective, ablative plural to agree with them.	43. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the same case as the words from which they are derived.	56. Verbs of esteeming, go- vern the accusative of the person, or thing esteem- ed, and the genitive, of the value.	69. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative abso- lute.
30. The conjunctions <i>ut</i> , <i>quod</i> , &c. govern the infinitive mood.		57. Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and	

RULES.

1. The adjective agrees with its substantive, in number, case, and gender.

2. The verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person.

3. The relative, *qui*, *quæ*, *quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.

4. If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb; but when a nominative intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.

5. Any verb may have the same case *after* as *before* it, when both words refer to the same person or thing.

6. Substantives signifying the same person or thing, agree in case.

7. One substantive governs another signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive.

8. If the latter of two substantives have an adjective of praise or dispraise, joined with it, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative.

9. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive, governs the genitive.

10. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying *need*, require the ablative.

11. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

12. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

13. Adjectives signifying *profit* or *disprofit*, *likeness* or *unlikeness*, &c. govern the dative.

14. These adjectives, *dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, and *contentus*; also, *natus*, *satus*, *ortus*, *editus*, and the like, govern the ablative.

15. Adjectives signifying *plenty* or *want*, govern the genitive or ablative.

16. *Sum*, when it signifies *possession*, *property*, or *duty*, governs the genitive.

omnium spe floruit. Ad egregiam quippè indolem accedebat optima educatio. Exstant Cornelie matris epistolæ, quibus apparet eos non solum in gremio matris educatos fuisse, sed etiam ab eâ sermonis elegantiam hausisse. Maximum matronis ornamentum esse liberos benè institutos meritò putabat sapientissima illa mulier: quum Campana matrona, apud illam hospita, ornamenta sua, quæ erant illâ ætate pretiosissima, ostentaret ei muliebriter, Cornelia traxit eam sermone, quousquè à scholâ redirent liberi; quos reversos hospitæ exhibens: "En hæc, inquit, mea ornamenta." Nihil quidem istis adolescentibus neque à naturâ neque à doctrinâ defuit; sed ambo rempublicam, quam tueri potuissent, impiè perturbare maluerunt.

LUCIUS LUCULLUS.

Habebat Lucullus villam prospectu et ambulatione pulcherrimam, quò quum venisset Pompeius, id unum reprehendit quòd ea habitatio esset quidem ætate peramœna, sed hieme minùs commoda videretur; cui Lucullus: "Putasne, inquit, me minùs sapere quàm hirundines, quæ adveniente hieme sedem commutant?" Villarum magnificentie respondebat epularum sumptus: quum aliquandò modica ei, utpotè soli, cœna esset posita, coquum graviter objurgavit, eique excusanti ac dicenti se non debuisse lautum parare convivium, quòd nemo esset ad cœnam invitatus: "Quid ais, inquit iratus Lucullus, an nesciebas Lucullum hodiè cœnaturum esse apud Lucullum?"

POMPEIUS MAGNUS.

Cnæus Pompeius stirpis senatoriæ adolescens, in bello civili se et patrem consilio servavit. Pompeii pater suo exercitui ob avaritiam erat invisus; itaque facta est in eum conspiratio Terentius quidam, Cnæi Pompeii contubernalis, eum occiden dum susceperat, dùm alii tabernaculum patris incenderent. Quæ res juveni Pompeio cœnanti nunciata est. Ipse nihil periculo motus, solito hilarius bibit, et cum Terentio eadem, quæ antea, comitate usus est. Deindè cubiculum ingressus, eum subduxit se tentorio, et firmam patri circumposuit custodiam. Terentius tùm districto ense, ad lectum Pompeii accessit, multisque ictibus stragula percussit. Ortâ mox seditione, Pompeius se in media coniecit agmina, militesque tumultuantes precibus et lacrymis placavit, ac suo duci reconciliavit.

Pompeius eodem bello civili partes Syllæ secutus, ita egit, ut ab eo maximè diligeretur. Annos tres et viginti natus, ut Syllæ auxilio veniret, paterni exercitus reliquias collegit, statimque dux peritus exstitit. Illius magnus apud militem amor, magna apud omnes admiratio fuit; nullus ei labor tædio, nulla defatigatio molestiæ erat. Cibi vinique temperans, somni parcus, inter milites corpus exercebat. Cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu, cum validis luctâ certabat. Tùm ad Syllam iter intendit, non per loca devia, sed palàm incedens, tres hostium exercitus aut fudit, aut sibi adjunxit. Quem ubi Sylla ad se accedere audivit, egregiamque sub signis juventutem aspexit, desiliit ex equo, Pompeiumque salutavit imperatorem: deinceps ei venienti solebat assurgere de sellâ et caput aperire; quem honorem nemini nisi Pompeio tribuebat.

Transgressus indè in Africam Pompeius, Iarbam Numidie regem, qui Marii partibus favebat, bello persecutus est. Intra dies quadraginta hostem oppressit, et Africam subegit adolescens quatuor et viginti annorum. Tùm ei litteræ à Syllâ

RULES.

17. Verbs, taken for <i>habere</i> , (e,) governs the dative a person.	31. Verbs, signifying actively, govern the accusative.	44. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the nominative, with the verb <i>est</i> , governs the dative.	taking away, govern the accusative and dative.
18. Verbs, taken for <i>affero</i> , (ing,) governs two; the one of a person and the other of a thing.	32. <i>Misereor</i> , <i>miseresco</i> , and <i>salago</i> , govern the genitive.	45. The gerund in <i>di</i> , of the genitive, is governed by nouns, or adjectives.	58. Verbs of asking, and teaching, govern two accusatives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.
19. Compounds of <i>Possum</i> , govern the dative.	33. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has <i>to</i> , or <i>for</i> , after it in English.	46. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the dative, is governed by adjectives signifying usefulness, or fitness, &c.	59. Verbs of loading, binding, clothing, depriving, and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative.
20. Degrees of the comparative govern the <i>quam</i> in Latin.	34. Verbs compounded with <i>satis</i> , <i>bene</i> , and <i>male</i> , govern the dative.	47. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the accusative, is governed by the prepositions <i>ad</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>propter</i> .	60. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case.
21. Verbs qualify verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverbs.	35. Many verbs compounded with these ten prepositions, <i>præ</i> , <i>ad</i> , <i>con</i> , <i>sub</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>post</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>super</i> , govern the dative.	48. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the ablative, is governed by the prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , <i>de</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>ex</i> , <i>in</i> ; or without a preposition, as the ablative of <i>cause</i> , <i>means</i> , or <i>manner</i> .	61. Impersonal verbs govern the dative.
22. Adverbs of time, and quantity, govern the genitive.	36. Verbs, signifying <i>to profit</i> , <i>hurt</i> , <i>favour</i> , <i>assist</i> , <i>command</i> , <i>obey</i> , <i>serve</i> , <i>resist</i> , <i>trust</i> , <i>threaten</i> , and <i>be angry with</i> , govern the dative.	49. The supine in <i>um</i> , is put after a verb of motion.	62. <i>Interest</i> and <i>refert</i> require the genitive.
23. Prepositions <i>ad</i> , <i>ante</i> , &c. govern the accusative.	37. <i>Recordor</i> , <i>memini</i> , <i>reminiscor</i> , and <i>obliscor</i> , govern the accusative or genitive.	50. The supine in <i>u</i> , is put after an adjective.	63. <i>Miseret</i> , <i>pœnitet</i> , <i>puget</i> , <i>laedet</i> , and <i>piget</i> , govern the accusative of a person, with the genitive of a thing.
24. Prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , govern the ablative.	38. Verbs of <i>abounding</i> and <i>wanting</i> , govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive.	51. Nouns, signifying the price of a thing, are put in the ablative.	64. <i>Decet</i> , <i>delectat</i> , <i>jurat</i> , and <i>oportet</i> , govern the accusative of a person, with the infinitive mood.
25. Prepositions <i>in</i> , <i>per</i> , and <i>subter</i> , the accusative, notion to a place fixed; but when or rest in a place fixed, <i>in</i> and <i>sub</i> the ablative; <i>subter</i> either the ve or ablative.	39. <i>Utor</i> , <i>abutor</i> , <i>fungor</i> , <i>fruor</i> , <i>potior</i> , <i>vescor</i> , and some others, govern the ablative.	52. Nouns, signifying the instrument, <i>cause</i> , <i>means</i> , or <i>manner</i> , are put in the ablative.	65. The name of a town, signifying the place where, or in which, if it be of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the genitive, but if it be of the third declension, or plural number, it is put in the ablative.
26. Interjections <i>O</i> , <i>ah</i> , and some govern the nominative, or vocative, or vocative.	40. A verb compounded with a preposition, often governs the case of that preposition.	53. Nouns, signifying <i>measure</i> , or <i>distance</i> , are put in the accusative—sometimes in the ablative.	66. The name of a town, signifying the place whither, is put in the accusative.
27. Interjections <i>hei</i> , govern the dative.	41. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adjective, or noun.	54. Nouns, signifying the time when, are put in the ablative; those, <i>how long</i> , in the accusative—sometimes in the ablative.	67. The name of a town, signifying the place whence, or through what place, is put in the ablative.
28. Conjunctions <i>et</i> , <i>neque</i> , <i>aut</i> , <i>neque</i> , and others, connect clauses and modes.	42. When <i>quod</i> , <i>quin</i> , <i>ut</i> , or <i>ne</i> , is omitted in Latin, the word, which would otherwise be in the nominative, is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood.	55. Verbs of <i>accusing</i> , <i>condemning</i> , <i>admonishing</i> , and <i>acquitting</i> , govern the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing.	68. <i>Domus</i> and <i>rus</i> , signifying the place where, are construed like the names of towns.
29. More substantival, connected conjunction, may verb, adjective, or plural to agree in.	43. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the same case as the words from which they are derived.	56. Verbs of <i>esteeming</i> , govern the accusative of the person, or thing esteemed, and the genitive, of the value.	69. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative absolute.
30. Conjunctions <i>ut</i> , &c. govern the infinitive mood.		57. Verbs of <i>comparing</i> , <i>giving</i> , <i>declaring</i> , and	

RULES.

1. The adjective agrees with its substantive, in number, case, and gender.

2. The verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person.

3. The relative; *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.

4. If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb; but when a nominative intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.

5. Any verb may have the same case after as before it, when both words refer to the same person or thing.

6. Substantives signifying the same person or thing, agree in case.

7. One substantive governs another signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive.

8. If the latter of two substantives have an adjective of praise or dispraise, joined with it, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative.

9. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive, governs the genitive.

10. *Opus* and *Unus*, signifying need, require the ablative.

11. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

12. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

13. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. govern the dative.

14. These adjectives, *dignus, indignus, præditus*, and *contentus*; also, *natus, satus, ortus, editus*, and the like, govern the ablative.

15. Adjectives signifying plenty or want, govern the genitive or ablative.

16. *Sum*, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, governs the genitive.

redditæ sunt, quibus jubebatur exercitum dimittere, et cum unâ tantum legione successorem expectare. Id ægrè tulit Pompeius: paruit tamen, et Romam reversus est. Revertenti incredibilis multitudo obviam ivit. Sylla quoque eum lætus excepit, et Magni cognomine appellavit: nihilominus Pompeio triumphum petenti restitit; neque eâ re à proposito deterritus est Pompeius; aususque est dicere plures solem orientem adorare, quàm occidentem: quo dicto innuebat Syllæ potentiam minui, suam verò crescere. Eâ voce auditâ, Sylla juvenis constantiam admiratus, exclamavit: *Triumphet, triumphet*.

JULIUS CÆSAR.

Julius Cæsar quæstor factus in Hispaniam profectus est; quumque Alpes transiret, et ad conspectum pauperis cujusdam vici comites ejus per jocos inter se disputarent an illic etiam esset ambitioni locus, seriò dixit Cæsar malle se ibi primum esse quàm Romæ secundum. Ita animus dominationis avidus à primâ ætate regnum concupiscebat, semperque in ore habebat hos Euripidis, Græci poëtæ, versus: *Nam si violandum est jus, regnandi gratiâ violandum est: aliis rebus pietatem colas*. Quum verò Gades, quod est Hispaniæ oppidum, venisset, visâ Alexandri Magni imagine, ingemuit, et lacrymas fudit: causam quærentibus amicis: "Nonne, inquit, idonea dolendi causa est, quòd nihildùm memorabile gesserim, eam ætatem adeptus quâ Alexander jam terrarum orbem subegerat?"

Cæsar quum adhuc in Galliâ detineretur, ne imperfecto bello discederet, postulavit ut sibi liceret, quamvis absenti, secundum consulatum petere; quod ei à senatu est negatum. Eâ re commotus in Italiam rediit, armis injuriam acceptam vindicaturus, plurimisque urbibus occupatis, Brundisium contendit, quò Pompeius consulesque confugerant. Tunc summæ audaciæ facinus Cæsar edidit: à Brundisio Dyrrachium inter oppositas classes gravissimâ hieme transmisit, cessantibusque copiis quas subsequi jusserat, quum ad eas arcessendas frustra misisset, moræ impatiens, castris noctu egreditur, clam solus naviculam conscendit obvoluto capite, ne agnosceretur. Mare adverso vento vehementer flante intumescerebat; in altum tamen protinus dirigi navigium jubet; quumque gubernator penè obrutus fluctibus adversæ tempestati cederet; "Quid times?" ait: Cæsarem vehis."

Erat Cæsar excelsâ staturâ, nigris vegetisque oculis, capite calvo: quam calvitii deformitatem ægrè ferebat, quòd sæpè obtrectantium jocos esset obnoxia. Itaque ex omnibus honoribus sibi à senatu populoque decretis non aliud recepit aut usurpavit libentiùs, quàm jus laureæ perpetuò gestandæ. Eum vini parcissimum fuisse ne inimici quidem negârunt: undè Cato dicere solebat unum ex omnibus Cæsarem ad evertendam rempublicam sobrium accessisse. Armorum et equitandi peritissimus erat; laboris ultra fidem patiens: in agmine nunquam equo, sæpius pedibus anteibat, capite detecto, sive sol, sive imber esset. Longissimas vias incredibili celeritate confecit, ita ut persæpè nuncios de se prævenerit, neque eum morabantur flumina, quæ vel nando vel innixus inflatis utribus trajiciebat.

CATO UTICENSIS.

Marcus Cato, adhuc puer, invictum animi robur ostendit. Quum in domo Drusi avunculi sui educaretur, Latini de civi-

RULES

17. m, taken for <i>habeo</i> , (<i>ve</i> ,) governs the da- tive of a person.	31. Verbs, signifying ac- tively, govern the accu- sative.	44. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the nominative, with the verb <i>est</i> , governs the dative.	taking away, govern the accusative and dative.
18. m, taken for <i>affero</i> , (<i>ring</i> ,) governs two es; the one of a per- son, and the other of a thing.	32. <i>Miseror</i> , <i>misertor</i> , and <i>salago</i> , govern the genitive.	45. The gerund in <i>di</i> , of the genitive, is govern- ed by nouns, or adjec- tives.	58. Verbs of asking, and teaching, govern two ac- cusatives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.
19. e compounds of except <i>Possum</i> , go- vern the dative.	33. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has <i>to</i> , or <i>for</i> , after it in English.	46. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the dative, is governed by adjectives signifying usefulness, or fitness, &c.	59. Verbs of loading, bind- ing, clothing, depriving, and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative.
20. ords of the compa- re degree govern the ve when <i>quam</i> is ad in Latin.	34. Verbs compounded with <i>satis</i> , <i>bene</i> , and <i>male</i> , govern the dative.	47. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the accusative, is go- vernied by the preposi- tions <i>ad</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>propter</i> .	60. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case.
21. verbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.	35. Many verbs compound- ed with these ten pre- positions, <i>præ</i> , <i>ad</i> , <i>con</i> , <i>sub</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>post</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>super</i> , govern the dative.	48. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the ablative, is governed by the prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , <i>de</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>ex</i> , <i>in</i> ; or with- out a preposition, as the ablative of cause, means, or manner.	61. Impersonal verbs go- vern the dative.
22. ne adverbs of time, and quantity, go- vern the genitive.	36. Verbs, signifying <i>to</i> <i>profit</i> , <i>hurt</i> , <i>favour</i> , <i>assist</i> , <i>command</i> , <i>obey</i> , <i>serve</i> , <i>re- sist</i> , <i>trust</i> , <i>threaten</i> , and <i>be angry with</i> , govern the dative.	49. The supine in <i>um</i> , is put after a verb of mo- tion.	62. <i>Interet</i> and <i>refert</i> re- quire the genitive.
23. e prepositions <i>ad</i> , <i>ante</i> , &c. govern the accusative.	37. <i>Recordor</i> , <i>memini</i> , <i>re- miniscor</i> , and <i>obliscor</i> , govern the accusative or genitive.	50. The supine in <i>u</i> , is put after an adjective.	63. <i>Miseret</i> , <i>pœnitel</i> , <i>pudet</i> , <i>œdet</i> , and <i>piget</i> , govern the accusative of a per- son, with the genitive of a thing.
24. e prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , &c. govern the abla- tive.	38. Verbs of <i>abounding</i> and <i>wanting</i> , govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive.	51. Nouns, signifying the price of a thing, are put in the ablative.	64. <i>Decet</i> , <i>delectat</i> , <i>jurat</i> , and <i>oportet</i> , govern the accusative of a per- son, with the infinitive mood.
25. e prepositions <i>in</i> , <i>super</i> , and <i>subter</i> , n the accusative, motion to a place signified; but when n or rest in a place signified, <i>in</i> and <i>sub</i> n the ablative; and <i>subter</i> either the ative or ablative.	39. <i>Ulor</i> , <i>abulor</i> , <i>fungor</i> , <i>fruor</i> , <i>potior</i> , <i>utor</i> , and some others, govern the ablative.	52. Nouns, signifying the instrument, cause, means, or manner, are put in the ablative.	65. The name of a town, signifying the place where, or in which, if it be of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the ge- nitive; but if it be of the third declension, or plu- ral number, it is put in the ablative.
26. e interjections <i>O</i> , <i>proh</i> , and some others, govern the nomi- native, accusative, or vo- cative.	40. A verb compounded with a preposition, often governs the case of that preposition.	53. Nouns, signifying mea- sure, or distance, are put in the accusative—some- times in the ablative.	66. The name of a town, signifying the place where, is put in the accu- sative.
27. e interjections <i>hei</i> , &c. govern the da- tive.	41. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adjec- tive, or noun.	54. Nouns, signifying the time when, are put in the ablative; those, how long, in the accusative—some- times in the ablative.	67. The name of a town, signifying the place whence, or through what place, is put in the abla- tive.
28. e conjunctions <i>et</i> , <i>ne</i> , <i>aut</i> , <i>neque</i> , &c. others, connect nouns and m. des.	42. When <i>quod</i> , <i>quin</i> , <i>ut</i> , or <i>ne</i> , is omitted in Latin, the word, which would otherwise be in the nominative, is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood.	55. Verbs of accusing, con- demning, admonishing, and acquitting, govern the accusative of a per- son with the genitive of a thing.	68. <i>Domus</i> and <i>rus</i> , signi- fying the place where, are construed like the names of towns.
29. e, or more substan- tival, connected conjunction, may a verb, adjective, or plural to agree with them.	43. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the same case as the words from which they are derived.	56. Verbs of esteeming, go- vern the accusative of the person, or thing esteem- ed, and the genitive, of the value.	69. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative abso- lute.
30. e conjunctions <i>ut</i> , <i>ut</i> , &c. govern the active mood.		57. Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and concluding, govern the accusative and dative.	

RULES.

1. The adjective agrees with its substantive, in number, case, and gender.
2. The verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person.
3. The relative, *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.
4. If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb; but when a nominative intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.
5. Any verb may have the same case after as before it, when both words refer to the same person or thing.
6. Substantives signifying the same person or thing, agree in case.
7. One substantive governs another signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive.
8. If the latter of two substantives have an adjective of praise or dispraise, joined with it, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative.
9. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive, governs the genitive.
10. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying need, require the ablative.
11. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive.
12. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.
13. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. govern the dative.
14. These adjectives, *dignus, indignus, præditus*, and *contentus*; also, *natus, salus, ortus, editus*, and the like, govern the ablative.
15. Adjectives signifying plenty or want, govern the genitive or ablative.
16. *Sum*, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, governs the genitive.

tate impetrandâ Romam venerunt. Popedius Latinorum princeps, qui Drusi hospes erat, Catonem puerum rogavit ut Latinos apud avunculum adjuvaret. Cato vultu constanti negavit id se facturum. Iterum deinde ac sæpius interpellatus in proposito persistit. Tunc Popedius puerum in excelsam ædium partem levatum tenuit, et abjecturum inde se minatus est, nisi precibus obtemperaret; neque hoc metu à sententiâ eum potuit dimovere. Tunc Popedius exclamâsse fertur: "Gratuler mur nobis, Latini, hunc esse tam parvum; si enim senator esset, ne sperare quidem jus civitatis nobis liceret."

CICERO.

Marcus Tullius Cicero equestri genere, Arpini, quod est Volscorum oppidum, natus est. Ex ejus avis unus verrucam in extremo naso sitam habuit ciceris grano similem, inde cognomen Ciceronis genti inditum. Quum id Marco Tullio à nonnullis probro verteretur; "Dabo operam, inquit, ut istud cognomen nobilissimorum nominum splendorem vincat." Quum eas artes disceret quibus ætas puerilis ad humanitatem solet informari, ingenium ejus ita eluxit, ut eum æquales è scholâ redeuntes medium, tanquam regem, circumstantes deducerent domum: imò eorum parentes pueri famâ commoti, in ludum literarium ventitabant, ut eum viderent. Ea res tamen quibusdam rustici et inculti ingenii stomachum movebat, qui cæteros pueros graviter objurgabant quòd talem condiscipulo suo honorem tribuerent.

Cicero dicax erat, et facetiarum amans, adeò ut ab inimicis solitus sit appellari Scurra consularis. Quum Lentulum generum suum exiguæ staturæ hominem vidisset longo gladio accinctum: "Quis, inquit, generum meum ad gladium alligavit?" Matrôna quædam juniorem se, quàm erat, simulans dictitabat se triginta tantum annos habere. Cui Cicero: "Verum est, inquit, nam hoc viginti annos audio." Cæsar, altero consule mortuo die decembris ultimâ, Caninium consulem horâ septimâ in reliquam diei partem renuntiaverat: quem quum plerique irent salutatum de more: "Festinemus, inquit Cicero, pri quàm abeat magistratu." De eodem Caninio scripsit Cicero: "Fuit mirificâ vigilantia Caninius, qui toto suo consulatu æquum non viderit."

CÆSAR AUGUSTUS.

Tandem Octavius, hostibus victis, solusque imperio potius clementem se exhibuit. Omnia deinceps in eo plena mansuetudinis et humanitatis. Multis ignovit à quibus sæpè gravilæsus fuerat, quo in numero fuit Metellus unus ex Antoniiis. Quum is inter captivos senex squalidus sordidat processisset, agnovit eum filius ejus, qui Octavii partes æ fuerat, statimque exiliens, patrem complexus, sic Octavius locutus est: "Pater meus hostis tibi fuit; ego miles: no gis ille pœnam, quàm ego præmium meriti sumus. Aut me propter illum occidi jube, aut illum propter me vivere libera, quæso, utrùm sit moribus tuis convenientius." Oct postquàm paulum addubitavisset, misericordiâ motus nem sibi infensissimum propter filii merita servavit.

Octavius in Italiam rediit, Romamque triumphans ingressus. Tum bellis toto orbe compositis, Jani gemini port manu clausit quæ tantummodò bis antea clausæ fuerant sub Numæ rege, iterum post primum Punicum bellum

RULES

17. taken for <i>habeo</i> , , governs the da- a person.	31. Verbs, signifying ac- tively, govern the accu- sative.	44. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the nominative, with the verb <i>est</i> , governs the dative.	taking away, govern the accusative and dative. 58.
18. taken for <i>affero</i> , ag,) governs two ; the one of a per- ad the other of a	32. <i>Misereor</i> , <i>miseresco</i> , and <i>salago</i> , govern the genitive.	45. The gerund in <i>di</i> , of the genitive, is govern- ed by nouns, or adjec- tives.	Verbs of <i>asking</i> , and <i>teaching</i> , govern two ac- cusatives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.
19. compounds of except <i>Possum</i> , go- e dative.	33. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has <i>to</i> , or <i>for</i> , after it in English.	46. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the dative, is governed by adjectives signifying <i>usefulness</i> , or <i>fitness</i> , &c.	59. Verbs of <i>loading</i> , <i>bind- ing</i> , <i>clothing</i> , <i>depriving</i> , and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative.
20. ds of the compa- degree govern the e when <i>quam</i> is in Latin.	34. Verbs compounded with <i>satis</i> , <i>bene</i> , and <i>male</i> , govern the dative.	47. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the accusative, is go- vernied by the preposi- tions <i>ad</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>propter</i> .	60. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case.
21. rbs qualify verbs, ples, adjectives, er adverbs.	35. Many verbs compound- ed with these ten pre- positions, <i>præ</i> , <i>ad</i> , <i>con</i> , <i>sub</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>post</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>super</i> , govern the dative.	48. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the ablative, is governed by the prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , <i>de</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>ex</i> , <i>in</i> ; or with- out a preposition, as the ablative of <i>cause</i> , <i>means</i> , or <i>manner</i> .	61. Impersonal verbs go- vern the dative.
22. e adverbs of time, and quantity, go- e genitive.	36. Verbs, signifying <i>to</i> <i>profit</i> , <i>hurt</i> , <i>favour</i> , <i>assist</i> , <i>command</i> , <i>obey</i> , <i>serve</i> , <i>re- sist</i> , <i>trust</i> , <i>threaten</i> , and <i>be angry with</i> , govern the dative.	49. The supine in <i>um</i> , is put after a verb of mo- tion.	62. <i>Interest</i> and <i>refer</i> re- quire the genitive.
23. prepositions <i>ad</i> , <i>ante</i> , &c. govern nitive.	37. <i>Recordor</i> , <i>memini</i> , <i>re- miniscor</i> , and <i>obliscor</i> , govern the accusative or genitive.	50. The supine in <i>u</i> , is put after an adjective.	63. <i>Miseret</i> , <i>penitet</i> , <i>pudet</i> , <i>laedet</i> , and <i>piget</i> , govern the accusative of a per- son, with the genitive of a thing.
24. prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , govern the abla-	38. Verbs of <i>abounding</i> and <i>wanting</i> , govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive.	51. Nouns, signifying the <i>price</i> of a thing, are put in the ablative.	64. <i>Decet</i> , <i>delectat</i> , <i>juvat</i> , and <i>oportet</i> , govern the accusative of a per- son, with the infinitive mood.
25. prepositions <i>in</i> , <i>super</i> , and <i>subter</i> , the accusative, motion to a place ified; but when or rest in a place ified, <i>in</i> and <i>sub</i> the ablative; <i>su- subter</i> either the ive or ablative.	39. <i>Ulor</i> , <i>abulor</i> , <i>fango</i> , <i>fruo</i> , <i>potior</i> , <i>texor</i> , and some others, govern the ablative.	52. Nouns, signifying the <i>instrument</i> , <i>cause</i> , <i>means</i> , or <i>manner</i> , are put in the ablative.	65. The name of a town, signifying the place <i>where</i> , or <i>in which</i> , if it be of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the ge- nitive; but if it be of the third declension, or plu- ral number, it is put in the ablative.
26. interjections <i>O</i> , <i>roh</i> , and some govern the nomi- accusative, or vo-	40. A verb compounded with a preposition, often governs the case of that preposition.	53. Nouns, signifying mea- sure, or <i>distance</i> , are put in the accusative—some- times in the ablative.	66. The name of a town, signifying the place <i>whi- ther</i> , is put in the accu- sative.
27. interjections <i>hei</i> , ; govern the da-	41. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adjec- tive, or noun.	54. Nouns, signifying the time <i>when</i> , are put in the ablative; those, <i>how long</i> , in the accusative—some- times in the ablative.	67. The name of a town, signifying the place <i>whence</i> , or <i>through what</i> place, is put in the abla- tive.
28. conjunctions <i>et</i> , <i>ne</i> , <i>nec</i> , <i>aut</i> , <i>neque</i> , ne others, connect es and modes.	42. When <i>quod</i> , <i>quin</i> , <i>ut</i> , or <i>ne</i> , is omitted in Latin, the word, which would otherwise be in the nominative, is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood.	55. Verbs of <i>accusing</i> , <i>con- demning</i> , <i>admonishing</i> , and <i>acquitting</i> , govern the accusative of a per- son with the genitive of a thing.	68. <i>Domus</i> and <i>rus</i> , signi- fying the place <i>where</i> , are construed like the names of towns.
29. or more substan- tial, connected conjunction, may verb, adjective, ive plural to agree em.	43. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the same case as the words from which they are derived.	56. Verbs of <i>esteeming</i> , go- vern the accusative of the person, or thing esteem- ed, and the genitive, of the value.	69. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative abso- lute.
30. conjunctions <i>ut</i> , <i>et</i> , &c. govern the tive mood.		57. Verbs of <i>comparing</i> , <i>giving</i> , <i>declaring</i> , and	

RULES.

1. The adjective agrees with its substantive, in number, case, and gender.

2. The verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person.

3. The relative, *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.

4. If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb; but when a nominative intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.

5. Any verb may have the same case after as before it, when both words refer to the same person or thing.

6. Substantives signifying the same person or thing, agree in case.

7. One substantive governs another signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive.

8. If the latter of two substantives have an adjective of praise or dispraise, joined with it, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative.

9. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive, governs the genitive.

10. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying need, require the ablative.

11. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

12. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

13. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. govern the dative.

14. These adjectives, *dignus, indignus, præditus, and contentus*; also, *paratus, scilicet, ortus, editus*, and the like, govern the ablative.

15. Adjectives signifying plenty or want, govern the genitive or ablative.

16. *Sum*, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, governs the genitive.

omnes præteritorum malorum oblivio cepit, populusque Romanus præsentis otii lætitiâ perfruitus est. Octavio maximi honores à senatu delati sunt. Ipse Augustus cognominatus est et in ejus honorem mensis sextilis eodem nomine est appellatus, quòd illo mense bellis civilibus finis esset impositus. Equites Romani natalem ejus biduò semper celebrârunt: senatus populusque Romanus universus cognomen Patris patriæ maximo consensu ei tribuerunt. Augustus præ gaudio lacrymans respondit his verbis: "Compos factus sum votorum meorum; neque aliud mihi optandum est, quàm ut hunc consensum vestrum ad ultimum vitæ finem videre possim."

Dictaturam, quam populus magnâ vi offerebat, Augustus genu nixus dejectâque ab humeris togâ, deprecatus est. Domini appellationem semper exhorruit, eamque sibi tribui edicto vetuit, imò de restituendâ republicâ non semel cogitavit; sed reputans et se privatum non sine periculo fore, et rempublicam plurimum arbitrio commissum iri, summam retinuit potestatem, id verò studuit, ne quem novi statûs pœniteret. Benè de iis etiam, quos adversarios expertus fuerat, et sentiebat et loquebatur. Legentem aliquandò unum è nepotibus invenit; quumque puer territus volumen Ciceronis, quod manu tenebat, veste tegeret, Augustus librum cepit, eoque statim reddito: "Hic vir, inquit, fili mi, doctus fuit et patriæ amans."

Pedibus sæpè per urbem incedebat, summâque comitate adeuntes excipiebat: undè quum quidam libellum supplicem porrigens, præ metu et reverentiâ nunc manum proferret, nunc retraheret; "Putasne, inquit jocans Augustus, assem te elephantò dare?" Eum aliquandò convenit veteranus miles, qui vocatus in jus periclitabatur, rogavitque ut sibi adesset. Statim Augustus unum è comitatu suo elegit advocatum, qui litigatorem commendaret. Tàm veteranus exclamavit: "At non ego, te periclitante bello Actiaco, vicarium quæsi, sed ipse pro te pugnavi;" simulque detexi cicatrices. Erubuit Augustus, atque ipse venit in advocatorem.

Quum post Actiacam victoriâ Augustus Romam ingrederetur, occurrit ei inter gratulantes opifex quidam corvum tenens quem instituerat hæc dicere: *Ave, Cæsar victor, imperator* Augustus avem officiosam miratus, eam viginti millibus nummorum emit. Socius opificis, ad quem nihil ex illâ liberalitate pervenerat, affirmavit Augusto illum habere et alium corvum quem afferri postulavit. Allatus corvus verba quæ opifex expressit: *Ave, Antoni victor, imperator*. Nihil eâ re exasperatus Augustus jussit tantummodò corvorum doctorem dare acceptam mercedem cum contubernali. Salutatus similiter à psittaco, emi eum jussit.

Exemplo incitatus sutor quidam, corvum instituit ad pare salutationem; sed, quum parum proficeret, sæpè ad avem respondentem dicebat: *Opera et impensa perit*. Tandem vus cœpit proferre dictatam salutationem: quâ auditâ transiret, Augustus respondit: "Satis domi talium salutatio habeo." Tùm corvus illa etiam verba adjecit, quibus cunum querentem audire solebat: *Opera et impensa perit* quod Augustus risit, atque avem emi jussit quanti nullar huc emerat.

Solebat quidam Græculus descendenti è palatio Au honorificum aliquod epigramma porrigere. Id quum fr sæpè fecisset, et tamen rursùm eundem facturum August deret, quâ manu in chartâ breve exaravit græcum epigra:

RULES.

17. am, taken for habeo, ave,) governs the dative of a person.	31. Verbs, signifying actively, govern the accusative.	44. The gerund in dum, of the nominative, with the verb est, governs the dative.	taking away, govern the accusative and dative.
18. am, taken for affero, ring,) governs two cases; the one of a person and the other of a thing.	32. Misereor, miseresco, and satago, govern the genitive.	45. The gerund in di, of the genitive, is governed by nouns, or adjectives.	58. Verbs of asking, and teaching, govern two accusatives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.
19. The compounds of except Possum, govern the dative.	33. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has to, or for, after it in English.	46. The gerund in do, of the dative, is governed by adjectives signifying usefulness, or fitness, &c.	59. Verbs of loading, binding, clothing, depriving, and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative.
20. ords of the comparative degree govern the dative when quam is used in Latin.	34. Verbs compounded with satis, bene, and male, govern the dative.	47. The gerund in dum, of the accusative, is governed by the prepositions ad, ob, inter, ante, propter.	60. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case.
21. verbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, other adverbs.	35. Many verbs compounded with these ten prepositions, præ, ad, contra, sub, ante, post, ob, in, inter, super, govern the dative.	48. The gerund in do, of the ablative, is governed by the prepositions a, ab, de, e, ex, in; or without a preposition, as the ablative of cause, means, or manner.	61. Impersonal verbs govern the dative.
22. me adverbs of time, and quantity, govern the genitive.	36. Verbs, signifying to profit, hurt, favour, assist, command, obey, serve, resist, trust, threaten, and be angry with, govern the dative.	49. The supine in um, is put after a verb of motion.	62. Interest and refert require the genitive.
23. The prepositions ad, ante, &c. govern the accusative.	37. Recordor, meminî, reminiscor, and obliviscor, govern the accusative or genitive.	50. The supine in u, is put after an adjective.	63. Miseret; pœnitet, pudet, lædet, and piget, govern the accusative of a person, with the genitive of a thing.
24. The prepositions a, ab, &c. govern the ablative.	38. Verbs of abounding and wanting, govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive.	51. Nouns, signifying the price of a thing, are put in the ablative.	64. Decet, delectat, juvat, and oportet, govern the accusative of a person, with the infinitive mood.
25. The prepositions in, super, and subter, govern the accusative, in motion to a place signified; but when on or rest in a place signified, in and sub govern the ablative; and subter either the dative or ablative.	39. Utor, abutor, fungor, fruor, potior, vescor, and some others, govern the ablative.	52. Nouns, signifying the instrument, cause, means, or manner, are put in the ablative.	65. The name of a town, signifying the place where, or in which, if it be of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the genitive, but if it be of the third declension, or plural number, it is put in the ablative.
26. The interjections O, pro, and some others, govern the nominative, accusative, or vocative.	40. A verb compounded with a preposition, often governs the case of that preposition.	53. Nouns, signifying measure, or distance, are put in the accusative—sometimes in the ablative.	66. The name of a town, signifying the place whither, is put in the accusative.
27. The interjections heu, et, govern the dative.	41. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adjective, or noun.	54. Nouns, signifying the time when, are put in the ablative; those, how long, in the accusative—sometimes in the ablative.	67. The name of a town, signifying the place whence, or through what place, is put in the ablative.
28. The conjunctions et, que, nec, aut, neque, and some others, connect clauses and modes.	42. When quod, quin, ut, or ne, is omitted in Latin, the word, which would otherwise be in the nominative, is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood.	55. Verbs of accusing, condemning, admonishing, and acquitting, govern the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing.	68. Domus and rus, signifying the place where, are construed like the names of towns.
29. The, or more substantival conjunction, may govern a verb, adjective, finite plural to agree with them.	43. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the same case as the words from which they are derived.	56. Verbs of esteeming, govern the accusative of the person, or thing esteemed, and the genitive, of the value.	69. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative absolute.
30. The conjunctions ut, licet, &c. govern the subjunctive mood.		57. Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and	

RULES.

1. The adjective agrees with its substantive, in number, case, and gender.

2. The verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person.

3. The relative, *qui, quæ, quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.

4. If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb; but when a nominative intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.

5. Any verb may have the same case *after* as *before* it, when both words refer to the same person or thing.

6. Substantives signifying the same person or thing, agree in case.

7. One substantive governs another signifying a different person or thing, in the genitive.

8. If the latter of two substantives have an adjective of praise or dispraise, joined with it, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative.

9. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive, governs the genitive.

10. *Opus* and *Unus*, signifying *need*, require the ablative.

11. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive.

12. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural.

13. Adjectives signifying *profit* or *disprofit*, *likeness* or *unlikeness*, &c. govern the dative.

14. These adjectives, *dignus*, *indignus*, *præditus*, and *contentus*; also, *natus*, *satus*, *ortus*, *editus*, and the like, govern the ablative.

15. Adjectives signifying *plenty* or *want*, govern the genitive or ablative.

16. *Sum*, when it signifies *possession*, *property*, or *duty*, governs the genitive.

et Græculo venienti ad se obviam misit. Ille legendo laudæ cepit, mirarique tam voce quam vultu, gestuque. Dein qui accessit ad sellam quam Augustus vehebatur, demissa in pauperem crumenam manu, paucos denarios protulit, quos principem daret; dixitque se plus daturum fuisse, si plus habuisset. Cuto omnium risu, Græculum Augustus vocavit, eique magnam pecuniæ summam numerari jussit.

Augustus ferè nulli se invitanti negabat. Exceptus igitur quodam cenâ satis parvâ et penè quotidianâ, hoc tantum insusurravit: "Non putabam me tibi esse tam familiarem. Quum aliquandò apud Pollionem quemdam cenaret, frequenter unus ex servis vas crystallinum: rapi illum protinus Pollionem jussit, et ne vulgari morte periret, abjici murænis, quas in piscina continebat. Evasit è manibus puer, et ad pedes Cæris confugit, non recusans mori, sed rogans ne piscinum escaret. Motus novitate crudelitatis Augustus, servi infelicis patricium suscepit: quum autem veniam à viro crudeli non impetraret, crystallina vasa ad se afferri jussit; omnia manu fregit; servum manumisit, piscinamque compleri præcepit.

Augustus in quâdam villâ ægrotans noctes inquietas agere rumpente somnum ejus crebro noctuæ cantu; quâ mole quum liberari se vehementer cupere significasset, miles quid aucupii peritus noctuamprehendendam curavit, vivamque gustato attulit, spe ingentis præmii; cui Augustus mille nummi dari jussit: at ille minus dignum præmium existimans, dixit ausus est: *Malo ut vivat*, et avem dimisit. Imperatori nec irascendum causa deerat, nec ad ulciscendum potestas. Hanc tamen injuriam æquo animo tulit Augustus, hominemque impunitum abire passus est.

Augustus amicitias non facillè admisit, et admissas constante retinuit: imprimis familiarem habuit Mæcenatem equitem Romanum, qui eâ, quâ apud principem valebat gratiâ, ita semper usus est, ut prodesset omnibus quibus posset, noceret nemini. Mira erat ejus ars et libertas in flectendo Augusti animo, quum eum irâ incitatum videret. Jus aliquandò dicebat Augustus, et multos morte damnaturus videbatur. Aderat tunc Mæcenas qui circumstantium turbam perrumpere, et ad tribunal propius accedere conatus est; quum id frustra tentasset, in tabellâ scripsit hæc verba: *Surge tandem, carnifex*: eamque tabellam ad Augustum projecit, quâ lectâ, Augustus statim surrexit et nemo est morte mulctatus.

Habitavit Augustus in ædibus modicis neque laxitate neque cultu conspicuis, ac per annos amplius quadraginta in eodem cubiculo hieme et æstate mansit. Supellex quoque ejus vix privatae elegantiae erat. Idem tamen Romam, quam pro majestatis imperii non satis ornatum invenerat, adeo excoluit, ut jure se gloriatus marmoream se relinquere, quam lateritium accepisse. Rarò veste aliâ usus est quam confectâ ab uxore, sorore, filiis neptibusque. Altiuscula erant ejus calceamenta, ut proceris quam erat videretur. Cibi minimi erat atque vulgaris. Secundarium panem et pisciculos minutos et ficus virides maxime appetebat.

Augustus non amplius quam septem horas dormiebat, ac nec eas quidem continuas, sed ita ut in illo temporis spatio ter atque quater expergisceretur. Si interruptum somnum recuperare non posset, lectores arcessebat, donec resumeret. Quum audisset senatorem quemdam, licet aere alieno oppressum, arcte graviter dormire solitum, culcitram ejus magno pretio emit

RULES.

17. is, taken for <i>habeo</i> , (re,) governs the da- tive of a person.	31. Verbs, signifying ac- tively, govern the accu- sative.	44. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the nominative, with the verb <i>est</i> , governs the dative.	taking away, govern the accusative and dative.
18. is, taken for <i>affero</i> , (ing,) governs two cases; the one of a per- son and the other of a thing.	32. <i>Misereor</i> , <i>miseresco</i> , and <i>adago</i> , govern the genitive.	45. The gerund in <i>di</i> , of the genitive, is govern- ed by nouns, or adjec- tives.	58. Verbs of eating, and teaching, govern two ac- cusatives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing.
19. compounds of except <i>Possum</i> , go- vern the dative.	33. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has <i>to</i> , or <i>for</i> , after it in English.	46. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the dative, is governed by adjectives signifying usefulness, or fitness, &c.	59. Verbs of loading, bind- ing, clothing, depriving, and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative.
20. degrees of the compa- rative govern the dative when <i>quam</i> is in Latin.	34. Verbs compounded with <i>satis</i> , <i>bene</i> , and <i>male</i> , govern the dative.	47. The gerund in <i>dum</i> , of the accusative, is go- vern ed by the preposi- tions <i>ad</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>propter</i> .	60. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case.
21. adverbs qualify verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.	35. Many verbs compound- ed with these ten pre- positions, <i>præ</i> , <i>ad</i> , <i>con</i> , <i>sub</i> , <i>ante</i> , <i>post</i> , <i>ob</i> , <i>in</i> , <i>inter</i> , <i>super</i> , govern the dative.	48. The gerund in <i>do</i> , of the ablative, is governed by the prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , <i>de</i> , <i>e</i> , <i>ex</i> , <i>in</i> ; or with- out a preposition, as the ablative of <i>cause</i> , <i>means</i> , or <i>manner</i> .	61. Impersonal verbs go- vern the dative.
22. adverbs of time, and quantity, go- vern the genitive.	36. Verbs, signifying <i>to</i> <i>profit</i> , <i>hurt</i> , <i>favour</i> , <i>assist</i> , <i>command</i> , <i>obey</i> , <i>serve</i> , <i>re-</i> <i>sist</i> , <i>trust</i> , <i>threaten</i> , and <i>be angry with</i> , govern the dative.	49. The supine in <i>um</i> , is put after a verb of mo- tion.	62. <i>Interest</i> and <i>refert</i> re- quire the genitive.
23. prepositions <i>ad</i> , <i>ante</i> , &c. govern the accusative.	37. <i>Recordor</i> , <i>memini</i> , <i>re-</i> <i>miniscor</i> , and <i>obliscor</i> , govern the accusative or genitive.	50. The supine in <i>u</i> , is put after an adjective.	63. <i>Miseret</i> , <i>pænitet</i> , <i>pudet</i> , <i>lædet</i> , and <i>piget</i> , govern the accusative of a per- son, with the genitive of a thing.
24. prepositions <i>a</i> , <i>ab</i> , &c. govern the abla- tive.	38. Verbs of <i>abounding</i> and <i>wanting</i> , govern the ablative, and sometimes the genitive.	51. Nouns, signifying the price of a thing, are put in the ablative.	64. <i>Decet</i> , <i>delectat</i> , <i>jurat</i> , and <i>oportet</i> , govern the accusative of a per- son, with the infinitive mood.
25. prepositions <i>in</i> , <i>super</i> , and <i>subter</i> , govern the accusative, motion to a place indicated; but when rest in a place indicated, <i>in</i> and <i>sub</i> the ablative; <i>sub</i> and <i>subter</i> either the dative or ablative.	39. <i>Utor</i> , <i>abutor</i> , <i>fungor</i> , <i>frutor</i> , <i>potior</i> , <i>vescor</i> , and some others, govern the ablative.	52. Nouns, signifying the instrument, cause, means, or manner, are put in the ablative.	65. The name of a town, signifying the place where, or in which, if it be of the first or second declension and singular number, is put in the ge- nitive; but if it be of the third declension, or plu- ral number, it is put in the ablative.
26. interjections <i>O</i> , <i>proh</i> , and some others, govern the nomi- native, accusative, or vo- cative.	40. A verb compounded with a preposition, often governs the case of that preposition.	53. Nouns, signifying mea- sure, or distance, are put in the accusative—some- times in the ablative.	66. The name of a town, signifying the place whi- ther, is put in the accu- sative.
27. interjections <i>hei</i> , &c. govern the da- tive.	41. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adjec- tive, or noun.	54. Nouns, signifying the time when, are put in the ablative; those, how long, in the accusative—some- times in the ablative.	67. The name of a town, signifying the place whence, or through what place, is put in the abla- tive.
28. conjunctions <i>et</i> , <i>ne</i> , <i>nec</i> , <i>aut</i> , <i>neque</i> , and others, connect sentences and modes.	42. When <i>quod</i> , <i>quin</i> , <i>ut</i> , or <i>ne</i> , is omitted in Latin, the word, which would otherwise be in the nominative, is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood.	55. Verbs of accusing, con- demning, admonishing, and acquitting, govern the accusative of a per- son with the genitive of a thing.	68. <i>Domus</i> and <i>rus</i> , signi- fying the place where, are construed like the names of towns.
29. more substan- tial, connected conjunction, may a verb, adjective, infinitive plural to agree with them.	43. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the same case as the words from which they are derived.	56. Verbs of esteeming, go- vern the accusative of the person, or thing esteem- ed, and the genitive, of the value.	69. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative abso- lute.
30. conjunctions <i>ut</i> , <i>ut</i> , &c. govern the ac- tive mood.		57. Verbs of comparing, giving, declaring, and lute.	

mirantibus dixit: "Habenda est ad somnum calcitra in quâ homo qui tantum debet dormire potuit."

Exercitationes campestris equorum et armorum statim post bella civilia omisit, et a pilam primò folliculumque transiit: mox animi laxandi causâ, modò piscabatur hamo modò talis nucibusque ludebat cum pueris minutis, quos facie et garrulitate amabile undiquè conquirebat. Alea multum delectabatur; idque ei vitio datum est. Tandem afflictâ valetudine in Campaniam concessit, ubi remisso ad otium animo, nullo hilaritatis genere abstinuit. Supremo vitæ die, petito speculo, capillum sibi comi iussit, et amicos circumstantes percontatus est num vitæ mimum satis commodè egisset; adjecit e solitam clausulam: "Edite strepitum, vosque omnes cum gaudio applaudite." Obi Nolæ sextum et septuagesimum annum agens.

SALLUSTII CATILINA.

Omnis homines, qui sese student præstare cæteris animalibus, summâ ope niti decet vitam silentio ne transeant, veluti pecora, quæ natura prona atque ventri obedienti finxit. Sed nostra omnis vis in animo et corpore sita: animi imperio, corporis servitio magis utimur. Alterum nobis cum dis, alterum cum belluis, commune est. Quo mihi rectius videtur ingenii quàm virium opibus gloriam quærere, et, quoniam vita ipsa quæ fruimur brevis est, memoriam nostrî quàm maxumè longam efficere: nam divitiarum et formæ gloria fluxa atque fragilis, virtus clara æternaque habetur.

Sed diu magnum inter mortalis certamen fuit, vine corporis, an virtutis animi, re militaris magis procederet: nam et priusquàm incipias consulto, et, ubi consuleris maturè facto opus est. Ita, utrumque per se indigens, alterum alterius auxilio veget.

Igitur initio reges (nam in terris nomen imperii id primum fuit) diversi; pars ingenium, alii corpus exercebant: etiam tùm vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur; su cuique satis placebant. Postea verò, quum in Asia Cyrus, in Græcia Lacedæmonii et Athenienses, cœpère urbes atque nationes subigere, lubricinam dominandi causam habere, maxumam gloriam in maximo imperio putare; tùm demum periculo atque negotiis compertum est in bello plurimum ingenium posse.

Quod si regum atque imperatorum animi virtus in pace ita uti in bello valeret, æquabilius atque constantius sese res humanæ haberent; neque aliud alio ferri, neque mutari ac misceri omnia, cerneret; nam imperium faciliè his artibus retinetur quibus initio patum est. Verum, ubi pro labore desidia, pro continentia et æquitate lubrico atque superbia invasere, fortuna simul cum moribus immutatur. Ita imperium semper a optimum quemque à minùs bono transfertur. Quæ homines arant, navigant, ædificant virtuti omnia parent.

Sed multi mortales, dediti ventri atque somno, indocti incultique, vitam sicuti pergrinantes transegere: quibus, profectò contra naturam, corpus voluptati, anima onerata fuit. Eorum ego vitam mortemque juxta æstumo, quoniam de utraque siletur. Verum enimverò is demum mihi vivere atque frui animâ videtur, qui, alio negotio intentus præclari facinoris aut artis bonæ famam quærit. Sed in magnâ copia rerum aliud al natura iter ostendit.

Pulchrum est benè facere reipublicæ: etiam benè dicere haud absurdum est. Vi pace vel bello clarum fieri licet: et qui fecere, et qui facta aliorum scripsere, multi laudantur. Ac mihi quidem, tametsi haud quaquam par gloria sequatur scriptorem et auctorem rerum, tamen imprimis arduum videtur res gestas scribere: primum, quod facta dictis sunt exæquanda; dehinc, quia plerique, quæ delicta reprehenderis, malevolentia et invidia dicta putant: ubi de magnâ virtute et gloria bonorum memores, qui sibi quisque facilia factu putat, æquo animo accipit; supra ea, veluti ficta, pro falsi ducit.

Sed ego adolescentulus, initio, sicuti plerique, studio ad rempublicam latus sum ibique mihi adversa multa fuere. Nam pro pudore, pro abstinentia, pro virtute, audacia, largitio, avaritia, vigeant. Quæ tametsi animus aspernabatur, insolens malarum artium, tamen inter tanta vitia, imbecilla ætas ambitione corrupta tenebatur: ac me cum ab reliquorum malis moribus dissentirem, nihilo minùs honoris cupido, eadem, quæ cæteros, famâ atque invidia vexabat.

Igitur, ubi animus ex multis miseriis atque periculis requievit, et mihi reliquam æta

in à republicâ procul habendam decrevi, non fuit consilium secordiâ atque desidîâ onum otium contere; neque verò agrum colendo, aut venando, servilibus officiis intentum, ætatem agere: sed, à quo incepto studi; ambitio mala detinuerat, eodem re-
 cessus, statui res gestas populi Romani carptim, ut quæque memoriâ digna videbantur, er-
 cribere; eò magis quòd mihi à spe, metu, partibus reipublicæ, animus liber erat. igitur de Catilinæ conjuratione, quàm verissimè potero, paucis absolvam: nam id fa-
 cinus imprimis ego memorabile existimo, sceleris atque periculi novitate. De cujus
 ominis moribus pauca priùs explananda sunt, quàm initium narrandi faciam.

Lucius Catilina, nobili genere natus, fuit magnâ vi et animi et corporis, sed ingenio
 malo pravoque. Huic ab adolescentiâ bella intestina, cædes, rapinæ, discordia civilis,
 rata fuere; ibique juventutem suam exercuit. Corpus patiens inediæ, vigiliæ, alioris,
 uprà quàm cuiquam credibile est. Animus audax, subdolanus, varius; cujus rei libet
 imulator ac dissimulator; alieni adpetens, sui profusus; ardens in cupiditatibus: satis
 frequentia, sapientiæ parum. Vastus animus immoderata, incredibilia, nimis alta,
 emper cupiebat.

Hunc, post dominationem Lucii Sullæ, libido maxuma invaserat reipublicæ capi-
 endæ: neque, id quibus modis adsequeretur, dum sibi regnum pararet, quidquam pensi
 habebat. Agitabatur magis magisque in dies animus ferò inopiâ rei familiaris, et
 conscientia scelerum; quæ utraque his artibus auxerat quas suprà memoravi. Incita-
 vant præterea corrupti civitatis mores, quos pessuma ac diversa inter se mala, luxuria
 atque avaritia, vexabant.

Res ipsa hortari videtur, quoniam de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, suprà repe-
 ere; ac paucis instituta majorum, domi militiæque quomodò rempublicam habuerint,
 quantamque reliquerint, utque paulatim immutata, ex pulcherramâ et optumâ, pessuma
 ac flagitiosissima facta sit, disserere.

E CICERONIS ORATIONIBUS.

IN CATILINAM.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientiâ nostrâ? Quamdiu etiam furor iste
 tuus nos eludet? Quem ad finem sese effrænata jactabit audacia? Nihilne te noctur-
 num præsidium Palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus honorum
 omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatûs locus, nihil horum ora vultusque
 moverunt? Patere tua consilia non sentis? Constrictam jam omnium horum consci-
 entiâ teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proximâ, quid superiore nocte egeris,
 ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris?
 O tempora, o mores! Senatus hæc intelligit, consul videt: hic tamcn vivit; vivit? Imò
 verò etiam in senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis ad
 cædem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem viri fortes satisfacere reipubl. videmur, si
 istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consulis jampridem
 oportebat: in te conferri pestem istam, quam tu in nos omnes jamdiu machinaris.

Nihil agis, nihil moliris, nihil cogitas, quod ego non modò audiam, sed etiam videam,
 planèque sentiam. Recognosce tandem mecum illam superiore noctem: jam te intelli-
 ges, multò me vigilare acriùs ad salutem, quam te ad perniciem reipub. Dico te
 priori nocte venisse inter falcarios (non agam obscurè) in M. Leccæ domum: convenisse
 eodem complures ejusdem amentia scelerisque socios. Num negare audes? Quid
 taces? Convincam, si negas. Video enim esse hic in senatu quosdam, qui tecum unâ
 fuere. Q dii immortales, ubinam gentium sumus? Quam rempub. habemus? In quâ
 urbe vivimus? Hic, hic sunt in nostro numero, P. C. in hoc orbis terræ sanctissimo
 gravissimoque consilio, qui de meo, nostrumque omnium interitu, qui de hujus urbis,
 atque adeò orbis terrarum exitio cogitent. Hosce ego video, consul, et de republicâ
 sententiam rogo: et quos ferro trucidari oportebat, eos nondum voce vulnero. Fuisti
 igitur apud Leccam eâ nocte, Catilina: distribuisti partes Italiae: statuisti quòd quæque
 proficisci placeret: delegisti quos Romæ relinqueres, quos tecum educeres: descripsisti
 urbis partes ad incendia: confirmasti te ipsum jam esse exiturum: dixisti paululum tibi
 esse etiam tuam moræ, quòd ego viverem. Reperti sunt duo equites Romani, qui te istâ
 curâ liberarent, et sese illâ ipsâ nocte paulò ante lucem me in meo lectulo interfecturos

pollicerentur. Hæc ego omnia, vix dum etiam cœtu vestro dimisso, comperi: domum meam majoribus præsiidiis munivi, atque firmavi: exclusi eos quos tu manè ad me salutatum miseris cùm illi ipsi venissent; quos ego jam multis viris ad me venturos id temporis esse prædixeram. Quæ cùm ita sint, Catilina, perge quæ cœpisti: egredere aliquando ex urbe: patent portæ, proficiscere. nimiùm diu te imperatorem illa tua Manliana castra desiderant. Educ tecum etiam omnes tuos, si minùs, quàm plurimos: purga urbem: magno me metu liberabis, dummodo inter me atque te murus intersit: nobiscum versari jam diutius non potes: Non feram, non patiar, non sinam. Magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia, atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, antiquissimo custodi hujus urbis, quòd hanc tam tetram, tam horribilem, tamque infestam reipublicæ pestem toties jam effugimus. Non est sæpius in uno homine salus summa periclitanda reipublicæ.

Quòd si ex tanto latrocinio iste unus tolletur, videbimur fortasse ad breve quoddam tempus curâ et metu esse relevati: periculum autem residebit et erit inclusum penitus in venis atque in visceribus reipublicæ. Ut sæpe homines ægri morbo gravi cum æstu, febrique jactantur, si aquam gelidam biberint, primò relevati videntur; deinde multò gravius vehementiusque afficiantur: si hic morbus, qui est in reipublicâ, relevatus istius pœnâ, vehementius, vivis reliquis, ingravescet. Quare, P. C. secedant improbi, secerant se à bonis, unum in locum congregentur; muro denique, id quod sæpe jam dixi, secerantur à nobis: desinant insidiari domi suæ consuli, circumstare tribunal prætoris urbani, obsidere cum gladiis curiam, malleolos et faces, ad incendendam urbem, comparare: sit denique inscriptum in fronte uniuscujusque civis quid de reipublicâ sentiat. Polliceor vobis hoc, P. C. tantam in nobis Coss. fore diligentiam, tantam in vobis auctoritatem, tantam in equitibus Roman. virtutem, tantam in omnibus bonis consensionem ut Catilinæ profectionem omnia patefacta, illustrata, oppressa, vindicata esse videatis. Hisce omnibus, Catilina, cum summâ reipubl. salute, et cum tuâ peste, ac pernicie, cumque eorum exitio, qui se tecum omni scelere parricidiòque junxerunt, proficiscere ad impium bellum, ac nefarium. Tum tu, Jupiter, qui iisdem, quibus hæc urbs, auspiciis à Romulo es constitutus, quem Statorem hujus urbis atque imperii verè nominamus, hunc et hujus socios à tuis aris cæterisque templis, à tectis urbis ac moenibus, à vitâ fortunisque civium omnium arcebis; et omnes inimicos bonorum, hostes patriæ, latrones Italiæ, scelerum fœdere inter se, ac nefariâ societate conjunctos, æternis suppliciis vivos mortuòsque mactabis.

IN CATILINAM II.

Instruite nunc, Quirites, contra has tam præclaras Catilinæ copias vestra præsidia vetròsque exercitus; et primùm gladiatori illi confecto et sauciò, consules, imperatòresque vestros opponite: deinde contra illam naufragorum ejectam ac debilitatam manum, florem totius Italiæ ac robur educite. Jam verò urbes coloniarum ac municipiorum respondebunt Catilinæ tumulis silvestribus. Neque verò cæteras copias, ornamenta, præsidia vestra, cum illius latronis inopiâ atque egestate debeo conferre. Sed omissis his rebus omnibus, quibus nos suppeditamur, eget ille senátu, equitibus Romanis, populo, urbe, ærario, vectigalibus, cunctâ Italiâ, provinciis omnibus, exteris nationibus: si, inquam, his rebus omissis, ipsas causas, quæ inter se configunt, contendere velimus: ex eo ipso, quàm valde illi jaceant, intelligere possumus. Ex hac enim parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia: hinc pudicitia, illinc stuprum: hinc fides, illinc fraudatio: hinc pietas, illinc scelus: hinc constantia, illinc furor: hinc honestas, illinc turpitude: hinc continentia, illinc libido: denique æquitas, temperantia, fortitudo, prudentia, virtutes omnes, certant cum iniquitate, cum luxuriâ, cum ignaviâ, cum temeritate, cum vitiis omnibus: postremò copia cum egestate, bona ratio cum perditâ, mens sana cum amentia, bona denique spes cum omnium rerum desperatione configit. In hujusmodi certamine ac prælio, nónne, etiãsi hominum studia deficiant, dii ipsi immortales cogent ab his præclarissimis virtutibus tot et tanta vitia superari? Quæ cùm ita sint, Quirites, vos, quemadmodum jam antea dixi, vestra tecta custodiis vigiliisque defendite: mihi, ut urbi sine vestro motu, ac sine ullo tumultu satis esset præsidii, consultum ac provisum est.

IN CATILINAM III.

Hic quis potest esse, Quirites, tam aversus à vero, tam præceps, tam mente captus, qui neget, hæc omnia quæ videmus, præcipuèque hanc urbem, deorum immortalium

utū atque potestate administrari? Etenim cū esset ita responsū, cædes, incendia, interitūque reipublicæ comparari et ea à perditis civibus: quæ tum propter magnitudinem scelerum nonnullis incredibilia videbantur; ea non modò cogitata à nefariis civibus, verū etiam suscepta esse sensistis. Illud verò nōne ita præsens est, ut nutu ovis optimi maximi factum esse videatur? ut, cū hodierno die manē per forum meo assu et conjurati et eorum indices in ædem Concordiæ ducerentur; eo ipso tempore igitur statueretur; quo collocato, atque ad vos senatūque converso, omnia et senatus, et vos, quæ erant contra salutem omnium cogitata illustrata, et patefacta, vidistis? Quo etiam majore sunt isti odio supplicioque digni, qui non solū vestris domiciliis atque tectis; sed etiam deorum templis, atque delubris sunt funestos ac nefarios ignes afferre conati? quibus ego si me restitisse dicam, nimium mihi sumam, et non sim ferendus: ille, ille Jupiter restitit; ille Capitolium, ille hæc templa, ille hanc urbem, ille vos omnes salvos esse voluit. Diis ego immortalibus ducibus hanc mentem, Quirites, voluntatēque suscepi, atque ad hæc tanta indicia perveni.

Quibus pro tantis rebus, Quirites, nullum ego à vobis præmium virtutis, nullum in igne honoris, nullum monumentum laudis postulo, præterquam hujus diei memoriam sempiternam. In animis ego vestris omnes triumphos meos, omnia ornamenta honoris, monumenta gloriæ, laudis insignia, condi et collocari volo. Nihil me mutum potest lelectare, nihil tacitum, nihil denique hujusmodi, quod etiam minū digni assequi possint. Memoriam vestram, Quirites, nostræ res alentur, sermonibus crescent, literarum monumentis inveterascent et corroborabuntur: eandemque diem intelligo, quam spero eternam fore, et ad salutem urbis, et ad memoriam consulatū mei propagatam: inque tempore in hac republ. duos cives extitisse, quorum alter fines vestri imperii, non terræ sed cœli regionibus terminaret; alter ejusdem imperii domicilium sedemque servaret. Sed quoniam earum rerum, quas ego gessi, non est eadem fortuna, atque conditio, quæ illorum, qui externa bella gesserunt; quod mihi vivendum sit cum illis in vici ac subegi; illi hostes aut interfectos aut oppressos reliquerunt: vestrum est, Quirites, si cæteris recta sua facta prosunt, mihi mea ne quando obsint providere. Mentis enim hominum audacissimorum sceleratæ ac nefariæ ne vobis nocere possent, ego providi; ne mihi noceant, vestrum est providere.

IN CATILINAM IV.

Video, P. C. in me omnium vestrum ora atque oculos esse conversos: video vos non solum de vestro, ac reipublicæ, verū etiam, si id depulsum sit, de meo periculo esse sollicitos. Est mihi jucunda in malis, grata in dolore, vestra erga me voluntas: sed eam, per deos immortales, quæso, deponite, atque oblii salutis meæ, de vobis ac de liberis vestris cogitare. Mihi quidem si hæc conditio consulatū data est, ut omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatūsque perferrem; seram non solum fortiter, sed etiam libenter; dummodo, meis laboribus, vobis populōque Romano, dignitas salūsque pariat. Ego sum ille consul, P. C. cui non forum, in quo omnis æquitas continetur; non campus, consularibus auspiciis consecratus, non curia, summum auxilium omnium gentium; non domus, commune perfugium; non lectus, ad quietem datus; non denique hæc sedes honoris, sella curulis, unquam vacua mortis periculo atque insidiis fuit. Ego multa tacui, multa pertuli, multa concessi, multa meo quodam dolore in vestro timore sanavi. Nunc si hunc exitum consulatū mei dii immortales esse voluerunt, ut vos, P. C. populūque Romanum ex cæde miserā, conjuges liberosque vestros, virginēsque Vestales ex acerbissimā vexatione; templa, atque delubra, hanc pulcherrimam patriam omnium nostrū ex foedissimā flammā; totam Italiam ex bello et vastitate eriperem: quæcumque mihi uni proponetur fortuna, subeat. Etenim si P. Lentulus suum nomen inductus à vatibus, fatale ad perniciem reipubl. fore putavit; cur ego non læter, meum consulatū ad salutem reipubl. prope fatalem extitisse? Quare, P. C. consulite vobis, prospicite patriæ; conservate vos, conjuges, liberos, fortunāsque vestras; populi Romani nomen, salutēque defendite; mihi parcere, ac de me cogitare definite. Nam primum debeo sperare, omnes deos, qui huic urbi præsident, pro eo mihi, ac mereor, relatuos gratiam esse: deinde si quid obtigerit, æquo animo paratōque moriar; neque enim turpis mors forti viro, potest accidere; neque immatura consulari, nec misera sapienti.

Quæ cū ita sint, Patres conscripti, pro imperio, pro exercitu, pro provinciā, quam

neglexi; pro triumpho, cæterisque laudis insignibus, quæ sunt à me propter urbis vestræ salutis custodiam repudiata, pro clientelis, hospitibusque provincialibus, quæ tamen urbanis opibus non minore labore tueor, quàm comparo: pro his igitur omnibus rebus, et pro meis in vos singularibus studiis, pròque hâc, quam conspiciat, ad conservandam rempubl. diligentia, nihil aliud à vobis, nisi hujus temporis totiusque mei consulatûs memoriam postulo; quæ dum erit vestris mentibus infixæ, firmissimo me muro septum esse arbitror. Quòd si meam spem vis improborum fefellerit, atque superaverit; commendo vobis parvum meum filium: cui profectò satis erit præsidi, non solum ad salutem, verum etiam ad dignitatem, si ejus, qui hæc omnia suo solus periculo conservaverit, illum esse filium memineritis. Quapropter de summâ salute vestrâ populique Romani, P. C. de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis, de fanis ac templis, de totius urbis tectis ac sedibus, de imperio, de libertate, de salute Italiæ, deque universâ republicâ decernite diligenter, ut instituistis, ac fortiter. Habetis enim consulem, qui et parere vestris decretis non dubitet; et ea quæ statueritis, quoad vivet, defendere, et per seipsum præstare possit.

PRO LEGE MANILIA.

Quamquam mihi semper frequens conspectus vester multò jucundissimus, hic autem locus ad agendum amplissimus, ad dicendum ornatissimus est visus, Quirites: tamen hoc aditu laudis, qui semper optimo cuique maximè patuit, non mea me voluntas, sed meæ vitæ rationes ab ineunte ætate susceptæ prohibuerunt. Nam cum antea per ætatem nondum hujus auctoritatem loci contingere auderem, statueremque, nihil huc nisi perfectum ingenio, elaboratum industriâ afferri oportere, omne meum tempus amicorum temporibus transmittendum putavi. Ita neque hic locus vacuus unquam fuit ab iis qui vestram causam defenderent; et meus labor in privatorum periculis castè integrèque versatus, ex vestro judicio fructum est amplissimum consecutus. Nam cum propter dilationem comitiorum ter prætor primus centuriis cunctis renuntiatus sum, faciliè intellexi, Quirites, et quid de me judicaretis, et quid aliis præscriberetis. Nunc cum et auctoritatis in me tantum sit, quantum vos honoribus mandandum esse voluistis: et ad agendum facultatis tantum, quantum homini vigilanti ex forensi usu prope quotidiana dicendi exercitatio potuit afferre: certè et si quid auctoritatis in me est, eà apud eos utar, qui eam mihi dederunt; et si quid etiam dicendo consequi possum: iis ostendam potissimum, qui ei quoque rei fructum suo judicio tribuendum esse censuerunt. Atque illud imprimis mihi lætandum jure esse video, quòd in hâc insolitâ mihi ex hoc loco ratione dicendi, causa talis oblata est, in quâ oratio nemini deesse potest. Dicendum est enim de Cn. Pompeii singulari eximiâque virtute. Hujus autem orationis difficilior est exitum, quàm principium invenire. Itaque non mihi tam copia, quàm modus in dicendo querendus est.

Utinam, Quirites, virorum fortium, atque innocentium, copiam tantam haberetis, ut hæc vobis deliberatio difficilis esset, quemnam potissimum tantis rebus ac tanto bello præficiendum putaretis. Nunc verò cum sit unus Cn. Pompeius, qui non modò eorum hominum, qui nunc sunt, gloriam, sed etiam antiquitatis memoriam virtute superavit; quæ res est, quæ cujusquam animum in hâc causâ dubium facere possit? Ego enim sic existimo, in summo imperatore quatuor has res inesse oportere, scientiam rei militaris, virtutem, auctoritatem, felicitatem. Quis igitur hoc homine scientior unquam aut fuit, aut esse debuit? qui è ludo, atque pueritiæ disciplinâ, bello maximo, atque acerrimis hostibus, ad patris exercitum, atque in militiæ disciplinam, profectus est, qui extremâ pueritiâ miles fuit summi imperatoris; ineunte adolescentiâ maximi ipse exercitûs imperator: qui sæpius cum hoste conflixit, quàm quisquam cum inimico concertavit; plura bella gessit, quàm cæteri legerunt; plures provincias confecit quàm alii concupiverunt: cujus adolcentia ad scientiam rei militaris non, alienis præceptis, sed suis imperiis; non offensionibus belli, sed victoriis; non stipendiis, sed triumphis, est traducta. Quod denique genus belli esse potest, in quo illum non exercuerit fortuna reipublicæ? Civile, Africanum, Transalpinum, Hispaniense, mistum ex civitatibus, atque ex bellicosissimis nationibus, servile, navale bellum; varia et diversa genera, et bellorum, et hostium, non solum gesta ab hoc uno, sed etiam confecta, nullam rem esse declarant in usu militari positam, quæ hujus viri scientiam fugere possit. Jam verò virtuti Cn. Pompeii quæ potest par oratio inveniri? Quid est quod quisquam aut dignum illo, aut vobis novum, aut cuiquam inauditum possit afferre? Non enim illæ sunt solæ virtutes im-

ratoriae quæ vulgò existimantur, labor in negotiis, fortitudo in periculis, industria in endo, celeritas in conficiendo, consilium in providendo; quæ tanta sunt in hoc uno, anta in omnibus reliquis imperatoribus, quos aut vidimus, aut audivimus, non fuerunt. testis est Italia, quam ille ipse victor L. Sulla hujus virtute et consilio confessus est eratam: testis est Sicilia, quam multis undique cinctam periculis, non terrore belli, d celeritate consilii explicavit: testis est Africa, quæ magnis oppressa hostium copiis, rum ipsorum sanguine redundavit: testis est Gallia, per quam legionibus nostris in ispaniam iter Gallorum internecione patefactum est: testis est Hispania, quæ sæpissimè plurimos hostes ab hoc superatos prostratosque conspexit: testis est iterum et spius Italia, quæ cùm servili bello tetro periculosoque premeretur, ab hoc auxilium mente expetivit: quod bellum expectatione Pompeii attenuatum atque imminutum t; adventu sublatum ac sepultum: testes verò jam omnes oræ, atque omnes exteræ ntes ac nationes; denique maria omnia tum universa, tum in singulis oris omnes sinus, que portus.

PRO ARCHIA POETA.

Siquid est in me ingenii, judices, quod sentio quàm sit exiguum; aut si qua exercitatio cendi, in quâ me non inficior mediocriter esse versatum; aut si hujusce rei ratio aliqua i optimarum artium studiis et disciplinâ profecta, à quâ ego nullum confiteor ætatis eæ tempus abhorruisse: earum rerum omnium vel imprimis hîc A. Licinius fructum me repetere propè suo jure debet: Nam quoad longissimè potest mens mea respicere atium præteriti temporis, et pueritiæ memoriam recordari ultimam, inde usque repena, hunc video mihi principem et ad suscipiendam et ad ingrediendam rationem horum adiorum exitisse. Quòd si hæc vox, hujus hortatu præceptisque conformata, non illis aliquando saluti fuit: à quo id accepimus quo cæteris opitulari et alios servare æsemus, huic profectò ipsi, quantum est situm in nobis, et opem et salutem ferre beremus. Ac ne quis à nobis hoc ita dici fortè miretur, quòd alia quædam in hoc cultas sit ingenii, neque hæc dicendi ratio aut disciplina: ne nos quidem huic cuncti adio penitus unquam dediti fuimus. *Etenim omnes artes, quæ ad humanitatem perveniunt, habent quoddam commune vinculum; et quasi cognatione quâdam inter se continentur.*

Quæres à nobis, Gracche, cur tantopere hoc homine delectemur; quia suppeditat ibis, ubi et animus ex hoc forensi strepitu reficiatur, et aures convicio defessæ concitescant. *An tu existimas, aut suppetere nobis posse, quod quotidie dicamus in atâ varietate rerum, nisi animos nostros doctrinâ excolamus; aut ferre animos atam posse contentionem, nisi eos doctrinâ eadem relaxemus?* Ego verò fateor, me i studiis esse deditum: Cæteros pudeat, si qui ita se literis abdiderunt, ut nihil possint: his neque ad communem afferre fructum, neque in aspectum lucémque proferre: le autem quid pudeat? qui tot annos ita vixi, judices, ut ab illis nullo me unquam mpore, aut commodum, aut otium meum abstraxerit, aut voluptas avocârit, aut denique minus retardârit. Quare quis tandem me reprehendat, aut quis mihi jure succenseat, quantum cæteris ad suas res obeundas, quantum ad festos dies ludorum celebrandos, antum ad alias voluptates, et ad ipsam requiem animi et corporis conceditur temporis, antum alii tribuunt intempestivis conviviis, quantum denique aleæ, quantum pilæ; ntum mihi egomet ad hæc studia recolenda sumpsero? Atque hoc adeò mihi conidendum est magis: quòd ex his studiis hæc quoque crescit oratio et facultas: quæ astacunque in me est, nunquam amicorum periculis defuit. Quæ si cui levior vide r; illa quidem certè, quæ summa sunt, ex quo fonte hauriam, sentio. Nam nisi uliorum præceptis multisque literis mihi ab adolescentiâ suasissem, nihil esse in vitâ agnoperere expetendum, nisi laudem atque honestatem; in eâ autem prosequendâ mes cruciatus corporis, omnia pericula mortis atque exilii, parvi esse ducenda nunam me pro salute vestrà in tot et tantas dimicationes, atque in hos profiguratorum minum quotidianos impetus objecissem. Sed pleni omnes sunt libri, plenæ sapientium ces, plena exemplorum vetustas; quæ jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi literarum lumen cederat. Quàm multas nobis imagines, non solum ad intuendum, verum etiam ad kandum, fortissimorum virorum expressas, scriptores, et Græci, et Latini reli runt? quas ego mihi semper in administrandâ repub. proponens, animum et mentem am ipsâ cogitatione hominum excellentium conformabam. Quæret quispiam: Quid?

illi ipsi summi viri, quorum virtutes literis proditæ sunt istæne doctrinâ, quem tu laudibus effers, eruditi fuerunt? Difficile est hoc de omnibus confirmare; sed tamen est certum, quid respondeam. Ego multos homines excellenti animo ac virtute fuisse, et sine doctrinâ, naturæ ipsius habitu propè divino, per seipsos, et moderatos, et graves extitisse fateor: etiam illud adjungo, sæpius ad laudem atque virtutem, naturam sine doctrinâ, quàm sine naturâ valuisse doctrinam. Atque idem ego contendo, cum ad naturam exiniam atque illustrem accesserit ratio quædam confirmatioque doctrinæ; tum illud nescio quid præclarum ac singulare solere existere.

Quòd si non hic tantus fructus ostenderetur, et si ex his studiis delectatio sola peteretur: tamen ut opinor, hanc animi remissionem humanissimam ac liberalissimam judicaretis. Nam cæteræ neque temporum sunt, neque ætatum omnium, neque locorum. *Hæc studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent; delectant domi, non impediunt foris: pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.* Quòd si ipsi hæc neque attingere, neque sensu nostro gustare possemus; tamen ea mirari deberemus, etiam cum in aliis videremus. Quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut Roscii morte nupèr non commoveretur? qui cum esset senex mortuus; tamen propter excellentem artem, ac venustatem videbatur omnino mori non debuisse. Ergo ille corporis motu tantum amorem sibi conciliarat à nobis omnibus: nos animorum incredibiles motus celeritatēque ingeniorum negligemus? Quoties ego hunc Archiam vidi, iudices (utar enim vestrâ benignitate: quoniam me in hoc novo genere dicendi tam diligenter attenditis) quoties ego hunc vidi, cum literam scripsisset nullam, magnum numerum optimorum versuum de his ipsis rebus, quæ tum agerentur, dicere ex tempore? quoties revocatum eandem rem dicere commutatis verbis atque sententiis? quæ verò accuratè cogitatēque scripsisset, ea sic vidi probari, ut ad veterum scriptorum laudem pervenirent. Hunc ego non diligam? non admirer? non omni oratione defendendum putem? Atqui sic à summis nominibus eruditissimisque accepimus, cæterarum rerum studia, et doctrinâ et præceptis, et arte constare; poëtam naturâ ipsâ valere, et mentis viribus excitari, et quasi divino quodam spiritu afflari. Quare suo jure noster ille Ennius sanctos appellat poëtas, quòd quasi deorum aliquo dono atque munere commendati nobis esse videantur. Si igitur, iudices, sanctum apud vos humanissimos homines hoc poëtæ nomen, quod nulla unquam barbaria violavit. Saxa et solitudines voce respondent, bestię sæpe immenso cantu flectuntur atque consistunt: nos instituti rebus optimis non poëtarum voce moveamur? Homerum Colophonii civem esse dicunt suum, Chii vindicant, Salaminii repetunt, Smyrnæi verò suum esse confirmant: itaque etiam delubrum ejus in oppido dedicaverunt: permulti alii præterea pugnant inter se, atque contendunt. Ergo illi alienum, quia poëta fuit, post mortem etiam expetunt: nos hunc vivum, qui et voluntate et legibus noster est, repudiabimus? præsertim, cum omne olim studium, atque omne ingenium contulerit Archias ad pop. Rom. gloriam laudēque celebrandam.

Quàm multos scriptores rerum suarum magnus ille Alexander secum habuisse dicitur? Atque is tamen, cum in Sigæo ad Achillis tumulum adstitisset, O fortunate, inquit, adolescens, qui tuæ virtutis Homerum præconem inveniris! et verè. Nam nisi Ilias extitisset illa; idem tumulus, qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset.

Neque enim est hoc dissimulandum, quod obscurari non potest, sed præ nobis ferendum: *trahimur omnes laudis studio, et optimus quisque maximè gloriâ ducitur.* Ipsi illi Philosophi, etiam in illis libellis, quos de contemnendâ gloriâ scribunt, nomen suum inscribunt, in eo ipso, in quo predicationem nobilitatēque dispiciunt, prædicari se ac nominari volunt. Decimus quidem Brutus, summus ille vir, et imperator, Atii amicissimi sui carminibus templorum ac monumentorum aditus exornavit suorum. Jam verò ille, qui cum Ætolis, Ennio comite, bellavit Fulvius, non dubitavit Martis manubias musis consecrare. Quare in quâ urbe imperatores prope armati poëtarum nomen et musarum delubra coluerunt, in eâ non debent togati iudices à musarum honore et à poëtarum salute abhorreere. Atque ut id libentius faciatis, jam me vobis, iudices, indicabo, et de meo quodam amore gloriæ, nimis acri fortasse, veruntamen honesto, vobis confitebor. Nam quas res nos in consulatu nostro vobiscum simul pro salute hujus urbis atque imperii, et pro vitâ civium, pròque universâ rep. gessimus, attigit hic versibus, atque inchoavit. Quibus auditis, quòd mihi magna res et jucunda visa est, hunc ad perficiendum hortatus sum.

EX OVIDII OPERIBUS.

PYRAMUS ET THISBE

Pyramus et Thisbe, juvenum pulcherrimus alter,
 Altera, quas oriens habuit, preclata puellis,
 Contiguas tenuere domos; ubi dicitur altam
 Coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem.
 Notitiam primosque gradus vicinia fecit;
 Tempore crevit amor: tædæ quoque jure coissent;
 Sed vetuere patres. Quod non potuere vetare,
 Ex æquo captis ardebant mentibus ambo.
 Conscius omnis abest. Nutu, signisque loquuntur.
 Quoque magis tegitur, tectus magis æstuat ignis.
 Fissus erat tenui rimâ, quam duxerat olim
 Cum fieret, paries domui communis utrique.
 Id vitium, nulli per secula longa notatum,
 (Quid non sentit amor?) primi sensistis amantes,
 Et voci fecistis iter:—tutæque per illud
 Murmure blanditiæ minimo transire solebant.
 Sæpe ut constiterant, hinc Thisbe, Pyramus illinc;
 Inque vicem fuerat captatus anhelitus oris;
 Invide, dicebant, paries, quid amantibus obstat?
 Quantum erat, ut sineres nos toto corpore jungi!
 Aut hoc si nimium, vel ad oscula danda pateres!
 Nec sumus ingrati: tibi nos debere fatemur,
 Quod datus est verbis ad amicas transitus aures.
 Talia diversa nequicquam sede locuti;
 Sub noctem dixere Vale: partique dedere
 Oscula quisque suæ, non perveniencia contra.
 Postera nocturnos Aurora removerat ignes,
 Solque pruinosas radiis siccaverat herbas:
 Ad solitum coiere locum. Tum murmure parvo
 Multa prius questi, statuunt ut nocte silenti
 Fallere custodes, foribusque excedere tentent:
 Cumque domo exierint, urbis quoque tecta relinquunt.
 Neve sit errandum lato spatiantibus arvo;
 Conveniant ad busta Nini: lateantque sub umbrâ
 Arboris. Arbor ibi niveis uberrima pomis
 Ardua morus erat, gelido contermina fonti.
 Pacta placent: et lux tardè discedere visa
 Præcipitatur aquis, et aquis nox surgit ab isdem
 Callida per tenebras, versato cardine, Thisbe
 Egreditur, fallitque suos; adopertaque vultum
 Pervenit ad tumulum; dictaque sub arbore sedi
 Audacem faciebat amor. Venit ecce recenti
 Cæde læna boum spumantes oblita rictus,
 Depositura sitim vicini fontis in undâ;
 Quam procul ad lunæ radios Babylonia Thisbe
 Vidit, et obscurum timido pede fugit in antrum
 Dumque fugit, tergo velamina lapsa relinquit.
 Ut lea sæva sitim multâ compescuit undâ,
 Dum redit in sylvas, inventos fortè sine ipsâ
 Ore cruentato tenues laniavit amictus.
 Seriùs egressus vestigia vidit in alto
 Pulvere certa feræ, totoque expalluit ore
 Pyramus. Ut verò vestem quoque sanguine tinctam
 Repperit; Una duos nox, inquit, perdet amantes:
 E quibus illa fuit longâ dignissima vitâ.

David Laing

Nostra nocens anima est. Ego te, miseranda, peremi.
 In loca plena metus qui jussi nocte venires;
 Nec prior huc veni. Nostrum divellite corpus,
 Et scelerata fero consumite viscera morsu,
 O quicumque sub hâc habitatis rupe, leones.
 Sed timidi est optare necem. Velamina Thisbes
 Tollit, et ad pactæ secum fert arboris umbram.
 Utque dedit notæ lachrymas, dedit oscula vesti,
 Accipe nunc, inquit, nostri quoque sanguinis haustus;
 Quoque erat accinctus, demittit in ilia ferrum.
 Nec mora; ferventi moriens e vulnere traxit.
 Ut jacuit resupinus humi, cruor emicat altè;
 Non aliter, quàm cum vitiato fistula plumbo
 Scinditur, et tenues stridente foramine longè
 Ejaculatur aquas, at ictibus aëra rumpit.
 Arborei foetus aspergine cædis ne atram
 Vertuntur faciem: madefactaque sanguine radix
 Puniceo tingit pendentia mora colore.
 Ecce, metu nondum posito, ne fallat amantem,
 Illa redit; juvenemque oculis, animoque requirit;
 Quantaque vitârit narrare pericula gestit.
 Utque locum, et versam cognovit in arbore formam:
 (Sec facit incertam pomi color) hæret an hæc sit.
 Dum dubitat, tremebunda videt pulsare cruentum
 Membra solum; retroque pedem tulit; oraque buxo
 Pallidiora gerens, exhorruit æquoris instar,
 Quod fremit exigua cum summum stringitur aura.
 Sed postquam remorata suos cognovit amores;
 Percutit indignos claro plangore lacertos:
 Et laniata comas, amplexaque corpus amatum,
 Vulnere supplevit lacrymis: fletumque cruori
 Miscuit; et gelidis in vultibus oscula figens,
 Pyrame, clamavit, quis te mihi casus ademit?
 Pyrame, responde. Tua te, carissime, Thisbe
 Nominat. Exaudi; vultusque attolle jacentes.
 Ad nomen Thisbes oculos jam morte gravatos
 Pyramus erexit, visâque recondidit illâ.
 Quæ postquam vestemque suam cognovit, et ense
 Vidit ebur vacuum; tua te manus, inquit, amorque
 Perdidit, infelix. Est et mihi fortis in unum
 Hoc manus; est et amor; dabit hic in vulnere vires.
 Persequar extinctum; lethique miserrima dicar
 Causa, comesque tui: quique a me morte revelli
 Heu solâ poteras, poteris nec morte revelli.
 Hoc tamen amborum verbis estote rogati,
 O multum miserique mei, illiusque parentes,
 Ut, quos certus amor, quos hora novissima junxit,
 Componi tumulo non invideatis eodem.
 At tu quæ ramis arbor miserabile corpus
 Nun tenebis unius, mox es tectura duorum;
 Signa tene cædis; pullosque et luctibus aptos
 Semper habe foetus gemini monumenta cruoris.
 Dixit; et aptato pectus mucrone sub imum
 Incubuit ferro; quod ahuc a cæde tepebat.
 Vota tamen tetigere deos, tetigere parentes.
 Nam color in pomo est, ubi permaturuit, ater;
 Quodque rogis superest, unâ requiescit in urnâ.

EX VIRGILII OPERIBUS.

GEOR. II. 456.

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona nôrint
 Agricolas, quibus ipsa, procul discordibus armis,
 Fundit humo facilem victum justissima tellus!
 Si non ingentem foribus domus alta superbis
 Manè salutanturâ totis vomit ædibus undam,
 Nec varios inhiant pulchrâ testudine postes,
 Illusasque auro vestes, Ephyreïaque æra;
 Alba neque Assyrio facatur lana veneno,
 Nec casiâ liquidi corrumpitur usus olivæ:
 At secura quies, et nescia fallere vita,
 Dives opum variarum; at latis otia fundis,
 Speluncæ, vivique lacus; at frigida Tempe,
 Mugitusque boum, mollesque sub arbore somni,
 Non absunt; illic saltus ac lustra ferarum,
 Et patiens operum exiguoque assueta juvenus,
 Sacra Deûm, sanctique patres: extrema per illôs
 Justitia excedens terris vestigia fecit.

Me verò primùm dulces ante omnia musæ,
 Quarum sacra fero ingenti percussus amore,
 Accipiant; coelique vias et sidera monstrent,
 Defectus solis varios, lunæque labores;
 Unde tremor terris; quâ vi maria alta tumescant
 Objicibus ruptis, rursusque in seipsa residant;
 Quid tantum æthere properent se tingere soles
 Hiberni, vel quæ tardis mora noctibus obstet.
 Sin, has ne possis naturæ accedere partes,
 Frigidus obstitit circum præcordia sanguis;
 Rura mihi et rigui placeant in vallibus amnes;
 Flumina amem silyasque inglorius. O ubi campi,
 Spercheusque, et virginibus bacchata Lacænis
 Taygeta! O qui me gelidis in vallibus Hæmi
 Sistat, et ingenti ramorum protegat umbra!

Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas,
 Atque metus omnes et inexorabile fatum
 Subjecit pedibus, strepitumque Acherontis avari!
 Fortunatus et ille deos qui novit agrestes,
 Panaque, Silvanumque senem, Nymphasque sorores!
 Illum non populi fascēs, non purpura regum
 Flexit, et infidos agitans discordia fratres,
 Aut conjurato descendens Dacus ab Histro;
 Non res Romanæ, perituraque regna: neque ille
 Aut doluit miserans inopem, aut invidit habenti.
 Quos rami fructus, quos ipsa volentia rura
 Sponte tulere suâ, carpsit; nec ferrea jura,
 Insanumque forum, aut populi tabularia vidit.

Solicitant alii remis freta cæca, ruuntque
 In ferrum, penetrant aulas et limina regum:
 Hic petit excidiis urbem miserosque penates,
 Ut gemmâ bibat, et Sarrano indormiat ostro:
 Condit opes alius, defossoque incubat auro:
 Hic stupet attonitus rostris: hunc plausus hiantem
 Per cuneos geminatus enim plebisque patrumque
 Corripuit: gaudent perfusi sanguine fratrum,
 Exsilioque domos et dulcia limina mutant,
 Atque alio patriam quæserunt sub sole jacentem.

Agricola incurvo terram dimovit aratro :
 Hinc anni labor ; hinc patriam parvosque nepotes
 Sustinet ; hinc armenta boum meritosque juvencos.
 Nec requies quin aut pomis exuberat annus,
 Aut fetu pecorum, aut cerealis mergite culmi,
 Proventuque oneret sulcos, atque horrea vincat.

Venit hiems ; teritur Sicyonia bacca trapetis ;
 Glande sues læti redeunt ; dant arbuta silvæ ;
 Et varios ponit fetus autumnus, et altè
 Mitis in apricis coquitur vindemia saxis.
 Interea dulces pendent circum oscula nati ;
 Casta pudicitiam servat domus ; ubera vaccæ
 Lactea demittunt ; pinguesque in gramine læto
 Inter se adversis luctantur cornibus hædi.

Ipse dies agitat festos ; fususque per herbam,
 Ignis ubi in medio, et socii cratera coronant,
 Te libans, Lenæe, vocat ; pecorisque magistris
 Velocis jaculi certamina ponit in ulmo ;
 Corporaque agresti nudant prædura palæstrâ.

Hanc olim veteres vitam coluere Sabini,
 Hanc Remus et frater ; sic fortis Etruria crevit
 Scilicet, et rerum facta est pulcherrima Roma,
 Septemque una sibi muro circumdedit arces.
 Ante etiam sceptrum Dictæ regis, et antè
 Impia quàm cæcis gens epulata juvencis,
 Aureus hanc vitam in terris Saturnus agebat.
 Necdum etiam audierant inflari classica, necdum
 Impositos duris crepitare incudibus enses.

Sed nos immensum spatiis confecimus æquor ;
 Et jam tempus equûm fumantia solvere colla.

GEOR. IV. 149.

Nunc age, naturas apibus quas Jupiter ipse
 Addidit expediam : pro quâ mercede, canoros
 Curetum sonitus crepitantiaque æra secutæ,
 Dictæo coeli regem pavère sub antro.
 Solæ communes natos, consortia tecta
 Urbis habent, magnisque agitant sub legibus ævum
 Et patriam solæ, et certos novère penates :
 Venturæque hiemis memores, æstate laborem
 Experiuntur, et in medium quæsitâ reponunt.
 Namque aliæ victu invigilant, et fœdere pacto
 Exercentur agris : pars intra sæpta domorum
 Narcissi lacrymam, et lentum de cortice gluten,
 Prima favis ponunt fundamina ; deinde tenaces
 Suspendunt ceras ; aliæ, spem gentis, adultos
 Educunt fetus : aliæ purissima mella
 Stipant, et liquido distendunt nectare cellas.
 Sunt, quibus ad portas cecidit custodia sorti :
 Inque vicem speculantur aquas et nubila coeli ;
 Aut onera accipiunt venientum ; aut agmine facto,
 Ignavum fucos pecus a præsepibus arcent.
 Fervet opus, redolentque thymo fragrantia mella :
 Ac veluti lentis Cyclopes fulmina massis
 Quum properant, alii taurinis foliibus auras
 Accipiunt, redduntque, alii stridentia tingunt
 Aëra lacu ; gemit impositis incudibus Ætna :
 Illi inter sese magnâ vi brachia tollunt
 In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe ferrum.

Non aliter, si parva licet componere magnis,
 Cecropias innatus apes amor urget habendi,
 Munere quamque suo. Grandævis oppida curæ,
 Et munire favos, et Dædala fingere tecta.
 At fessæ multâ referunt se nocte minores,
 Crura thymo plenæ : pascuntur et arbute passim,
 Et glaucas salices, casiamque, crocumque rubentem,
 Et pinguem tiliam, et ferrugineos hyacinthos.
 Omnibus una quies operum, labor omnibus unus.
 Manè ruunt portis ; nusquam mora ; rursus easdem
 Vesper ubi e pastu tandem decedere campis
 Admonuit, tum tecta petunt, tum corpora curant ;
 Fit sonitus, mussantque oras et limina circum.
 Post, ubi jam thalamis se composuere, siletur
 In noctem, fessos sopor suus occupat artus.
 Nec verò a stabulis pluvîâ impendente recedunt
 Longiùs, aut credunt cœlo, adventantibus Euris ;
 Sed circum tutæ sub mœnibus urbis aquantur,
 Excursusque breves tentant ; et sæpè lapillos,
 Ut cymbæ instabiles fluctu jactante saburram,
 Tollunt ; his sese per inania nubila librant.

ÆN. IV. 170.

Extemplo Libyæ magnas it Fama per urbes ;
 Fama, malum quâ non aliud velocius ullum ;
 Mobilitate viget, viresque acquirit eundo ;
 Parva metu primò, mox sese attollit in auras ;
 Ingrediturque solo, et caput inter nubila condit.
 Illam Terra parens, irâ irritata deorum,
 Extremam, ut perhibent, Coeo Enceladoque sororem
 Progenuit, pedibus celerem et perniciousis alis :
 Monstrum horrendum, ingens ; cui, quot sunt corpore plumæ,
 Tot vigiles oculi subter, mirabile dictu,
 Tot linguæ, totidem ora sonant, tot subrigit aures
 Nocte volat cœli medio terræque, per umbram
 Stridens, nec dulci declinat lumina somno.
 Luce sedet custos, aut summi culmine tecti,
 Turribus aut altis, et magnas territat urbes ;
 Tam ficti praviq̃ue tenax quàm nuntia veri.

ÆN. VIII. 415.

Insula Sicanium juxta latus Æoliamque
 Erigitur Liparen, fumantibus ardua saxis ;
 Quam subter specus et Cyclopum exesa caminis
 Antra Ætnæa tenant, validique incudibus ictus
 Auditi referunt gemitum, striduntque cavernis
 Stricturæ chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat :
 Vulcani domus, et Vulcania nomine tellus.
 Huc tunc ignipotens cœlo descendit ab alto.
 Ferrum exercebant vasto Cyclopes in antro,
 Brontesque, Steropesque, et nudus membra Pyracmon.
 His informatum manibus, jam parte politâ,
 Fulmen erat, toto genitor quæ plurima cœlo
 Dejecit in terras, pars imperfecta manebat.
 Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquosæ
 Addiderant, rutili tres ignis et alitis Austri.
 Fulgores nunc terrificos, sonitumque, metumque
 Miscebant operi, flammisque sequacibus iras.

• Parte aliâ Marti currumque rotasque volucres
 Instabant, quibus ille viros, quibus excitat urbes :
 Ægidaque horrifera, turbatæ Palladis arma,
 Certatim squamis serpentum auroque polibant,
 Connexosque angues, ipsam in pectore divæ
 Gorgona, desecto vertentem lumina collo.
 Tollite cuncta, inquit, ceptosque auferte labores,
 Ætnæi Cyclopes, et huc advertite mentem.
 Arma acri facienda viro: nunc viribus usus,
 Nunc manibus rapidis, omni nunc arte magistrâ :
 Præcipitate moras. Nec plura effatus : et illi
 Ociùs incubuere omnes, pariterque laborem
 Sortiti : fluit æs rivis, aurique metallum ;
 Vulnificusque chalybs vastâ fornace liquecit.
 Ingentem clypeum informant, unum omnia contra
 Tela Latinorum ; septenosque orbibus orbes
 Impediunt : alii ventosis foliibus auras
 Accipiunt redduntque ; alii stridentia tingunt
 Æra lacu : gemit impositis incendibus antrum.
 Illi inter sese multâ vi brachia tollunt
 In numerum, versantque tenaci forcipe antrum.

ÆN. IX. 170.

Nisus erat portæ custos, acerrimus armis,
 Hyrtacides ; comitem Æneæ quem miserat Ida
 Venatrix, jaculo celerem levibusque sagittis :
 Et juxta comês Euryalus, quo pulchrior alter
 Non fuit Æneadum, Trojana neque induit arma ;
 Ora puer primâ signans intonsa juventâ.
 His amor unus erat, pariterque in bella ruebant ;
 Tum quoque communi portam statione tenebant.
 Nisus ait : Dine hunc ardorem mentibus addunt,
 Euryale ? an sua cuique deus fit dira cupido ?
 Aut pugnam, aut aliquid jamdudum invadere magnum,
 Mens agitat mihi ; nec placidâ contenta quiete est.
 Cernis, quæ Rutulos habeat fiducia rerum :
 Lumina rara micant ; somno vinoque sepulti
 Procubuere ; silent latè loca. Percipe porro
 Quid dubitem, et quæ nunc animo sententia surgat.
 Ænean acciri omnes, populusque patresque,
 Exposcunt, mittique viros qui certa reportent.
 Si tibi quæ posco promittant, nam mihi facti
 Fama sat est, tumultu videor reperire sub illo
 Posse viam ad muros et moenia Pallantea.
 Obstupuit, magno laudum percussus amore,
 Euryalus ; simul his ardentem affatur amicum :
 Mene igitur socium summis adjungere rebus,
 Nise, fugis ? Solum te in tantâ pericula mittam ?
 Non ita me genitor bellis assuetus Opheltes
 Argolicum terrorem inter Trojæque labores
 Sublatum eradiit ; nec tecum talia gessi,
 Magnanimum Ænean et fata extrema secutus.
 Est hic, est animus lucis contemptor, et istum
 Qui vitâ benè credat emi, quò tendis, honorem.
 Nisus ad hæc : Equidem de te nil tale verebar,
 Nec fas ; non : ita me referat tibi magnus ovantem
 Jupiter, aut quicumque oculis hæc adpicipit æquis.
 Sed, si quis (quæ multa vides discrimine tali,)
 Si quis in adversum rapiat casusve densve,

Te superesse velim : tua vitâ dignior ætas.
 Sit qui me raptum pugnâ, pretiove redemptum,
 Mandet humo solitâ ; aut si qua id fortuna vetabit,
 Absenti ferat inferias, decoretque sepulcro.
 Neu matri miseræ tanti sim causa doloris ;
 Quæ te, sola, puer, multis e matribus ausa,
 Persequitur, magni nec moenia curat Acestæ.
 Ille autem : Causas nequidquam nectis inanes,
 Nec mea jam mutata loco sententia cedit.
 Acceleremus, ait : vigiles simul excitat ; illi
 Succedunt, servantque vices : statione relictâ
 Ipse comes Niso graditur, regemque requirunt.

* * * * *

Egressi superant fossas, noctisque per umbram
 Castra inimica petunt, multis tamen antè futuri
 Exitio. Passim somno vinoque per herbam
 Corpora fusa vident ; arrectos littore currus,
 Inter lora rotasque viros ; simul arma jacere,
 Vina simul. Prior Hyrtacides sic ore locutus :
 Euryale, audendum dextrâ : nunc ipsa vocat res.
 Hâc iter est : tu, nequa manus se attollere nobis
 A tergo possit, custodi, et consule longè.
 Hæc ego vasta dabo, et lato te limine ducam.
 Sic memorat, vocemque premit : simul ense superbum
 Rhamnetem aggreditur, qui fortè tapetibus altis
 Exstructus toto proflabat pectore somnum :
 Rex idem, et regi Turno gratissimus augur ;
 Sed non augurio potuit depellere pestem.
 Tres juxtâ famulos temerè inter tela jacentes,
 Armigerumque Remi premit, aurigamque sub ipsis
 Nactus equis, ferroque secat pendentia colla.
 Nam caput ipsi aufert domino, truncumque relinquit
 Sanguine singultantem : atro tepefacta cruore
 Terra torique madent. Nec Lamyrumque, Lamumque,
 Et juvenem Sarraenum, illâ qui plurima nocte
 Luserat, insignis facie, multoque jacebat
 Membra deo victus : felix si protenus illum
 Æquâset nocti ludum, in lucemque tulisset !
 Impastus ceu plena leo per ovilia turbans,
 Suadet enim vesana fames, manditque trahitque
 Molle pecus, mutumque metu ; fremit ore cruento.
 Nec minor Euryali cædes : incensus et ipse
 Perfurit, ac multam in medio sine nomine plebem ;
 Fadumque, Herbesumque subit, Rhoetumque, Arabimque,
 Ignaros ; Rhoetum vigilantem et cuncta videntem,
 Sed magnum metuens se post cratera tegebat ;
 Pectore in adverso totum cui comminus ensem
 Condidit assurgenti, et multâ morte recepit.
 Purpuream vomit ille animam, et cum sanguine mixta
 Vina refert moriens : hic furto fervidus instat.
 Jamque ad Messapi socios tendebat, ubi ignem
 Deficere extremum, et religatos ritè videbat
 Carpere gramen equos ; breviter quum talia Nisus,
 (Sensit enim nimîâ cæde atque cupidine ferri,)
 Absistamus, ait ; nam lux inimica propinquat.
 Poenarum exhaustum satis est ; via facta per hostes.
 Multa virûm solido argento perfecta reliquunt
 Armaque, craterasque simul, pulchrosque tapetas.

Euryalus phaleras Rhamneſis et aurea bullis
 Cingula ; Tiburti Remulo ditiffimus olim
 Quæ mittit dona, hofpitio quum jungeret abſens,
 Cædicus ; ille ſuo moriens dat habere nepoti :
 Poſt mortem bello Rutuli pugnaque potiti.
 Hæc rapit, atque humeris nequidquam fortibus aptat.
 Tum galeam Meſſapi habilem criſtis decoram
 Induit. Excedunt caſtris, et tuta capeſſunt.
 Interea præmiſſi equites ex urbe Latinâ,
 Cetera dum legio campis inſtructa moratur,
 Ibant, et Turno regi reſponſa ſerebant,
 Tercentum, ſcutati omnes, Voſcente magiſtro.
 Jamque propinquabant caſtris, morante ſubibant,
 Quum procul hos lævo flectentes limite cernunt ;
 Et galea Euryalum ſubluftri noctis in ſumbrâ
 Prodidit immemorem, radiis que adverſa refulſit.
 Haud temerè eſt viſum, conclamat ab agmine Voſcens :
 State, viri ; quæ cauſa viæ ? quive eſtis in armis ?
 Quòve tenetis iter ? Nihil illi tendere contrâ ;
 Sed celerare fugam in ſilvis, et fidere nocti.
 Objiciunt equites ſeſe ad divortia nota
 Hinc atque hinc, omnemque abitum cuſtode coronant.
 Silva fuit latè dumis atque ilice nigrâ
 Horrida, quam denſi complèrant undique ſentes ;
 Rara per occultos lucebat ſemita calles.
 Euryalum tenebræ ramorum oneroſaque præda
 Impediunt ; fallitque timor regione viarum.
 Niſus abijt : jamque imprudens evaſerat hoſtes,
 Ad lucos qui poſt, Albæ de nomine, dicti
 Albani ; tum rex ſtabula alta Latinus habebat.
 Ut ſtetit, et fruſtra abſentem reſpexit amicum :
 Euryale, infelix quâ te regione reliqui ?
 Quâve ſequar ? Ruſus perplexum iter omne revolvens
 Fallacis ſilvæ, ſimul et veſtigia retro
 Obſervata legit, dumisque ſilentibus errat.
 Audit equos, audit ſtrepitus et ſigna ſequentum.
 Nec longum in medio tempus, quum clamor ad aures
 Pervenit, ac videt Euryalum, quem jam manus omnis,
 Fraude loci et noctis, ſubito turbante tumulto,
 Oppreſſum rapit et conantem plurima fruſtra.
 Quid faciat ? quâ vi juvenem, quibus audeat armis
 Eripere ? An ſeſe medios moriturus in enſes
 Inferat, et pulchram properet per vulnera mortem ?
 Ociùs adducto torquens haſtile lacerto,
 Suſpiciens altam lunam, ſic voce precatur :
 Tu, dea, tu præſens noſtro ſuccurre labori,
 Aſtrorum decus, et nemorum Latonia cuſtos.
 Si quâ tuis unquam pro me pater Hyrtacus aris
 Dona tulit ; ſiqua ipſe meis venatibus auxi,
 Suspendive tholo, aut ſacra ad faſtigia fixi ;
 Hunc ſine me turbare globum, et rege tela per auras.
 Dixerat ; et toto connixus corpore ferrum
 Conjicit : haſta volans noctis diverberat umbras,
 Et venit averſi in tergum Sulmonis, ibique
 Frangitur, ac fiſſo tranſit præcordia ligno.
 Volvitur ille vomens calidum de pectore flumen
 Frigidus, et longis ſingultibus ilia palæat.
 Diverſi circumſpiciunt. Hoc acrior idem

Ecce aliud summâ telum librabat ab aure :
 Dum trepidant, iit hasta Tago per tempus utrumque,
 Stridens, trajectoque hæsit tepefacta cerebro.
 Sævit atrox Volscens, nec teli conspicit usquam
 Auctorem, nec quò se ardens immittere possit :
 Tu tamen interea calido mihi sanguine pœnas
 Persolve amborum, inquit. Simul ense recluso
 Ibat in Euryalum. Tum verò exterritus, amens,
 Conclamat Nisus ; nec se celerare tenebris
 Amplius, aut tantum potuit perferre dolorem :
 Me, me ; adsum qui feci ; in me convertite ferrum,
 O Rutuli ; mea fraus omnis : nihil iste nec ausus,
 Nec potuit ; cœlum hoc et conscia sidera testor :
 Tantum infelicem nimium dilexit amicum.
 Talia dicta dabat ; sed viribus ensis adactus
 Transabiit costas, et candida pectora rumpit.
 Volvitur Euryalus leto, pulchrosque per artus
 It cruor, inque humeros cervix collapsa recumbit :
 Purpureus veluti quum flos succisus aratro
 Languescit moriens ; lassove papavera collo
 Demisère caput, pluvia quum forte gravantur.
 At Nisus ruit in medios, solumque per omnes
 Volscem petat, in solo Volscem moratur.
 Quem circum glomerati hostes hinc comminus atque hinc
 Proturbant : instat mon secius, ac rotat ensem
 Fulmineum ; donec Rutuli clamantis in ore
 Condidit adverso, et moriens animam abstulit hosti.
 Tum super exanimum sese projecit amicum
 Confossus, placidâque ibi demum morte quievit.
 Fortunati ambo, si quid mea carmina possunt,
 Nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo,
 Dum domus Æneæ Capitoli immobile saxum
 Accolet, imperiumque pater Romanus habebit.

EX HORATHI OPERIBUS.

AD MÆCENATEM. LIB. I. ODE I.

Mæcenas atavis editæ regibus ;
 O et præsidium, et dulcè decus meum !
 Sunt quos curriculò pulvèrè Olympicum
 Collègisse juvât, metâque fervidis
 Evitâtâ rotis, palmâque nobilis
 Terrarum dominos evêhit ad Dæos.
 Hunc, si mobilium turba Quiritium
 Certat tergemini tollere honoribus ;
 Illum, si proprio condidit horreo
 Quicquid de Libycis verritur areis,
 Gaudentem patrios findere sarculo
 Agros, Attalicis conditionibus
 Nunquam divomeas, ut trabe Cypriâ
 Myrtoum pavidus nauta secet mare.
 Luctantem Icaris fluctibus Africum
 Mercator metuens, otium et oppidi
 Ludat rura sui : mox reficit ristes
 Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.
 Est qui nec veteris pocula Massici,
 Nec partem solido demere de die

Spernit, nunc viridi membra sub arbuto
Stratus, nunc ad aquæ lene caput sacræ.

Multos castra juvant, et litno tubæ
Permistus sonitus, bellæque matribus
Detestata. Manet sub Jove frigido
Venator, teneræ conjugis immemor;
Seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus,
Seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.

Me doctarum hederæ præmia frontum
Dis miscent superis: me gelidam pennis,
Nympharumque leves cum Satyris chori
Secernunt populo; si neque tibiæ
Euterpe cohibet, nec Polyhymnia
Lesbium refugit tendere barbiton:
Quod si me Lyricis vatibus inseres,
Sublimi feriam sidera vertice.

AD NAVEM QUA VEHITUR VIRGILIUS. LIB. I. ODE III.

Sic te divæ potens Cypri,
Sic fratres Hælenæ, lucida sidera,
Ventorumque prætor pater,
Obstrictis tibi prætor læpägä,
Navis, quæ tibi creditum
Debes Virgilium; finibus Atticis
Reddas incolumem; precor,
Et serves animæ dimidium meæ.
Illi robur et æs triplex
Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci
Commisit pelago ratem
Primis: nec timuit præcipitem Africum
Decertare Aquilonibus,
Nec tristes Hyadas, nec rabiem Noti;
Quo non arbiter Adriæ
Major, tollere seu ponere vult freta.
Quem mortis timuit gradum,
Qui siccis oculis monstra natantia,
Qui vidit mare turgidum, et
Infames scopulos Acroceraunia?
Nequicquam Deus abscidit
Prudens Oceano dissociabili
Terras, si tamen impie
Non tangenda ruit transiliunt vada.
Audax omnia perpeti
Gens humana ruit per vetitum nefas:
Audax Iapeti genus
Ignem fraude malâ gentibus intulit.
Post ignem ætheriâ domo
Subductum, macies, et nova febrium
Terris incubuit cohors;
Simotique prius tarda necessitas
Leti, corripuit gradum.
Expertus vacuum Dædalus aëra
Pennis non homini datis.
Perrupit Acheronta Hercules labor.
Nil mortalibus arduum est.
Coelum ipsum petimus stultitiâ; neque
Per nostrum patimur scelus
Iracunda Jovem ponere fulmina.

AD L. SEXTIUM. LIB. I. ODE IV.

Solvitur acris hyems gratâ vicâ Veris et Favoni;
 Trahuntque siccas machinâ carinâs:
 Ac nequâ jam stabulis gaudet pecus, aut arator igni
 Nec prâta canis albicant pruinis.
 Jam Cytherêâ choros ducit Venus imminentê Lûnâ;
 Junctaque Nymphis Gratiâ decetentâs
 Alternò terram quatunt pedê, dum gravês Cyclopum
 Vulcanus ardens urit officinâs.
 Nunc decet aut viridi nitidum caput impedire myrto,
 Aut flore, terræ quem ferunt solutâ.
 Nunc et in umbrosis Fauno decet immolare lucis,
 Seu poscat agnâ, sive malit hædo.
 Pallida morâ æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernâs,
 Regumque turres. O beate Sexti,
 Vitæ summa brevis spes nos vetat inchoare longam.
 Jam te premet nox, fabulæque Manes,
 Et domus exilis Plutonia; quò simul meâris,
 Nec regna vini sortiere talis,
 Nec tenerum Lycidam mirabere, quo calet juvenus
 Nunc omnis, et mox virgines tepebunt.

AD THALIARCHUM. LIB. I. ODE IX.

Vidês, ut altâ stêt nivê cundidum
 Soractê, nec jam sustineant onus
 Silvæ laborantês; geluquê
 Fluminâ constitèrint acutò?
 Dissolvê frigûs, lignâ supèr focò
 Largè repônens, atquê benigniûs
 Depromê quadrimum Sabinâ,
 O Thaliarchê, mèrum diotâ.
 Permitte Divis cætera; qui simul
 Stravêre ventos æquore fervido
 Deproeliantes, nec cupressi
 Nec veteres agitantur orni.
 Quid sit futurum cras, fuge quærere; et
 Quem Fors dierum cumque dabit, lucro
 Appone; nec dulces amores
 Sperne, puer, neque tu choreas,
 Donec virenti canities abest
 Morosa. Nunc et campus et aræ,
 Lenesque sub noctem surri
 Compositâ repetantur horâ.

AD LEUCONOEN. LIB. I. ODE XI.

Tu nê quasièris scirê (nêfâs) quêm mihî, quêm tibi
 Finem Dî dederint, Leucônôe; nec Bâbyloniôs
 Tentâris numeros: est melius, quidquid erit, pati.
 Seu plures hyemes, seu tribuit Jupiter ultimam,
 Quæ nunc oppositis debilitat pumicibus mare
 Tyrrhenum; sapias, vina liques: et spatio brevi
 Spem longam reseces. Dum loquimur, fugerit invida
 Ætas; carpe diem, quàm minimùm credula postero.

AD ARISTIUM. LIB. I. ODE XXII.

Integèr vitâ, scëlèrisquê purûs,
 Non egèt Mauri jâculis neque arcû,

EXCERPTA LATINE.

Nec venenatis gravida sagittis,
 Fuscæ, phæstræ,
 Sive per Syrtes iter æstuosas,
 Sive facturus per inhospitalem
 Caucasum, vel quæ loca fabulosus
 Lambit Hydaspes.

Namque me silvâ lupus in Sabinâ,
 Dum meam canto Lalagen, et ultra
 Terminum curis vago expeditus,
 Fugit inermem.

Quale portentum neque militaris
 Daunia in latis alit æsculetis,
 Nec Jubæ tellus generat, leonum,
 Arida nutrix.

Pone me, pigris ubi nulla campis
 Arbor æstivâ recreatur aurâ ;
 Quod latus mundi nebulæ, malusque
 Jupiter urget :

Pone sub curru nimium propinqui
 Solis, in terra domibus negata ;
 Dulcè ridentem Lalagen amabo,
 Dulcè loquentem.

AD VIRGILIUM. LIB. I. ODE XXIV.

Quis desiderio sit pudor, aut modus
 Tâmi cari capitis ? Præcipè lugubres
 Cântus Melpoménê ; cui liquidam pater
 Vocem cum citharâ dedit.

Ergo Quintilium perpetuus sopor
 Urget ? cui Pudor, et Justitiæ soror,
 Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,
 Quando ullum invenient parem ?

Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit ;
 Nulli flebilior quàm tibi, Virgili.
 Tu frustra pius, heu, non ita creditum
 Poscis Quintilium Deos.

Quod si Threicio blandius Orpheo
 Auditam moderere arboribus fidem ;
 Non vanæ redeat sanguis imaginî,
 Quam virgâ semel horridâ

Non lenis precibus fata recludere,
 Nigro compulerit Mercurius gregi.
 Durum : sed levius fit patientiâ,
 Quidquid corrigere est nefas.

AD LICINIUM. LIB. II. ODE X.

Rectius vivēs, Licini, neque altum
 Semp̄r urgēdō ; neque dūm præcellās
 Cautus horrēscis nimium prēmēdō
 Littus iniquū.

Auream quisquis mediocritatem
 Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti
 Sordibus tecti, caret invidendâ
 Sobrius aulâ.

Sæpius ventis agitur ingens
 Pinus ; et celsæ graviore casu
 Decidunt turres, feriuntque summos
 Fulmina montes.

Sperat infestis, metuit secundis,
 Alteram sortem benè præparatum
 Pectus. Informes hyemes reducit
 Jupiter ; idem
 Submovet. Non, si malè nunc, et olim
 Sic erit : quondam citharâ tacentem
 Suscitât Musam ; neque semper arcum
 Tendit Apollo.
 Rebus angustis animosus, atque
 Fortis appare ; sapienter idem
 Contrahes vento nimium secundo
 Turgida vela.

LIB. II. ODE XVIII.

Nôn ebûr, nèque aurëûm
 Mëâ renidët in dômo lâcûnar ;
 Nôn trâbës Hýmëttiæ
 Prëmunt cölumnäs ûltimâ rêcisas
 Africa : neque Attali
 Ignotus hæres regiam occupavi ;
 Nec Laconicas mihi
 Trahunt honestæ purpuras clientæ.
 At fides, et ingeni
 Benigna vena est ; pauperemque dives
 Me petit. Nihil suprâ
 Deos lacesso ; nec potentem amicum
 Largiora flagito,
 Satis beatus unicus Sabinis.
 Truditur dies die,
 Novæque pergunt interire Lunæ.

AD TORQUATUM LIB. IV. ODE VII.

Diffugërë nivës, rêdëunt jâm grāmīnâ câmpis,
 Arbôribûsqûe cômæ.
 Mûtât terrâ vicës, èt dêcrëscëntiâ ripäs
 Flüminâ præterëunt.
 Gratia cum Nymphis, geminisque sororibus audet
 Ducere nuda choros.
 Immortalia ne speres monet annus, et alium
 Quæ rapit hora diem.
 Frigora mitescunt Zephyris : ver proterit æstas
 Interitura, simul
 Pomifer autumnus fruges effuderit, et mox
 Bruma recurrit iners.
 Damna tamen celeres reparant coelestia Lunæ :
 Nos ubi decidimus,
 Quò pius Æneas, quò Tullus dives, et Ancus,
 Pulvis et umbræ sumus.
 Quis scit an adjiciant hodiernæ crastina summæ
 Tempora Dî superi ?
 Cuncta manus avidas fugient hæredis, amico
 Quæ dederis animo.
 Cùm semel occideris, et de te splendida Minos
 Fecerit arbitria ;
 Non, Torquate, genus, non te facundia, non te
 Restituet pietas :
 Infernis neque enim tenebris Diana pudicum
 Liberat Hippolytum ;

EXCERPTA LATINE.

Nec Lethæa valet Theseus abrumpere caro
Vincula Pirithoo.

VITÆ RUSTICÆ LAUDES. EPOD. II.

Bēātūs illē, quī prōcūl nēgōtiis,
Ut priscā gēns mōrtāliūm,
Paterna rura bobus exercet suis,
Solutus omni scēnore :
Nec excitatur classico miles truci,
Nec horret iratum mare ;
Forumque vitat, et superba civium
Potentiorum limina.
Ergo aut adultā vitium propagine
Altas maritat populos,
Aut in reductā valle mugientium
Prospectat errantes greges,
Inutilesque falce ramos amputans,
Feliciores inserit ;
Aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris,
Aut tondet infirmas oves.
Vel cūm decorum mitibus pomis caput
Autumnus arvis extulit :
Ut gaudet insitiva decerpens pyra,
Certantem et uvam purpuræ,
Quā muneretur te, Priape, et te Pater
Sylvane, tutor finium !
Libet jacere modò sub antiqua ilice ;
Modò in tenaci gramine.
Labuntur altis interim ripis aquæ,
Queruntur in silvis aves,
Fontesque lymphe obstrepunt manantibus,
Somnos quod invitet leves.
At cum tonantis annus hybernus Jovis
Imbres nivesque comparat ;
Aut trudit acres hinc et hinc multā cane
Apros in obstantes plagas,
Aut amite levi rara tendit retia,
Turdibus edacibus dolos ;
Pavidumve leporem, et advenam laqueo gruem,
Jucunda captat præmia.
Quis non malarum, quas Amor curas habet,
Hæc inter obliviscitur ?
Quòd si pudica mulier in partem juvens
Domum, atque dulces liberos,
(Sabina qualis, aut perusta solibus
Pernicis uxor Appuli,) Sacrum
vetustis extruat lignis focum,
Lassi sub adventum viri ;
Claudensque textis cratibus lætum pecus,
Distenta siccet ubera ;
Et horna dulci vina promens dolio,
Dapes inemptas apparet :
Non me Lucrina juverint conchyliis,
Magisve rhombus, aut scari,
Si quos Eois intōnata fluctibus
Hyems ad hoc vertat mare,
Non Afra avis descendat in ventrem meum,
Non attagen Ionicus

EXCERPTA LATINE.

65

Jucundior, quàm lecta de pinguissimis
 Oliva ramis arborum,
 Aut herba lapathi prata amantis, et gravi
 Malvæ salubres corpori,
 Vel agna festis cæsa Terminalibus,
 Vel hœdus ereptus lupo.
 Has inter epulas ut juvat pastas oves
 Videre properantes domum !
 Videre fessos vomerem inversum boves
 Collo trahentes languido,
 Positosque vernas, ditis examen domûs,
 Circum renidentes Lares !

AD AMICOS. EPOD. XIII.

Hôrridâ tēmpēstās cœlū cōtrāxit, ēt imbrēs,
 Nivēsque didūcūt Jōvēm.
 Nūnc mārē, nūnc sīlūæ
 Thrēicio Aquilōnē sōnānt; rāpiāmūs āmicī
 Occāsionēm dē diō;
 Dūmqūe virēnt gēnūa,
 Et decet, obductā solvatur fronte senectus.
 Tu vina Torquato move
 Consule pressa meo :
 Cætera mitte loqui. Deus hæc fortasse benignā
 Reducet in sedem vice :
 Nunc et Achæmeniā
 Perfundi nardo juvat, et fide Cylleneā
 Levare duris pectora
 Sollicitudinibus :
 Nobilis ut grandi cecinit Centaurus alumno :
 Invictæ mortalis Deā
 Nate puēr Thetide,
 Te manet Assaraci tellus, quam frigida parvi
 Findunt Scamandri flumina,
 Lubricus et Simois,
 Unde tibi reditum certo subtemine Parcæ
 Rupēre; nec mater domum
 Cærule te revehet.
 Illic orane malum vino cantuque levato,
 Deformis ægrimonīæ
 Dulcibus alloquiis.

THE
RUDIMENTS
 OF
LATIN GRAMMAR.

GRAMMAR is the art of speaking and writing correctly. Latin Grammar is the art of speaking and writing the Latin language correctly.

The *Rudiments* of Grammar are plain and easy instructions, teaching beginners the first principles and rules of it.

Grammar treats of sentences, and the several parts of which they are compounded.

Sentences consist of words; Words consist of one or more syllables; Syllables of one or more letters. So that Letters, Syllables, Words, and Sentences, make up the whole subject of Grammar.

LETTERS.

A letter is the mark of a sound, or of an articulation of sound.

That part of Grammar which treats of letters, is called *Orthography*.

The letters in Latin are twenty-five: A, a; B, b; C, c; D, d; E, e; F, f; G, g; H, h; I, i; J, j; K, k; L, l; M, m; N, n; O, o; P, p; Q, q; R, r; S, s; T, t; U, u; V, v; X, x; Y, y; Z, z.

In English there is one letter more, namely, W, w.

Letters are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants*.

Six are vowels; a, e, i, o, u, y. All the rest are consonants.

A vowel makes a full sound by itself; as, a, e.

A consonant cannot make a perfect sound without a vowel; as, b, d.

A vowel is properly called a *simple sound*; and the sounds formed by the concurrence of vowels and consonants, *articulate sounds*.

Consonants are divided into *Mutes*, *Semi-vowels*, and *Double Consonants*.

A mute is so called, because it entirely stops the passage of the voice; as p, in ap.

The mutes are, p, b; t, d; c, k, q, and g; but b, d, and g, perhaps may more properly be termed *Semi-mutes*.

A semi-vowel, or half vowel, does not entirely stop the passage of the voice; thus, al.

The semi-vowels are, l, m, n, r, s, f. The first four of these are also called *Liquids*, particularly l and r; because they flow softly and easily after a mute in the same syllable, as bla, stra.

The mutes and semi-vowels may be thus distinguished. In naming the mutes, the vowel is put after them; as, pa, be, &c. but in naming the semi-vowels, the vowel is put before them; as, el, am, &c.

The double consonants are, x, z, and j. X is made up of cs, ks, gz. Z has the same relation to s, as v has to f, being sounded somewhat more softly.

In Latin z, and likewise k and y, are found only in words derived from the Greek.

H by some is not accounted a letter, but only a breathing.

DIPHTHONGS.

A diphthong is two vowels joined in one sound.

If the sound of both vowels be distinctly heard, it is called a *Proper Diphthong*; if not, an *Improper Diphthong*.

The proper diphthongs in Latin are commonly reckoned three; au, eu, ei; as in aurum,

Eurus, omneis. To these, some, not improperly, add other three; namely, *ai*, as in *Maia*; *oi*, as in *Troia*; and *ui*, as in *Harpua*, or in *cui*, and *huic*, when pronounced as monosyllables.

The improper diphthongs in Latin are two; *ae*, or when the vowels are written together, *æ*; as, *aetas* or *ætas*: *oe*, or *æ*; as, *poena* or *pæna*: in both of which the sound of the *e* only is heard. The ancients commonly wrote the vowels separately, thus, *aetas*, *poena*.

SYLLABLES.

A syllable is the sound of one letter, or of several letters, pronounced by one impulse of the voice: as, *ā*, *sed*, *urbs*.

In Latin there are as many syllables in a word, as there are vowels or diphthongs in it; unless when *u* with any other vowel comes after *g*, *q*, or *s*, as in *lingua*, *qui*, *suadeo*; where the two vowels are not reckoned a diphthong, because the sound of the *u* vanishes, or is little heard.

Words consisting of one syllable, are called *Monosyllables*; of two, *Dissyllables*; and of more than two, *Polysyllables*. But all words of more than one syllable, are commonly called *Polysyllables*.

In dividing words into syllables, we are chiefly to be directed by the ear. Compound words should be divided into the parts of which they are made up; as, *ab-ūtā*, *in-ops*, *proptēr-ea*, *et-ēnim*, *vēl-ut*, &c.

Observe, A long syllable is thus marked [—]; as, *amāre*; or with a circumflex —̂—; as, *amāris*. A short syllable is marked thus, [˘]; as, *omnibus*.

What pertains to the quantity of syllables, to accent, and verse, will be treated afterwards.

WORDS.

Words are articulate sounds significant of thought.

That part of Grammar which treats of words, is called *Etymology*, or *Analogy*.

All words whatever are either *simple* or *compound*, *primitive* or *derivative*.

The division of words into simple and compound, is called their *Figure*; into primitive and derivative, their *Species* or kind.

A simple word is that which is not made up of more than one; as, *pīus*, pious; *ēgō*, I; *dōceo*, I teach.

A compound word is that which is made up of two or more words; or of one word and some syllable added; as, *impīus*, impious; *dēdōceo*, I unteach; *ēgōmet*, I myself.

A primitive word is that which comes from no other; as, *pīus*, pious; *disco*, I learn; *dōceo*, I teach.

A derivative word is that which comes from another word; as, *piētās*, piety; *doctrīna*, learning.

The different classes into which we divide words, are called *Parts of Speech*.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

The parts of speech in Latin are eight; 1. *Noun*, *Pronoun*, *Verb*, *Participle*; declined: 2. *Adverb*, *Preposition*, *Interjection*, and *Conjunction*; undeclined.

Those words or parts of speech are said to be *declined*, which receive different changes, particularly on the end, which is called the *Termination* of words.

The changes made upon words are by grammarians called *Accidents*.

Of old, all words which admit of different terminations were said to be declined. But *Declension* is now applied only to nouns. The changes made upon the verb are called *Conjugation*.

The English language has one part of speech more than the Latin, namely, the **ARTICLE**.

The want of the article is a defect in the Latin tongue, and often renders the meaning of nouns undetermined: thus, *filius regis*, may signify either a son of a king, or a king's son; or the son of the king, or the king's son.

NOUN.

A noun is either substantive or adjective.

The adjective seems to be improperly called noun: it is only a word added to a substantive noun, expressive of its quality; and therefore should be considered as a different part of speech.

as the substantive and adjective together express but one object, and in Latin are declined in the same manner, they have both been comprehended under the same general name.

SUBSTANTIVE.

A Substantive, or Noun, is the name of any person, place, or thing; as, *my, school, book.*

Substantives are of two sorts, *proper* and *common* names.

Proper names are the names appropriated to individuals, as the names of persons and places; such are *Cæsar, Rome.*

Common names stand for whole kinds, containing several sorts; or for sorts, containing many individuals under them; as, *animal, man, beast, fish, fowl, &c.*

Every particular being should have its own proper name; but this is impossible, on account of their innumerable multitude: men have therefore been obliged to give the same common name to such things as agree together in certain respects. These form what is called a *genus*, or kind; a *species*, or sort.

A proper name may be used for a common, and then in English it has the article added to it; as, when we say of some great conqueror, "He is *an* Alexander;" or, *The* Alexander of his age."

To proper and common names may be added a third class of nouns, which mark the names of qualities, and are called *abstract nouns*; as, *hardness, goodness, whiteness, virtue, justice, piety, &c.*

When we speak of things, we consider them as one or more. This is what we call *number*. When one thing is spoken of, a noun is said to be of the *singular number*; when two or more, of the *plural*.

Things considered according to their kinds, are either male or female, or neither of the two. Males are said to be of the *masculine gender*; females of the *feminine*; and other things of the *neuter gender*.

Such nouns as are applied to signify either the male or the female, are said to be of the *common gender*; that is, either masculine or feminine.

Various methods are used in different languages, to express the different connexions or relations of one thing to another. In the English, and in most modern languages, this is done by prepositions, or participles placed before the substantive: in Latin, by declension, or by different cases; that is, by changing the termination of the noun; as, *rex*, a king, or the king; *régis*, of a king, or of the king.

A Latin noun is declined by *Genders, Cases, and Numbers.*

There are three genders, *Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter.*

The cases are six, *Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative.*

There are two numbers, *Singular and Plural.*

There are five different ways of varying or declining nouns, called the *first, second, third, fourth, and fifth declensions.*

Cases are certain changes made upon the termination of nouns, to express the relation of one thing to another.

They are so called, from *cado*, to fall; because they fall, as it were, from the nominative, which is therefore named *câsus rectus*, the straight case; and the other cases, *câsus obliqui*, the oblique cases.

The different declensions may be distinguished from one another by the termination of the genitive singular. The first declension has *æ* diphthong; the second has *i*; the third has *is*; the fourth has *ûs*; and the fifth has *ei* in the genitive.

Although Latin nouns be said to have six cases, yet none of them have that number of different terminations, both in the singular and plural.

GENERAL RULES OF DECLENSION.

1. Nouns of the neuter gender have the Accusative and Vocative like the Nominative, in both numbers; and these cases in the plural end always in *a*.
2. The Dative and Ablative plural end always alike.

3. The Votive, for the most part in the singular, and always in the plural, is the same with the Nominative.

Greek nouns in *s* generally lose *s* in the Votive; as, *Thomas, Thoma*; *Anchises, Anchise*; *Päris, Pari*; *Panthus, Panthu*; *Pallas, -antis*; *Palla*, names of men. But nouns in *es* of the third declension oftener retain the *s*; as, *ö Achilles*, rarely *-e*; *ö Socrätes*, seldom *-e*; and sometimes nouns in *is* and *as*; as, *ö Thais, Mysis, Palläs, Ädis*, the goddess Minerva, &c.

4. Proper names for the most part want the plural:

Unless several of the same name be spoken of; as, *duödëcim Cæsäres*, the twelve Cæsars.

The cases of Latin nouns are thus expressed in English:

1. With the indefinite article, *a king*.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>a king,</i>	Nom.	<i>king^s,</i>
Gen. <i>of</i>	<i>a king,</i>	Gen. <i>of</i>	<i>king^s,</i>
Dat. <i>to or for</i>	<i>a king,</i>	Dat. <i>to or for</i>	<i>king^s,</i>
Acc.	<i>a king,</i>	Acc.	<i>king^s,</i>
Voc. <i>O</i>	<i>king,</i>	Voc. <i>O</i>	<i>king^s,</i>
Abl. <i>with, from, in, by,</i>	<i>a king:</i>	Abl. <i>with, from, in, by,</i>	<i>king^s.</i>

2. With the definite article, *the king*.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	<i>the king,</i>	Nom.	<i>the king^s,</i>
Gen. <i>of</i>	<i>the king,</i>	Gen. <i>of</i>	<i>the king^s,</i>
Dat. <i>to or for</i>	<i>the king,</i>	Dat. <i>to or for</i>	<i>the king^s,</i>
Acc.	<i>the king,</i>	Acc.	<i>the king^s,</i>
Voc. <i>O</i>	<i>king,</i>	Voc. <i>O</i>	<i>king^s,</i>
Abl. <i>with, from, in, by,</i>	<i>the king:</i>	Abl. <i>with, from, in, by,</i>	<i>the king^s.</i>

GENDER.

Nouns in Latin are said to be of different genders, not merely from the distinction of sex, but chiefly from their being joined with an adjective of one termination, and not of another. Thus, *penna*, a pen, is said to be feminine, because it is always joined with an adjective in that termination which is applied to females; as, *böna penna*, a good pen, and not *bönus penna*.

The gender of nouns which signify things without life, depends on their termination, and different declension.

To distinguish the different genders, grammarians make use of the pronoun *hic*, to mark the masculine; *hæc*, the feminine; and *hoc*, the neuter.

GENERAL RULES CONCERNING GENDER.

1. Names of males are masculine; as, *Hömërus*, Homer; *pätër*, a father; *poëta*, a poet.

2. Names of females are feminine; as, *Hëllëna*, Helen; *müliër*, a woman; *uxor*, a wife; *mätër*, a mother; *sörör*, a sister; *Tëllus*, the goddess of the earth.

3. Nouns which signify either the male or female, are of the common gender; that is, either masculine or feminine; as,

Hic bos, an ox; *hæc bos*, a cow; *hic pärens*, a father; *hæc pärens*, a mother.

The following list comprehends most nouns of the common gender:—

Adölescens, } a young man,	Clieus, a client.	Infans, an infant.
Jüvënis, } or woman.	Cömes, a companion.	Interpres, an interpreter.
Affinis, a relation by marriage.	Conjux, a husband or wife.	Jüdëx, a judge.
Antistes, a prelate.	Conviva, a guest.	Martyr, a martyr.
Auctor, an author.	Custos, a keeper.	Miles, a soldier.
Augur, a soothsayer.	Dux, a leader.	Müniceps, a burgess.
Canis, a dog or bitch.	Hæres, an heir.	Nëmo, no body.
Civis, a citizen.	Hostis, an enemy.	Obses, an hostage.

truëlis, a cousin-german, by the father's side.
res, a surety.

Princeps, a prince or princess.
Sacerdos, a priest or priestess.
Sus, a swine.

Testis, a witness.
Vates, a prophet.
Vindex, an avenger.*

But *antistes*, *cliens*, and *hospes*, also change their termination to express the feminine; thus, *antistita*, *cliens*, *hospita*: in the same manner with *leo*, a lion; *ena*, a lioness; *equus*, *equa*; *mulus*, *mula*; and many others.

There are several nouns, which, though applicable to both sexes, admit only of a masculine adjective; as, *advēna*, a stranger; *agricola*, a husbandman; *assecra*, an attendant; *accōla*, a neighbour; *exul*, an exile; *latro*, a robber; *fur*, a thief; *ōpifex*, mechanic; &c. There are others, which, though applied to persons, are, on account of their termination, always neuter; as, *scortum*, a courtesan; *mancipium*, a slave, &c.

In like manner, *ōpēræ*, slaves or day-labourers; *vigilia*, *excubia*, watches; *noxæ*, iltly persons; though applied to men, are always feminine.

OBSERVATIONS.

Oss. 1. The names of brute animals commonly follow the gender of their termination.

Such are the names of wild beasts, birds, fishes, and insects, in which the distinction of sex is either not easily discerned, or seldom attended to. Thus, *passer*, a sparrow, masculine, because nouns in *er* are masculine; so *āquila*, an eagle, is feminine, because nouns in *a*, of the first declension are feminine. These are called *Epicene*, or *omiscuous* nouns. When any particular sex is marked, we usually add the word *is* or *fēmina*; as, *mas passer*, a male sparrow; *fēmina passer*, a female sparrow.

Oss. 2. A proper name, for the most part, follows the gender of the general name under which it is comprehended.

Thus, the names of months, winds, rivers, and mountains, are masculine; because *ensis*, *ventus*, *mons*, and *fluvius*, are masculine; as, hic *Aprilis*, April; hic *āquilo*, the north wind; hic *Africus*, the south-west wind; hic *Tibēris*, the river Tiber; hic *thrys*, a hill in Thessaly. But many of these follow the gender of their termination; as, *hæc Matrōna*, the river-Marne in France; *hæc Ætna*, a mountain in Sicily; *hoc Bracte*, a hill in Italy.

In like manner, the names of countries, towns, trees, and ships, are feminine, because *terra* or *rēgio*, *urbis*, *arbor*, and *nāvis*, are feminine; as, *hæc Egyptus*, Egypt; *hæc Æmos*, an island of that name; *Cōrinthus*, the city of Corinth; *pōmus*, an apple-tree; *entaurus*, the name of a ship. Thus also the names of poems, *hæc Ilias*, *-ados*, and *dysseā*, the two poems of Homer; *hæc Ænēis*, *-idos*, a poem of Virgil's; *hæc unūchus*, one of Terence's Comedies.

The gender, however, of many of these depends on the termination; thus, hic *Pontus*, country of that name: hic *Sulmo*, *-ōnis*; *Pessinus*, *-untis*; *Hydrus*, *-untis*; names of towns: *hæc Persis*, *-idis*, the kingdom of Persia; *Carthāgo*, *-inis*, the city Carthage; *hoc Albion*, Britain: *hoc Cære*, *Reāte*, *Præneste*, *Tibur*, *Ilum*, names of towns. But some of these are also found in the feminine; as, *Gelida Præneste*, Juvenal, iii. 190; *hæc Ilion*, Ovid. Met. xiv. 466.

The following names of trees are masculine, *oleaster*, *-tri*, a wild olive-tree; *ramus*, the white bramble.

The following are masculine or feminine; *cytisus*, a kind of shrub; *rūbus*, the ramble-bush; *larix*, the larch-tree; *lōtus*, the lote-tree; *cupressus*, the cypress-tree. The first two however are often masculine; the rest oftener feminine.

Those in *um* are neuter; as, *buxum*, the bush, or box-tree; *līgustrum*, a privet; so likewise are *sūber*, *-ēris*, the cork-tree; *osler*, *-ēris*, the osier; *rōbur*, *-ōris*, oak of the earliest kind; *ācer*, *-ēris*, the maple-tree.

The place where trees or shrubs grow is commonly neuter; as, *Arbustum*, *quercetum*,

* *Conjux*, atque *parens*, *infans*, *patruelis*, et *hæres*,
Affinis, *vindex*, *judex*, *dux*, *miles*, et *hostis*,
Augur, et *antistes*, *juvenis*, *conviva*, *sacerdos*,
Munikeceps, *vates*, *adolescens*, *civis*, et *auctor*,
Custos, *nemo*, *comes*, *testis*, *nus*, *bosque*, *canisque*,
Interpresque, *cliens*, *princeps*, *præs*, *martyr*, et *obies*.

esculetum, silvum, fruticetum, &c. a place where trees, oaks, beeches, willows, shrubs, &c. grow : also the names of fruits and timber ; as, *pōmum*, or *mālum*, an apple ; *pīrum*, a pear ; *ebēnum*, ebony, &c. But from this rule there are various exceptions.

Obs. 3. Several nouns are said to be of the *doubtful gender* ; that is, are sometimes found in one gender, and sometimes in another ; as, *dies*, a day, masculine or feminine ; *vulgus*, the rabble, masculine or neuter.

FIRST DECLENSION.

Nouns of the first declension end in *a, e, as, es*.

Latin nouns end only in *a*, and are of the feminine gender.

The terminations of the different cases are ; Nom. and Voc. Sing. *a* ; Gen. and Dat. *æ*, diphthong ; Acc. *am* ; Abl. *â* ; Nom. and Voc. Plur. *æ* ; Gen. *ârum* ; Dat. and Abl. *is* ; Acc. *as*. See example, *musa*, a song, page 10.

EXCEPTIONS.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are masculine : *Hadria*, the Hadriatic sea ; *cômêta*, a comet ; *planêta*, a planet ; and sometimes *talpa*, a mole ; and *dâma*, a fallow deer. *Pascha*, the passover, is neuter.

Exc. 2. The ancient Latins sometimes formed the genitive singular in *âi* ; thus, *aula*, a hall, gen. *aulâi* ; and sometimes likewise in *as* ; which form the compounds of *fâmilia* usually retain ; as, *mâter-fâmiliâs*, the mistress of a family ; gen. *matris-fâmiliâs* ; nom. plur. *matres-fâmiliâs*, or *matres-fâmiliarum*.

Exc. 3. The following nouns have more frequently *âbus* in the dative and ablative plural, to distinguish them in these cases from masculines in *us* of the second declension :—

Ânîma, the soul, the life.

Dea, a goddess.

Equa, a mare.

Fâmûla, a female servant.

Filia, & *Nâta*, a daughter.

Liberta, a freed woman.

Mûla, a she-mule.

Thus, *deâbus*, *filiâbus*, rather than *filiis*, &c.

GREEK NOUNS.

Nouns in *as, es*, and *e* of the first declension, are Greek. Nouns in *as* and *es* are masculine : nouns in *e* are feminine.

Nouns in *as* are declined like *musa* ; only they have *am* or *an* in the accusative ; as, *Enêas*, *Æneas*, the name of a man ; gen. *Æneæ* ; dat. *-æ* ; acc. *-am* or *-an* ; voc. *-a* ; abl. *â*. So *Bôreas*, *-æ*, the north wind ; *Tiâras*, *-æ*, a turban. In prose they have commonly *am*, but in poetry oftener *an*, in the accusative. Greek nouns in *a* have sometimes also *an* in the acc. in poetry ; as, *Ossa*, *-am*, or *-an*, the name of a mountain.

✓ Nouns in *es* and *e* are thus declined :—

Anchises, *Anchises*, the name of a man.

Singular.

Nom. Anchises,

Gen. Anchisæ

Dat. Anchisæ,

Pênêlôpe, *Penelope*, the name of a woman.

Acc. Anchisen,

Voc. Anchise,

Abl. Anchise.

Singular.

Nom. Pênêlôpe,

Gen. Penelopes,

Dat. Penelope,

Acc. Penelopen,

Voc. Penelope,

Abl. Penelope.

These nouns, being proper names, want the plural, unless when several of the same name are spoken of, and then they are declined like the plural of *musa*.

The Latins frequently turn Greek nouns in *es* and *e* into *a* ; as, *Atrîda*, for *Atrîd* *Persa*, for *Perses*, a Persian ; *Geômetra*, for *-tres*, a Geometrician ; *Circa*, for *Cir* *Epitôma*, for *-me*, an abridgment ; *Grammâtica*, for *-ce*, grammar ; *Rhêtôrîca*, for *-oratory*. So *Clinia*, for *Clinias*, &c. The accusative of nouns in *es* and *e* is for sometimes in *em*.

Note. We sometimes find the gen. plural contracted ; as, *Calicôblum* for *Calicolarum* ; *Ænêdum* for *-arum*.

of the second declension end in *er, ir, ur, us, um; os, on*.
in *um* and *on* are neuter; the rest are masculine.

If the second declension have the gen. sing. in *i*; the dat. and abl. in *o*; the in *um*; the voc. like the nom. (but nouns in *us* make the vocative in *e*;) the voc. plur. in *i*, or *a*; the gen. in *orum*; the dat. and abl. in *is*; and the or *a*. See example, *puer*, a boy, page 10.

In the same manner decline *söcer, -ëri*, a father-in-law; *gëner, -ëri*, a son-in-law; *urcifer*, a villain; *Lucifer*, the morning star; *adulter*, an adulterer; *armiger*, a bearer; *presbyter*, an elder; *Mulciber*, a name of the god Vulcan; *vesper*, evening; and *Iber, -ëri*, a Spaniard, the only noun in *er* which has the gen. long, *Impudens Celtiber, -ëri*: Also, *vir, viri*, a man, the only noun in *ir*; and its s, *levir*, a brother-in-law; *semivir, duumvir, triumvir, &c.* And likewise *senex, -is*, full, (of old, *satürus*), an adjective.

Neuter nouns in *er* lose the *e* in the genitive. See example, *liber*, a book, page 10.

d.	Cäper, a he goat.	Mägister, a master.
d boar.	Colüber, and -bra, a serpent.	Mmister, a servant.
ad -trai,) a judge.	Culter, the coulter of a plough,	Onäger, a wild ass.
south wind.	a knife.	Scalper, a lancet.
rab-fish.	Fäber, a workman.	

The bark of a tree, or a book, has *libri*; but *liber*, free, an adjective, and name of Bacchus, the god of wine, have *libëri*. So, likewise, proper names, *Evander, Perianther, Mënander, Teucer, Mëleäger, &c.* gen. *Alexandri, &c.* For examples in *us* and *um*, see declension of *dominus*, a master, and a gift, page 10.

EXCEPTIONS IN GENDER.

The following nouns in *us* are feminine, *humus*, the ground; *alvus*, the breast; *calvus*, a sieve: and the following derived from Greek nouns in *os*:

bottomless pit.	Dialectus, a dialect, or manner	Méthodus, a method.
preservative against	of speech.	Përiódus, a period.
Bear, a constellation	Diámetros, the diameter of a	Përimëtros, the circumference.
with pole.	circle.	Phärus, a watch-tower.
sail.	Diphthongus, a diphthong.	Synódus, an assembly.
	Erëmus, a desert.	

We add some names of jewels and plants, because *gemma* and *planta* are feminine.

an amethyst.	Sapphirus, a sapphire.	Byssus, fine flax or linen.
is, a chrysolite.	Töpzäus, a topaz.	Costus, costmary.
is, a kind of topaz.	Biblus, { an Egyptian reed, of	Cröcus, saffron.
crystal.	which paper was	Hyssöpus, hyssop.
is, a jacinth.	Päpyrus, { made.	Nardus, spikenard.

Names of jewels are generally masculine; as, *Bëryllus*, the beryl; *Carbunculus*, a carbuncle; *Pÿröpus*, a ruby; *Smäragdus*, an emerald: and also names of plants, as *Aspärägis*, asparagus, or sparrowgrass; *ellebörus*, elebore; *raphänus*, colewort; *intÿbus*, endive, or succory, &c.

The nouns which follow are either masculine or feminine:

atom.	Barbätus, a harp.	Grossus, a green fig.
fruit of the palm-tree.	Cämëlus, a camel.	Pënus, a store-house.
	Colus, a distaff.	Phäsëlus, a little ship.

Virus, poison; *pëlägus*, the sea, are neuter.

Vulgus, the common people, is either masculine or neuter, but oftener

EXCEPTIONS IN DECLENSION.

Names in *ius* lose *us* in the vocative; as, *Lucius, Höratü*; *Virgilius, Virgili*; *Georgius, Georgi*, names of men; *Lärius, Lucius, Minci*, names of lakes. *Filius*, a son also hath *fili*; *gënius*, one's angel, *geni*; and *deus*, a god, hath *deus*, in the voc. and in the plural more *dii* and *dii*, than *dëi* and *dëis*. *Meus*, my, an adjective pronoun, hath *mi*, *me*, *meus*, in the vocative.

THIRD DECLENSION.

Other nouns in *ius* have *e*; as, *tabellarius*, *tabellarie*, a letter-carrier; *pius*, *pie*, &c. So these epithets *Delius*, *Delie*; *Tyrnithias*, *Tyrnithie*; and these possessives, *Laertius*, *Laertie*; *Saturnius*, *Saturnie*, &c. which are not considered as proper names.

The poets sometimes make the vocative of nouns in *us* like the nominative; as, *fluvi*us, *Latini*us, for *fluvi*e, *Latine*. Virg. This also occurs in prose, but more rarely; thus, *Audi tu, populus*, for *popule*. Liv. i. 24.

The poets also change nouns in *er* into *us*; as, *Evander*, or *Evandrus*; vocative, *Evander*, or *Evan-dre*. So *Meander*, *Leander*, *Tymber*, *Teucer*, &c. and so anciently *puer* in the vocative had *puere*, from *puerus*.

Note. When the genitive singular ends in *ii*, the latter *i* is sometimes taken away by the poets, for the sake of quantity: as, *tuguri*, for *tugurii*; *ingent* for *ingenii*, &c. And in the genitive plural we find *deum*, *liberum*, *sacrum*, *duumvirum*, &c. for *deorum*, *liberorum*, &c. and in poetry, *Teuerum*, *Graivum*, *Argivum*, *Danaum*, *Pelagum*, &c. for *Teucrorum*, &c.

GREEK NOUNS.

Os and *on* are Greek terminations; as, *Alphæos*, a river in Greece; *Ili*on, the city Troy; and are often changed into *us* and *um*, by the Latins; *Alphæus*, *lium*, which are declined like *dominus* and *regnum*.

Nouns in *eos* or *eus* are sometimes contracted in the genitive; as, *Orphæus*, genitive *Orphæi*, *Orphæi*, or *Orphi*. So *Thæstus*, *Promethæus*, &c. But nouns in *eus*, when *eu* is a diphthong, are of the third declension.

Some nouns in *os* have the genitive singular in *o*; as, *Androgeos*, genitive *Androgeos* or *-ei*, the name of a man; *Athos*, *Atho*, or *-i*, a hill in Macedonia: both of which are also found in the third declension; thus, nominative *Androgeo*, genitive *Androgeonis*. So *Atho*, or *Athon*, *-onis*, &c. Anciently nouns in *os*, in imitation of the Greeks, had the genitive in *u*; as, *Ménandru*, *Apollodoru*, for *Ménandri*, *Apollodori*, Ter.

Nouns in *os* have the accusative in *um* or *on*; as, *Delus* or *Delos*, accusative *Delum* or *Delon*, the name of an island.

Some neuters have the genitive plural in *-on*; as, *Georgica*, genitive plural *Georgicón*, books which treat of husbandry, as Virgil's *Georgicks*.

THIRD DECLENSION.

There are more nouns of the third declension than of all the other declensions together. The number of its final syllables is not ascertained. Its final letters are thirteen, *a, e, i, o, y, c, d, l, n, r, s, t, x*. Of these, eight are peculiar to this declension, namely, *i, o, y, c, d, l, t, x*: *a* and *e* are common to it with the first declension; *n* and *r* with the second; and *s* with all the other declensions. *A, i*, and *y*, are peculiar to Greek nouns.

The terminations of the different cases are these; nom. sing. *a, e*, &c.; gen. *is*; dat. *i*; acc. *em*; voc. *the same with the nominative*; abl. *e*, or *i*: nom. acc. and voc. plur. *es, a*, or *ia*; gen. *um*, or *ium*; dat. and abl. *ibus*. See examples, *sermo*, a speech; *rupes*, a rock; *lapis*, a stone; *caput*, the head; *sedile*, a seat; and *iter*, a journey page 10.

OF THE GENDER AND GENITIVE OF NOUNS OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

A, E, I, and Y.

1. Nouns in *a, e, i*, and *y*, are neuter.

Nouns in *a* form the genitive in *ātis*; as, *diadēma*, *diademātis*, a crown; *dogma*, *-ātis*, an opinion. So,

<i>Ænigma</i> , a riddle.	<i>Nūmisma</i> , a coin.	<i>Stigma</i> , a mark or brand, a disgrace.
<i>Apōthegma</i> , a short pithy saying.	<i>Phasma</i> , an apparition.	<i>Stratāgēma</i> , an artful contrivance.
<i>Arōma</i> , sweet spices.	<i>Pōēma</i> , a poem.	<i>Thēma</i> , a theme, a subject to write or speak on.
<i>Axiōma</i> , a plain truth.	<i>Schēma</i> , a scheme or figure.	<i>Tōreuma</i> , a carved vessel.
<i>Diplōma</i> , a charter.	<i>Sōphisma</i> , a deceitful argument.	
<i>Epigramma</i> , an inscription.	<i>Stemma</i> , a pedigree.	

Nouns in *e* change *e* into *is*; as, *rēte*, *retis*, a net. So,

<i>Ancile</i> , a shield.	<i>Cūbille</i> , a couch.	<i>Ōvile</i> , a sheep-fold.
<i>Aplustre</i> , the flag of a ship.	<i>Equile</i> , a stable for horses.	<i>Præsepē</i> , a stall; a bee-hive.
<i>Campestre</i> , a pair of dravens.	<i>Laqueare</i> , a ceiled roof.	<i>Sécāle</i> , rye.
<i>Cochleare</i> , a spoon.	<i>Mantile</i> , a towel.	<i>Suile</i> , a sow-cote.
<i>Conclāve</i> , a room.	<i>Mōnile</i> , a necklace.	<i>Tibiale</i> , a stocking.
<i>Crināle</i> , a pin for the hair.	<i>Nāvāle</i> , a dock or place for ship-ping.	

in *i* are generally indeclinable; as, *gummi*, gum; *zingibēri*, ginger; but weak nouns add *itis*; as, *hydrōmēli*, *hydromelitis*, water and honey sodden mead.

in *y* add *os*; as, *moly*, *molyos*, an herb; *mysy*, *-yos*, vitriol.

O.

Nouns in *o* are masculine, and form the genitive in *ōnis*; as, *ermōnis*, speech; *draco*, *dracōnis*, a dragon. So,

horse-keeper.	Curio, the chief of a ward or curia.	Pēro, a kind of shoe.
north wind.	Equiso, a groom or hostler.	Præco, a common crier.
an earnest-penny, a	Erro, a wanderer.	Prædo, a robber.
pitiful fellow.	Fullo, a fuller of cloth.	Pulmo, the lungs.
a flatterer.	Helluo, a glutton.	Pūcio, a little child.
cockhead.	Histrio, a player.	Salmo, a salmon.
owl.	Latro, a robber.	Sannio, a buffoon.
id.	Lēno, a pimp.	Sāpo, soap.
tyr's slave.	Lūdio, and -ius, a player.	Sīpho, a pipe or tube.
pon.	Lurco, a glutton.	Spādo, an eunuch.
oal.	Mango, a slave merchant.	Stōlo, a shoal or scion.
innkeeper.	Mirmillo, a fencer.	Strābo, a goggle-eyed person.
robber, or one who fol-	Mōrio, a fool.	Tēmo, the pole or draught-tree.
low trade.	Mucro, the point of a weapon.	Tiro, a raw soldier.
frizler of hair.	Mulio, a muleteer.	Umbo, the boss of a shield.
wasp or hornet.	Nébulo, a knave.	Ūpilio, a shepherd.
	Pāvo, a peacock.	Vōlo, a volunteer.

Nouns in *io* are feminine, when they signify any thing without a body; as, *rationis*, reason. So,

quirk.	Perduellio, treason.	Sanctio, a confirmation.
ation, care.	Portio, a part.	Sectio, the confiscation or for-
assembly, a speech.	Pōtio, drink.	feiture of one's goods.
welding.	Proditio, treachery.	Sēditio, a mutiny.
word.	Proscriptio, a proscription, or-	Sessio, a sitting.
surrender.	dering citizens to be slain and	Statio, a station.
ession.	confiscating their effects.	Suspicio, mistrust.
gion, a body of men.	Quæstio, an inquiry.	Titillatio, a tickling.
ntion.	Rēbellio, rebellion.	Translatio, a transferring.
nion or idea.	Rēgio, a country.	Ūsūcāpio, the enjoyment of a
opinion.	Rēlatio, a telling.	thing by prescription.
oice.	Rēligio, religion.	Vacatio, freedom from labour, &c.
eech.	Rēmissio, a slackening.	Visio, an apparition.
ayment.		

Nouns in *o* mark any thing which has a body, or signify numbers, they are mas-

the throat-pipe, the	Scipio, a staff.	Unio, a pearl.
butterfly.	Scorpio, a scorpion.	Vespertilio, a bat.
agger.	Septentrio, the north.	Ternio, the number three.
the child.	Stellio, a lizard.	Quaternio, —four.
	Titio, a firebrand.	Senio, —six.

Nouns in *do* and *go* are feminine, and have the genitive in *inis*; as, *drundo*, a reed; *imāgo*, *imaginis*, an image. So,

u (of brass.)	Hirundo, a swallow.	Scātūrigo, a spring.
kness.	Intercāpēdo, a space between.	Testādo, a tortoise.
a gristle.	Lānigo, down.	Torpēdo, a numbness.
creek, a bank.	Lentigo, a pimple.	Ūligo, the natural moisture of
mixture.	Ōrigo, an origin.	the earth.
ust (of iron.)	Porrigo, scurf or scales in the	Vāletūdo, health.
ear.	head; dandruff.	Vertigo, a dizziness.
id.	Prōpāgo, a lineage.	Virgo, a virgin.
nil.	Rūbigo, rust, mildew.	Vōrāgo, a gulf.
horse-leech.	Sartāgo, a frying-pan.	

Nouns following are masculine;

is, a hinge.	Margo, -inis, the brink of a river; also fem.
s, a leather cap.	Ordo, -inis, order.
-onis, a drag.	Tendo, -inis, a tendon.
, a spade.	Ūdo, -onis, a linen or woollen sock.
desire, is often masculine with the poets; but in prose always feminine.	

Exc. 3. The following nouns have *inis* :Apollo, -inis, *the god Apollo.*Homo, -inis, *a man or woman.*Cāro, flesh, fem. has *carnis*. Anio, mas. the name of a river, *Anienis*; Nerio, *Nerienis*, the wife of the god Mars: from the obsolete nominatives, *Anien*, *Nerien*. Turbo, the name of a man, has *onis*.Nemo, -inis, m. or f. *no body.*Turbo, -inis, m. *a whirlwind.*

Exc. 4. Greek nouns in *o* are feminine, and have *ús* in the genitive, and *o* in the other cases singular; as, *Dido*, the name of a woman; genit. *Didús*; dat. *Didó*; &c. Sometimes they are declined regularly; thus, *Dido*, *Didónis*; so *ēcho*, -ús, f. the resounding of the voice from a rock or wood; *Argo*, -ús, the name of a ship; *hálo*, -onis, f. a circle about the sun or moon.

C, D, L.

3. Nouns in *c* and *l* are neuter, and form the genitive by adding *is*; as, *Animal*, *animālis*, a living creature; *tōral*, -ālis, a bed-cover; *hālec*, *halēcis*, a kind of pickle. So,

Cervical, *a bolster.*Minerval, *entry-money.*Pūteal, *a well-cover.*Cubital, *a cushion.*Minūtal, *minced meat.*Vectigal, *a tax.*Except, Consul, -ilis, m. *a consul.*Mūgil, -ilis, m. *a mullet-fish.*Fel, fellis, n. *gall.*Sal, -sālis, m. or n. *sall.*Lac, lactis, n. *milk.*Sāles, -ium, pl. m. *witty sayings.*Mel, mellis, n. *honey.*Sol, -sōlis, m. *the sun.*

D is the termination only of a few proper names, which form the genitive by adding *is*; as, *Dāvid*, *Davidis*.

N.

4. Nouns in *n* are masculine, and add *is* in the genitive; as,Cānon, -ōnis, *a rule.*Lien, -ēnis, *the mill.*Ren, rēnis, *the reins.*Dæmon, -ōnis, *a spirit.*Pæan, -ānis, *a song.*Splen, -ēnis, *the spleen.*Delphin, -inis, *a dolphin.*Physiognōmon, -ōnis, *one who guesses at the dispositions of men from the face.*Sýren, -ēnis, *f. a syren.*Gnōmon, -ōnis, *the cock of a dial.*Titan, -ānis, *the sun.*Hýmen, -ēnis, *the god of marriage.*

Exc. 1. Nouns in *men* are neuter, and make their genitive in *inis*; as, *flumen*, *fluminis*, a river. So,

Abdōmen, *the paunch.*Discrimen, *a difference.*Pūtāmen, *a nut-shell.*Ācūmen, *sharpness.*Exāmen, *a swarm of bees.*Sagmen, *vervain, an herb.*Āgmen, *an army on march.*Fōrāmen, *a hole.*Sēmen, *a seed.*Ālūmen, *alum.*Germen, *a sprout.*Spēcimen, *a proof.*Blūtēmen, *a kind of clay.*Grāmen, *grass.*Stāmen, *the warp.*Cācūmen, *the top.*Lēgūmen, *all kinds of pulse.*Subtēmen, *the woof.*Carmen, *a song, a poem.*Lūmen, *light.*Tegmen, *a covering.*Cognōmen, *a surname.*Nōmen, *a name.*Vimen, *a twig.*Cōlūmen, *a support.*Nūmen, *the Deity.*Vōlūmen, *a folding.*Crimen, *a crime.*ōmen, *a presage.*

The following nouns are likewise neuter :

Glūten, -inis, *glue.*Inguen, -inis, *the groin.*Unguen, -inis, *ointment.*Pollen, -inis, *fine flour.*

Exc. 2. The following masculines have *inis*; *pecten*, a comb; *tūbicen*, a trumpeter; *tibicen*, a piper; and *oscen*, v. *oscīnis*, sc. *avis*, f. a bird, which foreboded by singing.

Exc. 3. The following nouns are feminine: *sindon*, -ōnis, fine linen; *ādon*, -ōnis, a nightingale; *halcyon*, -ōnis, a bird called the king's fisher; *icon*, -ōnis, an image.

Exc. 4. Some Greek nouns have *ontis*; as, *Laōmēdon*, -ontis, a king of Troy. So *Achēron*, *Chamæleon*, *Phaëthon*, *Chāron*, &c.

AR AND UR.

5. Nouns in *ar* and *ur* are neuter, and add *is* to form the genitive; as, *Calcar*, *calcāris*, a spur; *murmur*, *murmūris*, a noise. So,

Guttur, -ūris, *the throat.*Nectar, -āris, *drink of the gods.*Jūbar, -āris, *a sun-beam.*Pulvinar, -āris, *a pillow.*Lācūnar, -āris, *a ceiling.*Sulphur, -ūris, *sulphur.*

THIRD DECLENSION.

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ēpt, ēbur, -ōris, n. *ivory*.
 Far, farris, n. *corn*.
 Fēmūr, -ōris, n. *the thigh*.
 Furfur, -ūris, m. *bran*.
 Fur, fūris, m. *a thief*.
 Hēpar, -ātis, or -ātos, n. *the liver*.

Jēcur, -ōris, or jecinōris, n. *the liver*.
 Rōbur, -ōris, n. *strength*.
 Sālār, -āris, m. *a trout*.
 Turtar, ūris, m. *a turtle-dove*.
 Vultur, -ūris, m. *a vulture*.

ER AND OR.

1. Nouns in *er* and *or* are masculine, and form the genitive by adding *is*; as, *ser, ansēris*, a goose, *or, gander*; *agger, -ēris*, a rampart; *āer, -ēris*, the air; *carcer, -is*, a prison; *asser, ēris*, and *assis, -is*, a plank; *dōlor, ōris*, pain; *cōlor, ōris*, a colour. So,

or, a doer, a pleader.
litor, he that trusts or lends.
x, gore.
ltor, a debtor.
or, an ill smell.
or, honour.
or, a reader.
or, an officer among the Romans, who attended the magistrates.
x, paleness, malice.
x, a strong smell.
hōlor, a rhetorician, has rhetōris; *castor, a beaver, -ōris*.

ōdor, and -os, a smell.
ōlor, a swan.
Pædor, filth.
Pastor, a shepherd.
Prætor, a commander.
Pūdor, shame.
Rūbor, blushing.
Rāmōr, a report.
Sāpor, a taste.
Sartor, a cobbler or tailor.
Sātor, a sower, a father.
Sōpor, sleep.

Splendor, brightness.
Sponsor, a surety.
Squālor, filthiness.
Stūpor, dullness.
Sūtor, a sewer.
Tēpor, warmth.
Terror, dread.
Timor, fear.
Tonsor, a barber.
Tūtor, a guardian.
Vāpor, a vapour.
Vēnātor, a hunter.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are neuter :

-ēris, a maple-tree.
r, -ōris, fine wheat.
ior, -ōris, a plain, the sea.
āver, -ēris, a dead carcass.
x, -ēris, vetices.
, cordis, the heart.
, itinēris, a journey.
rbor, -ōris, a tree, is feminine.
for the tree, is feminine.

Marmor, -ōris, marble.
Pāpāver, -ēris, poppy.
Pīper, -ēris, pepper.
Spinther, -ēris, a clasp.
Tūber, -ēris, a swelling.
Ūber, -ēris, a pap, or fatness.
Ver, vēris, the spring.

Tuber, -ēris, the fruit of the tuber-tree, is masculine, but when for the tree, is feminine.

Exc. 2. Nouns in *ber* have *bris* in the genitive; as, *hic imber, imbris*, a shower. *Insūber, Octōber, &c.*

Nouns in *ter* have *tris*; as, *venter, ventris*, the belly; *pāter, patris*, a father; *frāter, -is*, a brother; *accipiter, -tris*, a hawk; but *crāter*, a cup, has *crāteris*; *sōter, -ēris*, a saviour; *lāter, a tile, latēris*; *Jūpiter*, the chief of the Heathen Gods, has *Jovis*; *ter, -tris*, a little boat, is masc. or fem.

AS.

7. Nouns in *as* are feminine, and have the genitive in *ātis*; as, *ætās, ætātis*, age. So,

as, the summer.
as, piety.
estas, power.
bitas, probity.

Satiētās, a glut or disgust.
Simultās, a feud, a grudge.
Tempestās, a time, a tempest.
Ūbertās, fertility.

Vēritās, truth.
Vōluntās, will.
Vōluptās, pleasure.
Ānās, a duck, has ānātis.

Exc. 1. *As, assis*, m. *a piece of money, or any thing which may be divided into twelve parts*.

Mas, māris, m. *a male*.
Vas, vādīs, m. *a surety*.
Vas, vāsīs, m. *a vessel*.

Note. All the parts of *as* are masculine, except *uncia*, an ounce, feminine; *as, sextans*, 2 ounces; *drans*, 3; *triens*, 4; *quincunx*, 5; *semis*, 6; *sextunx*, 7; *bes*, 8; *dodrans*, 9; *dextans*, or *dēcunx*, 10; *nz*, 11 ounces.

Exc. 2. Of Greek nouns in *as*, some are masculine, some feminine, some neuter. Those that are masculine have *antis* in the genit. *as, gīgas, gīgantis*, a giant; *ādāmas, -tis*, an adamant; *ēlēphas, -antis*, an elephant. Those that are feminine have *adis* in the genit. *as, lampas, lampādīs*, or *lampādos*, a lamp; *drōmas, -adis*, f. a dromedary; *ēwise Arcas*, an Arcadian, though masculine, has *Arcādīs* or *-ados*. Those that are neuter have *ātis*, *as, būchēras, -ātis*, an herb; *artocreas, -ātis*, a pie.

ES.

8. Nouns in *es* are feminine, and in the genitive change *es* into *is*; as, *pes, rupis*, a rock; *nūbes, nubis*, a cloud. So,

Ædes, or *-is*, a temple; plur. a house.
Cautes, a ragged rock.
Clādes, an overthrow, destruction.
Crātes, a hurdle.
Fāmes, a hunger.

Fides, a fiddle.
Lues, a plague.
Mōles, a heap.
Nātes, the buttock.
Pālumbes, m. or f. a pigeon.
Prōles, an offspring.
Pūbes, youth.

Sēpes, a hedge.
Sobōles, an offspring.
Strāges, a slaughter.
Strues, a heap.
Sūdes, a stake.
Tābes, a consumption.
Vulpes, a fox.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are masculine, and most of them likewise excepted in the formation of the genitive:

Alēs, -*itis*, a bird.
Amēs, -*itis*, a fowler's staff.
Āries, -*ētis*, a ram.
Bēs, *bessis*, two thirds of a pound.
Cespes, -*itis*, a turf.
Equēs, -*itis*, a horseman.
Fōmes, -*itis*, fuel.
Gurges, -*itis*, a whirlpool.
Hērēs, -*ēdis*, an heir.
Indiges, -*ētis*, a man deified.
Interpres, -*ētis*, an interpreter.
Limes, -*itis*, a limit or bound.
Miles, -*itis*, a soldier.
Obsēs, -*idis*, a hostage.

But *ales*, *miles*, *heres*, *interpres*, *obses*, and *vates*, are also used in the feminine.

Exc. 2. The following feminines are excepted in the formation of the genitive:

Abies, -*ētis*, a fir-tree.
Cēres, -*ētis*, the goddess of corn.
Merces, -*ēdis*, a reward, hire.
Mergēs, -*itis*, a handful of corn.
Quies, -*ētis*, rest.

Palmes, -*itis*, a vine branch.
Pāries, -*ētis*, a wall.
Pēs, *pēdis*, the foot.
Pēdes, -*itis*, a footman.
Popēs, -*itis*, the ham of the leg.
Præsēs, -*idis*, a president.
Sātelles, -*itis*, a life guard.
Stīpes, -*itis*, the stock of a tree.
Termēs, -*itis*, an olive-bough.
Trāmes, -*itis*, a pall.
Vēles, -*itis*, a light-armed soldier.
Vātes, *vatis*, a prophet.
Verres, *verris*, a boar-pig.

To these add the following adjectives:

Alēs, -*itis*, swift.
Bīpes, -*ētis*, two-footed.
Quadrīpes, -*ētis*, four-footed.
Dēsēs, -*idis*, slothful.
Dīvēs, -*itis*, rich.
Hēbēs, -*ētis*, dull.
Perpēs, -*ētis*, perpetual.

Rēquies, -*ētis*, or *requiēs*, (of the fifth declension), rest.
Sēgis, -*ētis*, growing corn.
Tēgis, -*ētis*, a mat or coverlet.
Tūdes, *is*, or *-itis*, a hammer.

Prāpes, -*ētis*, swift-winged.
Rēsēs, -*idis*, idle.
Sospēs, -*itis*, safe.
Sūperstes, -*itis*, surviving.
Tēres, -*ētis*, round and long, smooth.
Lōcuplēs, *ētis*, rich.
Mansuēs, -*ētis*, gentle.

Exc. 3. Greek nouns in *es* are commonly masculine; as, *hic ācināces*, -*is*, a Persian sword, a scimitar: but some are neuter; as, *hoc cācoēthes*, an evil custom; *hippōmānes*, a kind of poison which grows in the forehead of a foal; *pānāces*, the herb all-heal; *nēpenthes*, the herb kill-grief. Dissyllables, and the monosyllables *Cres*, a Cretan, have *ētis*, in the genitive; as, *hic magnēs*, *magnētis*, a loadstone; *tāpēs*, -*ētis*, tapestry; *lēbēs*, -*ētis*, a caldron. The rest follow the general rule. Some proper nouns have either *ētis* or *is*; as, *Dāres*, *Darētis*, or *Daris*; which is also sometimes of the first declension; *Āchilles*, has *Āchillis*; or *Āchilli*, contracted for *Āchillēi* or *Āchillēi*, of the second declension, from *Āchillēus*: So, *Ulyssēs*, *Pēriclēs*, *Verres*, *Aristōtēlēs*, &c.

IS.

9. Nouns in *is* are feminine, and have their genitive the same with the nominative; as,

auris, *auris*, the ear; *avis*, *avis*, a bird. So,

Apis, a bee.
Bilis, the gall, anger.
Classis, a fleet.
Felis, a cat.
Fōris, a door; oftener plur. *fores*, -*ium*.

Messis, a harvest or crop.
Nāris, the nostril.
Neptis, a niece.
Ōvis, a sheep.
Pellis, a skin.
Pestis, a plague.

Rātis, a raft.
Rōdis, a rod.
Vallis, a valley.
Vestis, a garment.
Vitis, a vine.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are masculine, and form the genitive according to the general rule:

Axis, *axis*, an axle-tree.
Aqualis, a water-pot, a ewer.
Callis, a beaten road.
Caulis, the stalk of an herb.

Collis, a hill.
Cenchris, a kind of serpent.
Ensis, a sword.
Fascis, a bundle.

Fecialis, a herald.
Follis, a pair of bellows.
Fustis, a staff.
Menais, a month.

-il, a mullet-fish.
ele, the world.
cousin-german.
sh.

Postis, a post.
Sôdalis, a companion.
Torrîs, a fire-brand.

Unguis, the nail.
Vectis, a lever.
Vermis, a worm.

We add Latin nouns in *nis*; as, *pānis*, bread; *crīnis*, the hair; *ignis*, fire; ope, &c. But Greek nouns in *nis* are feminine, and have the genitive in *týrannis*, *týrannidis*, tyranny.

The following nouns are also masculine, but form their genitive differently:

ashes.
s, or -ēris, a cucumber.
the god of riches, or rich, an adj.
a dormouse, a rat.
impubes, -is, or -ēris, not marriage-

Pūbis, or pūbes, -is, or oftener -ēris, marriageable.
Pulvis, -ēris, dust.
Quiris, -itis, a Roman.
Samnis, -itis, a Samnite.
Sanguis, -inis, blood.
Sēmis, -issis, the half of any thing.
Vōmis, or -er, -ēris, a ploughshare.

a stone.
and *cinis* are sometimes feminine. *Semis* is also sometimes neuter, and then it is inde-
Pūbis and *impūbis*, are properly adjectives; thus, *Puberibus caulem foliis*, a stalk with
es, *Virg. Æn. xii. 413. Impube corpus*, the body of a boy not having yet got the down
f.) of youth, *Horat. Epod. v. 13. Exsanguis*, bloodless, an adjective, has *exsanguis* in

The following are either masculine or feminine, and form the genitive to the general rule:

ver.
nake.
conduit-pipe.
buttock.
skel.

Finis, the end; fines, the boundaries of a field
or territories, is always masculine.
Scrobis, or scrobs, a ditch.
Torquis, a chain.

These feminines have *idis*: *Cassis*, -idis, a helmet; *cuspis*, -idis, the point
; *capis*, -idis, a kind of cup; *prōmulsis*, -idis, a kind of drink, metheglin.
f. has *litis*.

Greek nouns in *is* are generally feminine, and form the genitive variously:
: *eos* or *ios*; as, *hērēsis*, -eos, or *ios*, or -is, a heresy; so, *bāsis*, f. the foot of
phrasis, a phrase; *phthisis*, a consumption; *poësis*, poetry; *metrōpōlis*, a
&c. Some have *idis*, or *idos*; as, *Pāris*, -idis, or -idos, the name of a man;
s, f. an asp; *ēphēmēris*, -idis, f. a day-book; *iris*, -idis, f. the rainbow;
is, f. a box. So, *Ægis*, the shield of Pallas; *canthāris*, a sort of fly;
a garter; *proboscis*, an elephant's trunk; *pýramis*, a pyramid; and *tigris*,
his, seldom *tigris*: all fem. Part have *idis*, as, *Psophis*, -idis, the name of
iers have *inis*; as, *Eleusis*, -inis, the name of a city; and some have *entis*;
; *Simoentis*, the name of a river. *Chāris*, one of the graces, has *Charitis*.

OS.

Nouns in *os* are masculine, and have the genitive in *ōtis*; as,
is, a grandchild; *sacerdos*, -ōtis, a priest; also feminine.

The following are feminine:

-or, -ōris, a tree.
a whetstone.
a dowry.

Eos, eōis, the morning.
Glos, glōris, the husband's sister, or brother's
wife.

The following masculines are excepted in the genitive:

a flower.
or, -ōris, honour.
r, -ōris, labour.
r, -ōris, wit.
a custom.
dew.

Custos, -ōdis, a keeper; also fem.
Hēros, herōis, a hero.
Minos, ōis, a king of Crete.
Tros, Trōis, a Trojan.
Bos, bōvis, m. or f. an ox or cow.

Os, *ossis*, a bone; and *ōs*, *oris*, the mouth, are neuter.

Some Greek nouns have *ōis*, as, *hēros*, -ōis, a hero or great man: So *Minos*,
Crete; *Tros*, a Trojan; *thos*, a kind of wolf.

US.

Nouns in *us* are neuter, and have their genitive in *ūris*; as,
ctōris, the breast; *tempus*, *tempōris*, time. So,

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Corpus, *a body.*
 Dēcus, *honour.*
 Dēdēcus, *disgrace.*
 Fācinus, *a great action.*
 Fōenus, *usury.*

Frigus, *cold.*
 Lītus, *a shore.*
 Nēmus, *a grove.*
 Pēcus, *cattle.*

Pēnus, *provisions.*
 Pignus, *a pledge.*
 Stergus, *dung.*
 Tergus, *a hide.*

Exc. 1. The following neuters have *ēris* :

Acus, *chaff.*
 Fānus, *a funeral.*
 Fōdus, *a covenant.*
 Gēnus, *a kind or kindred.*
 Glōmus, *a clew.*
 Lātus, *the side.*

Mānus, *a gift or office.*
 Ōlus, *pot-herbs.*
 Ōnus, *a burden.*
 Ōpus, *a work.*
 Pōdus, *a weight.*
 Rūdus, *rubbish.*

Scēlus, *a crime.*
 Sīdus, *a star.*
 Vellus, *a fleece of wool.*
 Viscus, *an entrail.*
 Ulcus, *a bile.*
 Vulnus, *a wound.*

Thus *acēris*, *funēris*, &c. *Glōmus*, a clew, is sometimes masculine, and has *glōmi*, of the second declension. *Vēnus*, the goddess of love, and *vētus*, old, an adjective, likewise have *ēris*.

Exc. 2. The following nouns are feminine, and form the genitive variously :

Incus, -ādīs, *an anvil.*
 Pālus, -ādīs, *a pool or morass.*
 Pēcus, (not used,) -ādīs, *a sheep.*
 Subscus, -ādīs, *a dove-tail.*
 Tellus, -ūris, *the earth, or goddess of the earth.*
 Jūventus, -ūtīs, *youth.*

Sālus, -ūtīs, *safety.*
 Sēnectus, -ūtīs, *old age.*
 Servītus, -ūtīs, *slavery.*
 Virtus, -ūtīs, *virtue.*
 Intercus, -ūtīs, *a hydropsy.*

Intercus is properly an adjective, having *aqua* understood.

Exc. 3. Monosyllables of the neuter gender have *ūris* in the genitive ; as,

Crus, crūrīs, *the leg.*
 Jus, jūrīs, *law or right ; also broth.*
 Pus, pūrīs, *the corrupt matter of any sore.*

Rus, rūrīs, *the country.*
 Thus, thūrīs, *frankincense.*
 So Mus, mūrīs, masc. *a mouse.*

Lagus or -ur, a Ligurian, has *Līgūrīs* ; *lēpus*, masc. *a hare*, *lēpōris* ; *sus*, masc. or fem. *a swine*, *suis* ; *grus*, masc. or fem. *a crane*, *gruīs*.

Œdipus, the name of a man, has *Œdipōdis* : sometimes it is of the second declension, and has *Œdipi*. The compounds of *pus* have *ōdis* ; as, *tripus*, masc. *a tripod*, *tripōdis* ; but *lāgopus*, -ōdis, *a kind of bird*, or the herb *hare's foot*, is fem. Names of cities have *untis* ; as, *Trāpērus*, *Trāpēuntis* ; *Opus*, *Opuntis*.

YS.

12. Nouns in *ys* are all borrowed from the Greek, and are for the most part feminine. In the genitive they have sometimes *ysis* or *yos* ; as, *hæc chēlys*, *chelyis*, or -*yos*, *a harp* ; *Cāpys*, *Capyis*, or -*yos*, *the name of a man* ; sometimes they have *ŷdis*, or *ŷdos* ; as, *hæc chlāmīs*, *chlamydis*, or *chlamydos*, *a soldier's cloak* ; and sometimes *ŷnis*, or *ŷnos* ; as, *Trāchys*, *Trāchynis*, or *Trachynot*, *the name of a town*.

ÆS, AUS, EUS.

13. The nouns ending in *æs* and *aus* are,

Æs, æris, n. *brass*, or *money.*
 Fraus, fraudis, f. *fraud.*

Laus, laudis, f. *praise.*
 Præs, prædis, m. or f. *a surety.*

Substantives ending in the syllable *eus* are all proper names, and have the genitive in *eas* ; as, *Orpheus*, *Orpheos* ; *Tereus*, *Tereos*. But these nouns are also found in the second declension, where *eus* is divided into two syllables : thus, *Orphēus*, gen. *Orphēi*, or sometimes contracted *Orphēi*, and that into *Orphēi*.

S WITH A CONSONANT BEFORE IT.

14. Nouns ending in *s* with a consonant before it, are feminine ; and form the genitive by changing the *s* into *is* or *tis* ; as, *trābs*, *trābis*, *a beam* ; *scōbs*, *scōbis*, *saw-dust* ; *hiems*, *hiēmis*, *winter* ; *gens*, *gentis*, *a nation* ; *stips*, *stīpis*, *alms* ; *pars*, *partis*, *a part* ; *sors*, *sortis*, *a lot* ; *mors*, -*tis*, *death*.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are masculine :

Chālybs, -ŷbis, *steel.*
 Dens, -tis, *a tooth.*
 Fons, -tis, *a well.*
 Gryps, grŷphis, *a griffin.*
 Hydrops, -ōpis, *the dropsy.*

Mērops, -ōpis, *a woodpecker.*
 Mons, -tis, *a mountain.*
 Pons, -tis, *a bridge.*
 Seps, sēpis, *a kind of serpent ; but,*
 Seps, sēpis, *a hedge, is fem.*

Exc. 2. The following are either masculine or feminine :

Adeps, adipis, *fatness.*
 Rūdēns, -tis, *a cable.*
 Scrobs, scrōbis, *a ditch.*

Serpens, -tis, *a serpent.*
 Stirps, stirpis, *the root of a tree.*
 Stirps, *an offspring, always fem.*

Zōmanus, a living creature, is found in all the genders, but most frequently in the fem. or neuter

Polysyllables in *epe* change *e* into *i*; as, *hæc forceps, forcipis*, a pair of *scops, -ipis*, a prince or princess; *particeps, -cipis*, a partaker; so likewise *idis*, an unmarried man or woman. The compounds of *cāput* have *cipitis*; *s, præcipitis*, headlong; *anceps, ancipitis*, doubtful; *biceps, -cipitis*, two-*tuiceps*, a fowler, has *aucūpis*.

The following feminines have *dis*:

lis, the leaf of a tree.

Juglans, -dis, a walnut.

lis, an acorn.

Lens, lendis, a nit.

us, libripendis, m. a weigher; nefrens, -dis, m. or f. a grice, or pig; and the compounds uncor, concordis, agreeing; discordis, disagreeing; vecors, mad, &c. But frons, the forehead, fem. and lens, a kind of pulse, lentis, also fem.

Iens going, and *quiens*, being able, participles from the verbs *eo* and *queo*, compounds, have *euntis*: thus, *iens, euntis*; *quiens, queuntis*; *rediens, nēquiens, nequeuntis*; but *ambiens*, going round, has *ambientis*.

Tiryns, a city in Greece, the birth-place of Hercules, has *Tirynthis*.

T.

ere is only one noun in *t*, namely, *cāput, capitis*, the head, neuter. inner, its compounds, *sinciput, sincipitis*, the forehead; and *occiput, ind-head*.

X.

uns in *x* are feminine, and in the genitive change *x* into *cis*; as, the voice; *lux, lūcis*, light. So,

icis, an addition; Crux, crucis, a cross.

Nutrix, -icis, a nurse.

icis, castle. Fax, -cis, dregs.

Nux, nūcis, a nut.

icis, a pinnace. Fax, -cis, a scythe.

Pax, -icis, peace.

icis, the neck. Fax, -icis, a torch.

Pix, picis, pitch.

icis, a scar. Filix, -icis, a fern.

Radix, -icis, a root.

icis, a crow. Lanx, -cis, a plate.

Salix, -icis, a willow.

icis, a quail. Lōdix, -icis, a sheet.

Vibix, or -ex, -icis, the mark of a wound.

icis, the hip. Mēretrix, -icis, a courtesan.

Merx, -cis, merchandise.

Polysyllables in *ax* and *ex* are masculine; as, *thorax, -ācis*, a breast-plate; *is*, a raven. *Ex* in the genitive is changed into *icis*; as, *pollex, -icis, m.*

So the following nouns, also masculine:

ft or tassel, on the Cōdex, a book.

Pontifex, a chief priest.

riest's cap, the cap Cūlex, a gnat, a midge.

Pālex, a flea.

e top of any thing. Frūtex, a shrub.

Rāmex, a rupture.

rtis. Index, an informer.

Sōrex, a rat.

executioner. Lātēx, any liquor.

Vertex, the crown of the head.

trunk of a tree. Mūrex, a shell-fish, purple.

Vortex, a whirlpool.

Podex, the breech.

wedder sheep, has vervēcis; fanisēx, a mower of hay, fanisēcis; rēx, m. -icis, a vine-

masculines add,

cup.

Oryx, -ycis, a wild goat.

the bud of a flower.

Phœnix, -icis, a bird so called.

is, vel -ycis, a cuckoo.

Trādux, ūcis, a graft or off-set of a vine, also

a vault.

fem.

ollowing polysyllables in *ax* and *ex* are feminine:

, a furnace.

Hālex, -ēcis, a herring.

the herb all-heal.

Smilax, -ācis, the herb rope-weed.

a ladder.

Cērex, -icis, a sedge.

a pair of scissors.

Sūpellex, supellectilis, household furniture.

A great many nouns in *x* are either masculine or feminine; as,

heel, or the end of any thing; the

Obex, -icis, a bolt or bar.

ax, lime, is always fem.

Perdix, -icis, a partridge.

the bark of a tree.

Pūmex, -icis, a pumice-stone.

a porcupine.

Rūmex, -icis, sorrel, an herb.

a gutter, or roof tile.

Sandix, -icis, a purple colour.

ounce, a beast of very quick sight.

Silēx, -icis, a flint.

a snail.

Vārix, -icis, a scold scia

FOURTH DECLENSION.

One, 2. Nouns which have *ium* in the genitive plural, are, by the poets, often contracted into *um*, as, *nocentium* for *nocentium*; and sometimes, to increase the number of syllables, a letter is inserted; as, *caeli* for *caeli*. The former of these is said to be done by the figure *Syncope*; and the latter by *Epenthesis*.

EXCEPTIONS IN THE DATIVE PLURAL.

Exc. 1. Greek nouns in *a* have commonly *tis* instead of *tibus*; as, *poëma*, a poem, *poëmatīs*, rather than *poëmatibus*, from the old nominative *poëmatum* of the second declension.

Exc. 2. The poets sometimes form the dative plural of Greek nouns in *si*, or when the next word begins with a vowel, in *sin*; as, *Troāsī* or *Troāsīn*, for *Troādibus*, from *Troas*, *Troadis*, a Trojan woman.

EXCEPTIONS IN THE ACCUSATIVE PLURAL.

Exc. 1. Nouns which have *ium* in the genitive plural make their accusative plural in *es*, *eis*, or *is*; as, *partes*, *partium*, acc. *partes*, *parteīs*, or *partīs*.

Exc. 2. If the accusative singular end in *a*, the accusative plural also ends in *es*; as, *lampas*, *lampadem*, or *lampāda*, *lampādes*, or *lampādas*. So *Tros*, *Troas*; *heros*, *heroes*; *Æthiops*, *Æthiopas*, &c.

GREEK NOUNS THROUGH ALL THE CASES.

Lampas, a lamp, f. *lampādīs*, or *-ādos*; *-ādi*; *ādēm*, or *-āda*; *-as*; *-āde*: Plural, *-ades*; *-ādēm*; *-ādibus*; *-ādes*, or *-ādas*; *-ādes*; *-ādibus*.

Troas, f. *Troādīs*, or *-ādos*; *-ī*; em or *a*; *as*; *e*: Pl. *Troades*, *-um*; *ibus* si or *sin*; *es* or *as*; *es*; *ibus*.

Tros, m. *Trois*; *Troi*; *Troem* or *a*; *Tros*; *Troe*, &c.

Phyllis, f. *Phyllidīs*, or *-dos*; *dī*; *dem*, or *da*; *i* or *is*; *de*.

Paris, m. *Paridīs*, or *-dos*; *dī*; *dem*, *Parim*, or *in*; *i*; *de*.

Chlāmys, f. *Chlāmīdīs*, or *-īdos*; *īdī*; *īdēm*, or *īda*; *ys*; *īde*; &c.

Cāpys, m. *Cāpyīs*, or *-yos*; *yī*; *ym* or *yn*; *y*; *ye* or *y*.

Mētāmorphōsis, f. *-is* or *-eos*; *i*; em or *in*; *i*; *i*, &c.

Orpheus, m. *-eos*; *ēi* or *ei*; *ea*; *eu*; abl. *eo*; of the second declension.

Dido, f. *Didūs* or *Didōnīs*; *Dido* or *Didoni*, &c.

FOURTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fourth declension end in *us* and *u*.

Nouns in *us* are masculine; nouns in *u* are neuter, and indeclinable in the singular number.

The terminations of the cases are: nom. sing. *us*; gen. *ūs*; dat. *ui*; acc. *um*; voc. like the nom. Nom. acc. voc. plur. *us* or *ua*; gen. *uum*; dat. and abl. *ibus*. See examples, *currus*, a chariot; and *cornu*, a horn, page 10.

Exc. 1. The following nouns are feminine:

Acus, a needle.

Anus, an old woman.

Dōmus, a house.

Ficus, a fig.

Mānus, the hand.

Pēnus, a store-house.

Porticus, a gallery.

Spēcus, a den.

Tribus, a tribe.

Penus and *specus* are sometimes masc. *Ficus*, *penus*, and *domus*, with several others, are also of the second declension. *Capricornus*, m. the sign Capricorn, although from *cornu*, is always of the second declension, and so are the compounds of *manus*; *unimānus*, having one hand; *centimānus*, &c. adjectives. *Domus* is but partly of the second declension; thus,

Dōmus, a house, feminine.

Sing.
Nom. domus,
Gen. domūs, or -mī,
Dat. domui, or -mo,
Acc. domum,
Voc. domus,
Abl. domo;

Plur.
Nom. domus,
Gen. domorum, or -uum,
Dat. domibus,
Acc. domos, or -us,
Voc. domus,
Abl. domibus.

Note. *Domūs*, in the genitive signifies, of a house; and *domi*, at home, or of home; as, *memineris domi*. Terent. iv. 7. 45.

Exc. 2. The following nouns have *ūsus*, in the dative and ablative plural :

<i>us, a needle.</i>	<i>Lacus, a lake.</i>	<i>Spēsus, a den.</i>
<i>cus, a bow.</i>	<i>Partus, a birth.</i>	<i>Tribus, a tribe.</i>
<i>tus, a joint.</i>	<i>Portus, a harbour.</i>	<i>Vēra, a spit.</i>
<i>us, the knee.</i>		

Portus, genu, and veru, have likewise *ibus* ; as, *portibus* or *portibus*.

Exc. 3. *Insus*, the venerable name of our Saviour, has *um* in the accusative, and in all the other cases.

Nouns of this declension anciently belonged to the third, and were declined like *grus*, *gruis*, a ge ; thus, *fructus*, *fructus*, *fructui*, *fructuem*, *fructue* ; *fructues*, *fructuum*, *fructuibus*, *fructues*, *telues*, *fructuibus*. So that all the cases are contracted except the dative singular, and genitive plural. In some writers, we still find the genitive singular in *uis* ; as, *Ejus annuis causā*, for *causā*. Front. Hout. ii. 3. 46. and in others, the dative in *u* ; as, *Resistere impetu*, for *impetui*, Cic. Fam. x. *Esse usu*, *sibi*, for *usui*, ib. xiii. 71. The genitive plural is sometimes contracted ; as, *curram curruum*.

FIFTH DECLENSION.

Nouns of the fifth declension end in *es*, and are of the feminine gender. See examples, *res*, a thing ; and *facies*, the face, page 10.

Except *dies*, a day, masculine or feminine in the singular, and always masculine in the plural ; *Meridies*, the mid-day or noon, masculine.

The poets sometimes make the genitive, and more rarely the dative, in *e*.

The nouns of this declension are few in number, not exceeding fifty, and seem anciently to have been comprehended under the third declension. Most of them want the genitive, dative, and active plural, and many the plural altogether.

All nouns of the fifth declension end in *ies*, except three : *fides*, faith ; *spes*, hope ; *res*, a thing ; all nouns in *ies* are of the fifth, except these four : *abies*, a fir tree ; *aries*, a ram ; *paries*, a wall ; *quies*, rest ; which are of the third declension.

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Irregular nouns may be reduced to three classes, *Variable*, *Defective*, and *Redundant*.

I. VARIABLE NOUNS.

Nouns are variable either in gender, or declension, or in both.

I. Those which vary in gender are called *heterogeneous*, and may be reduced to the following classes :

1. *Masculine in the singular, and neuter in the plural.*

ernus, a lake in Campania, hell.

ndymus, a hill in Phrygia.

nārus, a hill in Thrace.

usicus, a hill in Campania, famous for excellent wines.

Thus, *Averna*, *Avernorum* ; *Dindyma*, *-orum* ; &c. These are thought by some to be properly

jectives, having *mons* understood in the singular ; and *jūga* or *cacumina*, or the like in the plural.

2. *Masculine in the singular, and in the plural masculine and neuter.*

Jocus, a jest, pl. *joci* and *joca* ; *locus*, a place, pl. *loci* and *loca*. When we speak passages in a book, or topics in discourse, *loci* only is used.

3. *Feminine in the singular, and neuter in the plural.*

Carbāsus, a sail, pl. *carbāsa* ; *Pergāmus*, the citadel of Troy, pl. *Pergama*.

4. *Neuter in the singular, and masculine in the plural.*

Cælum, pl. *cæli*, heaven ; *Elÿsium*, pl. *Elysii*, the Elysian fields ; *Argos*, pl. *Argi*, city in Greece.

5. *Neuter in the singular, in the plural masculine or neuter.*

Rastrum, a rake, pl. *rastri*, and *rastra* ; *frænum*, a bridle, pl. *fræni* and *fræna*.

6. *Neuter in the singular, and feminine in the plural.*

Deliçium, a delight, pl. *deliciæ* ; *Epulum*, a banquet, pl. *epulæ* ; *Balneum*, a bath,

l. *balneæ*, and *balnea*.

II. Nouns which vary in declension are called *heteroclitēs* ; as, *vas*, *vāsis*, a vessel, l. *vāsa*, *vasorum* ; *jūgerum*, *jūgeri*, an acre, pl. *jūgera*, *jūgerum*, *jūgeribus*, which as likewise sometimes *jūgeris* and *jūgere*, in the singular, from the obsolete *jūgus*, or *uger*.

II. DEFECTIVE NOUNS.

Nouns are defective, either in cases or in number.

Nouns are defective in cases different ways.

1. Some are altogether indeclinable; as, *pondo*, a pound or pounds; *fas*, right; *nēfas*, wrong; *sināpi*, mustard; *māne*, the morning; as, *clārum māne*, Pers. *A māne ad vesperam*, Plaut. *Multo mane*, &c. *cēpe*, an onion; *gausāpe*, a rough coat, &c. all of them neuter. We may rank among indeclinable nouns, any word put for a noun; as, *velle suum*, for *sua voluntas*, his own inclination, Pers. *Istud cras*, for *iste crastinus dies*, that to-morrow. Mart. *O magnum Græcorum*, the *Omēga*, or the large O of the Greeks. *Infidus est compositum ex in et fidus*; *infidus* is compounded of *in* and *fidus*. To these add foreign or barbarous names; that is, names which are neither Greek nor Latin; as, *Job*, *Elisabet*, *Jerusalem*, &c.

2. Some are used only in one case, and therefore called *mōnoptōta*; as, *inques*, want of rest, in the nominative singular; *dicis*, and *nauci*, in the gen. singular; thus, *dicis gratiā*, for form's sake; *rea nauci*, a thing of no value; *inficias*, and *incita* or *incitas*, in the acc. pl. thus, *ire inficias*, to deny; *ad incitas redactus*, reduced to a strait or nonplus; *ingrātis*, in the abl. plur. in spite of one; and these ablatives singular, *noctu*, in the night-time; *diu*, *interdiu*, in the day-time; *promptu*, in readiness; *nātu*, by birth; *injussu*, without command or leave; *ergō*, for the sake, as, *ergo illius*, Virg. *Ambāge*, f. with a winding or a tedious story; *compēde*, m. with a fetter; *casse*, m. with a net; *vepre*, m. a brier: Plur. *ambāges*, -ibus, *compedes*, -ibus, *casses*, -ium; *vepres*, -ium, &c.

3. Some are used in two cases only, and therefore called *diptōta*; as, *nēcesse*, or -um, necessity; *vōlūpe*, or *volup'*, pleasure; *instar*, likeness, bigness; *astu*, a town; *hēr*, the palm of the hand; in the nom. and acc. singular: *vesper*, m. abl. *vespère*, or *vespēri*, the evening; *siremps*, the same, all alike, abl. *sirempse*; *spontis*, f. in the genitive, and *sponte* in the ablative, of its own accord: so *impētis*, m. and *impēte*, force; *verbēris*, n. gen. and *verbēre*, abl. a stripe: in the plural entire; *verbēra*, *verberum*, *verberibus*, &c.—*rēpētundarum*, abl. *repetundis*, sc. *pecuniis*, money unjustly taken in the time of one's office, extortion; *suppētiae*, nom. plur. *suppētias*, in the acc. help; *inferiæ*, *inferias*, sacrifices to the dead.

4. Several nouns are only used in three cases, and therefore called *triptōta*; as, *prēci*, *precem*, *prece*, f. a prayer, from *prex*, which is not used: in the plural it is entire, *preces*, *precum*, *precibus*, &c. *Fēminis*, gen. from the obsolete *femen*, the thigh; in the dat. and abl. sing.; in the nom. acc. and voc. plur. *femina*. *Dica*, a process, acc. sing. *dicam*; pl. *dicas*. *Tantundem*, in the nom. and acc. *tantidem*, in the gen. even as much. Several nouns in the plural want the genitive, dative, and ablative; as, *hiems*, *rus*, thus, *mētus*, *mel*, *far*, and most nouns of the fifth declension.

To this class of defective nouns, may be added these neuters, *mēlos*, a song; *mēle*, songs; *ēpos*, an heroic poem; *cācoēthes*, an evil custom; *cēte*, whales; *Tempe*, plur. a beautiful vale in Thessaly, &c. used only in the nom. acc. and voc.—also, *grātes*, f. thanks.

5. The following nouns want the nominative, and of consequence the vocative, and therefore are called *tetraptōta*: *vīcis*, f. of the place or stead of another; *pēcūdis*, f. of a beast; *sordis*, f. of filth; *ditiōnis*, f. of dominion, power; *ōpis*, f. of help. Of these *pēcūdis* and *sordis* have the plur. entire; *ditiōnis* wants it altogether; *vīcis* is not used in the genitive plural; *ōpis* in the plural, generally signifies wealth, or power, seldom help. To these add *hec*, slaughter; *daps*, a dish of meat; and *frux*, corn; hardly used in the nominative singular, but in the plural mostly entire.

6. Some nouns only want one case, and are called *pentaptōta*; thus, *os*, the mouth; *lux*, light; *fax*, a torch, together with some others, want the genitive plural. *Chaos*, n. a confused mass, wants the genitive singular, and the plural entirely; dative singular, *chao*. So *sātias*, i. e. *satietas*, a glut or full of any thing. *Situs*, a situation, nastiness, of the fourth declension, wants the genitive, and perhaps the dative singular; also the genitive, dative, and ablative plural.

Of nouns defective in number there are various sorts.

1. Several nouns want the plural, from the nature of the things which they express. Such are the names of virtues and vices, of arts, herbs, metals, liquors, different kinds of corn, most abstract nouns, &c. as, *justitia*, justice; *ambitio*, ambition; *astus*, cunning; *mūsica*, music; *apium*, parsley; *argentum*, silver; *aurum*, gold; *lac*, milk; *triticum*, wheat; *hordeum*, barley; *āvēna*, oats; *jūventus*, youth, &c. But of these we find several sometimes used in the plural.

2. The following masculines are hardly ever found in the plural :

<i>Aër</i> , -aëris, the air.	<i>Nemo</i> , -uis, no body.
<i>Æther</i> , -ëris, the sky.	<i>Penus</i> , -i, or -ūs, all manner of provisions.
<i>Fumus</i> , -i, dung.	<i>Pontus</i> , -i, the sea.
<i>Hospërus</i> , -i, the evening-star.	<i>Pulvis</i> , -ëris, dust.
<i>Limus</i> , -i, slime.	<i>Sanguis</i> , -inis, blood.
<i>Mëridies</i> , -ici, mid-day.	<i>Sopor</i> , -oris, sleep.
<i>Mundus</i> , a woman's ornaments.	<i>Viscus</i> , -i, bird-line.
<i>Muscus</i> , -i, moss.	

3. The following feminines are scarcely used in the plural :

<i>Argilla</i> , -æ, potter's earth.	<i>Sälus</i> , -ütis, safety.
<i>Fäma</i> , -æ, fame.	<i>Sitis</i> , -is, thirst.
<i>Hümus</i> , -i, the ground.	<i>Süpellex</i> , -ectilis, household furniture.
<i>Laes</i> , -is, a plague.	<i>Täbes</i> , -is, a consumption.
<i>Plebs</i> , plebis, the common people.	<i>Tellus</i> , -uris, the earth.
<i>Päbes</i> , -is, the youth.	<i>Vespëra</i> , -æ, the evening.
<i>Quies</i> , -ëtis, rest.	

4. These neuters are seldom used in the plural :

<i>Album</i> , -i, a list of names.	<i>Nihil</i> , nihilum, or nil, nothing.
<i>Präctilum</i> , -i, the dawning of day.	<i>Pëlagus</i> , -i, the sea.
<i>Ëbur</i> , -oris, ivory.	<i>Pënum</i> , -i, and <i>penus</i> , -oris, all kinds of provisions.
<i>Gëlu</i> , ind. frost.	<i>Sal</i> , sälis, salt.
<i>Hilum</i> , -i, the black speck of a bean, a trifle.	<i>Sënum</i> , -ii, old age.
<i>Iustitium</i> , -i, a vacation, the time when courts do not sit.	<i>Ver</i> , vëris, the spring.
<i>Lëthum</i> , death.	<i>Virus</i> , -i, poison.
<i>Lütum</i> , -i, clay.	

5. Many nouns want the singular ; as, the names of feasts, books, games, and several cities ; thus,

<i>Apollinäres</i> , -ium, games in honour of Apollo.	<i>Syracüsæ</i> , -arum, Syracuse.
<i>Bacchanälia</i> , -ium, & -iorum, the feasts of Bacchus.	<i>Hierosolyma</i> , -orum, Jerusalem ; or <i>Hierosolyma</i> , -æ, of the first declension.
<i>Bäcclica</i> , -orum, a book of pastorals.	
<i>Olympia</i> , -orum, the Olympic games.	

6. The following masculines are hardly used in the singular :

<i>Cancelli</i> , lattices, or windows made with cross-bars like a net ; a rail or balustrade round any place ; bounds or limits.	<i>Föri</i> , the gangways of a ship, seats in the circus, or the cells of a bee-hive.
<i>Cäpi</i> , grey hairs.	<i>Furfures</i> , -um, scales in the head.
<i>Canes</i> , -ium, a hunter's net.	<i>Inferi</i> , the gods below.
<i>Cëlëres</i> , -um, the light-horse.	<i>Lëmüres</i> , -um, hobgoblins, or spirits in the dark.
<i>Codicilli</i> , writings.	<i>Libëri</i> , children.
<i>Druides</i> , -um, the Druids, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.	<i>Majöres</i> , -ium, ancestors.
<i>Fusces</i> , -ium, a bundle of rods carried before the chief magistrates of Rome.	<i>Minöres</i> , -um, successors.
<i>Fasti</i> , -orum, or <i>fastus</i> , -uum, calendars, in which were marked festival days, the names of magistrates, &c.	<i>Natäles</i> , -um, parentage.
<i>Fines</i> , -ium, the borders of a country, or a country.	<i>Postëri</i> , posterity.
	<i>Pröcëres</i> , -um, the nobles.
	<i>Pügilläres</i> , -ium, writing-tables.
	<i>Sentes</i> , -ium, thorns.
	<i>Süpëri</i> , the gods above.
	<i>Vepres</i> , -ium, briers.

7. The following feminines want the singular number :

<i>Alpes</i> , -ium, the Alps.	<i>Excübæ</i> , watches.	<i>Läpicidinæ</i> , stone quarries.
<i>Angustie</i> , difficulties.	<i>Exsëquie</i> , funerals.	<i>Litræ</i> , an epistle.
<i>Apilæ</i> , gowgaws.	<i>Exüviæ</i> , spoils.	<i>Lactes</i> , -ium, the small guts.
<i>Argütie</i> , quirks, willicisms.	<i>Fäcëtie</i> , pleasant sayings.	<i>Mänübæ</i> , spoils taken in war.
<i>Bigæ</i> , a chariot, drawn by two horses.	<i>Fäcültates</i> , -ium, one's goods and chattels.	<i>Minæ</i> , threats.
<i>Trigæ</i> , —by three.	<i>Fëriæ</i> , holidays.	<i>Minütie</i> , little niceties.
<i>Quadrigæ</i> , —by four.	<i>Gädes</i> , -ium, Cadiz.	<i>Nügæ</i> , trifles.
<i>Braccæ</i> , breeches.	<i>Gerræ</i> , trifles.	<i>Nundinæ</i> , a market.
<i>Branchiæ</i> , the gills of a fish.	<i>Hyädes</i> , -um, the seven stars.	<i>Nuptiæ</i> , a marriage.
<i>Charites</i> , -um, the three graces.	<i>Indüciæ</i> , a truce.	<i>Officiæ</i> , cheats.
<i>Cünæ</i> , a cradle.	<i>Indüviæ</i> , clothes to put on.	<i>Opëræ</i> , workmen.
<i>Dëcimæ</i> , tiles.	<i>Inëptiæ</i> , silly stories.	<i>Päriëntinæ</i> , ruinous walls.
<i>Diræ</i> , imprecations, the furies.	<i>Insklæ</i> , mares.	<i>Partes</i> , -ium, a party.
<i>Divitiæ</i> , riches.	<i>Kälendæ</i> , Nönæ, Idus, -uum, names which the Romans gave to certain days in each month.	<i>Phältræ</i> , trappings.
<i>Dryädes</i> , -um, the nymphs of the woods.		<i>Plägæ</i> , nets.
		<i>Pleädes</i> , -um, the seven stars.
		<i>Prëstigiæ</i> , enchantments.

Primitivæ, first fruits.
Quisquiliæ, sweepings.
Rëliquiæ, a remainder.
Sælebæ, rugged places.
Salinæ, salt-pits.
Scala, a ladder.

Scælebæ, a spring.
Scôpæ, a bosom.
Tënebæ, darkness.
Thermæ, hot baths.
Thermopylæ, straits of mount Oeta.

Tricæ, logs.
Valvæ, folding doors.
Vergiliæ, the seven stars.
Vindiciæ, a claim of liberty, a defence.

8. The following neuter nouns want the singular :

Acta, public acts, or records.
Æstiva, sc. castra, summer quarters.
Arma, arms.
Bellaria, -orum, sweetmeats.
Bona, goods.
Brëvia, -ium, shelves.
Castra, a camp.
Chæristia, -orum, a peace-feast.
Cibaria, victuals.
Cômitia, an assembly of the people to make laws, elect magistrates, or hold trials.
Crëpundia, children's baubles.
Canabûla, a cradle, an origin.
Dictaria, scaffs, witliciums.
Exta, the entrails.
Februa, -orum, purifying sacrifices.
Flabra, blasts of wind.
Frâga, strawberries.
Hÿbernâ, sc. castra, winter quarters.
Ilia, -ium, the entrails.
Incunabûla, a cradle.
Insecta, insects.
Iusta, funeral rites.
Lâmenta, lamentations.
Lautia, provisions for the entertainment of foreign ambassadors.
Lustra, dens of wild beasts.
Mâgala, -ium, cottages.

Mœnia, -ium, the walls of a city.
Mûnia, -iorum, offices.
Orgia, the sacred rites of Bacchus.
Ôvilia, -ium, an enclosure where the people went to give their votes.
Pâlcaria, -ium, the dew-lap of a beast.
Parâpherna, all things the wife brings the husband except her dowry.
Pârentalia, -ium, solemnities at the funeral of parents.
Philtra, love potions.
Præcordia, the bowels.
Principia, the place in the camp where the general's tent stood.
Pÿthia, games in honour of Apollo.
Rostra, a place in Rome made of the beaks of ships, from which orators used to make orations to the people.
Scrûta, old clothes.
Sponsalia, -ium, espousals.
Stâtiva, sc. castra, a standing camp.
Suôvëtaurilia, -ium, a sacrifice of a swine, a sheep, and an ox.
Tâlaria, -ium, winged shoes.
Tesqua, rough places.
Transtra, the seats where the rowers sit in ships.
Ûtensilia, -ium, utensils.

Several nouns in each of the above lists are found also in the singular, but in a different sense; thus, *castrum*, a castle; *littera*, a letter of the alphabet, &c.

III. REDUNDANT NOUNS.

Nouns are redundant in different ways : 1. In termination only ; as, *arbo* and *arbor*, a tree. 2. In declension only ; as, *laurus*, gen. *lauri* and *lauris*, a laurel-tree ; *arqwestor*, -tri, or -tris, a mediator. 3. Only in gender ; as, *hic* or *hoc vulgus*, the rabble. 4. Both in termination and declension ; as, *mâteria*, -æ, or *materia*, -iæ, matter ; *plebs*, -is, the common people, or *plebes*, -is, -iæ, or contracted *plebi*. 5. In termination and gender ; as, *tonitrus*, -is, masc. *tonitru*, neuter, thunder. 6. In declension and gender ; as, *pénus*, -i, and -is, m. or f. or *penus*, -is, neut. all kinds of provisions. 7. In termination, gender, and declension ; as, *æther*, -is, masc. and *æthra*, -æ, feminine, the sky. 8. Several nouns in the same declension are differently varied ; as, *tigris*, -is, or -idis, a tiger ; to which may be added nouns which have the same signification in different numbers ; as, *Fidens*, -æ ; or *Fidenæ*, -arum, the name of a city.

The most numerous class of redundant nouns consists of those which express the same meaning by different terminations ; as, *menda*, -æ ; and *mendum*, -i, a fault ; *cassis*, -idis ; and *cassida*, -iæ, a helmet. So,

Acinus, and -um, a grape-stone.
Alvear, and -e, and -ium, a bee-hive.
Amârîcus, and -um, sweet marjoram.
Ancile, and -ium, an oval shield.
Angîportus, -is, and -i, and -um, a narrow lane.
Aphractus, and -um, an open ship.
Aplustre, and -um, the flag, colours.
Bâctûlus, and -um, a staff.
Baltus, and -um, a bell.
Bâtillus, and -um, a fire-shovel.
Câpûlus, and -um, a hill.
Câpus, and -o, a capon.
Cêpe, and -e, indec. an onion.
Clypeus, and -um, a shield.
Collivicia, and -io, filth, dirt.
Compages, and -go, a joining.
Conger, and -grus, a large eel.
Crôcus, and -um, saffron.

Cûbitus, and -um, a cubit.
Dilûvium, and -es, a deluge.
Elëphantus, and *Elephas*, -antis, an elephant.
Elëgus, and -tia, an elegy.
Essëda, and -um, a chariot.
Eventus, and -um, an event.
Fulgetra, and -um, lightning.
Gâlërus, and -um, a hat.
Gibbus, and -a, and -er, *ëris*, or -ëri, a bunch, a swelling.
Glâtînum, and -en, glue.
Hebdomas, and -ada, a week.
Incrita, and -um, fine mortar, minced meat.
Lîbrârium, and -a, a book-case.
Mâcëria, and -es, -iei, a wall.
Milliare, and -ium, a mile.
Mônîum, and -us, -as, an admonition.
Muria, and -es, -iei, brine or pickle.

nas, and -um, the nose.
nidio, and -um, a siege.
trum, and -um, a gad-bee.
rea, and -um, an oyster.
nas, and -um, a veil, a robe.
rina, and -um, a bake-house.
textus, -us, and -um, a pretext.
a, and -um, a turnip.
na, and -men, the cud.
cus, and -um, a brush.
s, and sepes, f. a hedge.

Segmen, and -mentum, a piece or parting.
Sibilus, and -um, a hissing.
Sinus, and -um, a milk-pail.
Spurellia, and -es, nextmen.
Strämen, and -um, straw.
Suffimen, and -um, a perfume.
Tignes, and -um, a plank.
Toral, and -ile, a bed-covering.
Torcular, and -are, a wine-press.
Viscus, and -um, bird-time.
Veternus, and -um, a lethargy.

etc. The nouns which are called variable and defective, seem originally to have been redundant ; *videt, -orum*, properly comes from *vasum*, and not from *vas* ; but custom, which gives laws to languages, has dropt the singular and retained the plural ; and so of others.

Division of Nouns according to their signification and derivation.

. A substantive which signifies many in the singular number, is called a *Collective* n ; as, *pōpūlus*, a people ; *exercitus*, an army.

• A substantive derived from another substantive proper, signifying one's extraction, called a *Patronymic* noun; as, *Priamides*, the son of Priamus; *Ætias*, the daughter Eëtes; *Nërine*, the daughter of Nereus. Patronymics are generally derived from name of the father; but the poets, by whom they are chiefly used, derive them from the grandfather, or from some other remarkable person of the family; sometimes likewise from the founder of a nation or people; as, *Æäcides*, the son, grandson, or grandson, or one of the posterity of Æäcus; *Römulide*, the Romans, from their king, Romulus.

atronymic names of men end in *des*; of women in *is*, *as*, or *ne*. Those in *des*, *ne*, are of the first declension, and those in *is* and *as*, of the third; as, *Priamides*, &c. pl. *des*, *-darum*, &c. *Nérine*, *-es*; *Tyndáris*, *-idis*, or *-idos*; *Æétius*, *-adis*, &c. A noun derived from a substantive proper, signifying one's country, is called a *tial* or *Gentile* noun; as, *Tros*, *Trois*, a man born at Troy; *Troas*, *-adis*, a man born at Troy: *Sicûlus*, *-i*, a Sicilian man; *Sicêlis*, *-idis*, a Sicilian woman: *Mâcêdo*, *-ônis*; *Arpinus*, *-âtis*, a man born in Macedonia, Arpinum; from *Troja*, *-ilia*, *Macedonia*, *Arpinum*. But partials, for the most part, are to be considered as adjectives having a substantive understood; as, *Românus*, *Athênien-sis*, &c.

• A substantive derived from an adjective, expressing simply the quality of the adjective, without regard to the thing in which the quality exists, is called an *Abstract*; *iustitia*, justice; *bônitas*, goodness; *dulcêdo*, sweetness: from *justus*, just; *bonus*, good; *dulcis*, sweet. The adjectives from which these abstracts come, are called *concretes*; because, besides the quality, they also suppose something to which it belongs. Abstracts commonly end in *a*, *as*, or *do*, and are very numerous, being derived from most adjectives in the Latin tongue.

A substantive derived from another substantive, signifying a diminution or lessening of its signification, is called a *Diminutive*; as, *libellus*, a little book; *chartula*, the paper; *opusculum*, a little work; *corculum*, a little heart; *reticulum*, a small scabbellum, a small form; *lapillus*, a little stone; *cutellus*, a little knife; *pagella*, the page; from *liber*, *charta*, *opus*, *cor*, *rete*, *scamnum*, *lapis*, *cultus*, *pagina*. General diminutives are sometimes formed from the same primitive; as, from *puer*, *rulus*, *puellus*, *puellulus*; from *cista*, *cistula*, *cistella*, *cistellula*; from *homo*, *uncio*, *hommunculus*. Diminutives for the most part end in *us*, *la*, *lum*, and are usually of the same gender with their primitives. When the signification of the primitive is increased, it is called an *Amplificative*, and ends in *o*; as, *Capito*, *-onis*, having a large head: so, *naso*, *labeo*, *bucco*, having a large nose, lips, cheeks.

. A substantive derived from a verb is called a *Verbal noun*; as, *āmor*, love; *doc-*
a, learning; from *āmo*, and *dūceo*. Verbal nouns are very numerous, and com-
monly end in *io*, *or*, *us*, and *ura*; as, *lectio*, a lesson; *āmātor*, a lover; *luctus*, grief;
itūra, a creature.

ADJECTIVE.

An adjective is a word added to a substantive, to express its quality; as, *hard, soft*. We know things by their qualities only. Every quality must belong to some subject. An adjective therefore always implies a substantive expressed or understood, and cannot make full sense out of it.

Adjectives in Latin are varied by gender, number, and case, to agree with substantives in all these accidents.

An adjective properly hath neither genders, numbers, nor cases; but certain terminations answering to the gender, number, and case of the substantive with which it is joined.

Adjectives are varied like three substantives of the same termination and declension.

All adjectives are either of the first and second declension, or of the third only.

Adjectives of three terminations are of the first and second declension; but adjectives of one or two terminations are of the third.

Exc. The following adjectives, though they have three terminations, are of the third declension:

Acer, <i>sharp.</i>	Celer, <i>swift.</i>	Sáluber, <i>wholesome.</i>
Alacer, <i>cheerful.</i>	Equester, <i>belonging to a horse.</i>	Sylvester, <i>woody.</i>
Campester, <i>belonging to a plain.</i>	Páluster, <i>marshy.</i>	Vólucer, <i>swift.</i>
Céléber, <i>famous.</i>	Pedester, <i>on foot.</i>	

ADJECTIVES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSION.

Adjectives of the first and second declension have their masculine in *us* or *er*, their feminine always in *a*, and their neuter always in *um*; as, *bónus*, for the masculine; *bona*, for the feminine; *bonum*, for the neuter, good. See declension of *bonus*, page 11.

Tēner, tēnēra, tēnērūm, *tender*. See declension of *tener*, page 11.

Like *tener*, decline,

Asper, <i>rough.</i>	Lācer, <i>torn.</i>	Miser, <i>wretched.</i>
Ceter, (hardly used,) <i>the rest.</i>	Liber, <i>free.</i>	Prosper, <i>prosperous.</i>
Gibber, <i>crook-backed.</i>		

Also the compounds of *gero* and *fero*; as, *lāniger*, bearing wool; *ópifer*, bringing help, &c. Likewise *satúr*, *satúra*, *satúrūm*, full. But most adjectives in *er* drop the *e*; as, *āter*, *atra*, *atrum*, black; genitive *atri*, *atræ*, *atri*; dative *atro*, *atræ*, *atro*, &c.

See declension of *pulcher*, page 11. So,

Æger, <i>sick.</i>	Mācer, <i>lean.</i>	Sācer, <i>sacred.</i>
Crēber, <i>frequent.</i>	Niger, <i>black.</i>	Scāber, <i>rough.</i>
Glāber, <i>smooth.</i>	Piger, <i>slow.</i>	Tēter, <i>ugly.</i>
Intēger, <i>entire.</i>	Rūber, <i>red.</i>	Vāfer, <i>crafty.</i>
Lūdicer, <i>ludicrous.</i>		

Dexter, *right*, has *-tra*, *-trum*, or *-tēra*, *-tērum*.

Obs. 1. The following adjectives have their genitive singular in *ius*, and the dative in *i*; through all their genders: in the other cases like *bonus* and *tener*.

Unus, -a, -um, <i>genitive unius, dative uni. one.</i>	Alter, <i>altērius, one of two, the other.</i>
Alius, -ius, <i>one of many, another.</i>	Neuter, -trius, <i>neither.</i>
Nullus, nullius, <i>none.</i>	Uter, <i>utrius, whether of the two.</i>
Solus, -ius, <i>alone.</i>	Uterque, <i>utriusque, both.</i>
Totus, -ius, <i>whole.</i>	Uterlibet, -triuslibet, <i>which of the two you please.</i>
Ullus, -ius, <i>any.</i>	Utervis, -triusvis, <i>plene.</i>

Alterūter, *the one or the other*, alterutrus, alterutri, and sometimes alterius utrius, alteri utri, &c. These adjectives, except *totus*, are called *Partitives*; and seem to resemble, in their signification as well as declension, what are called pronominal adjectives. In ancient writers we find them declined like *bonus*, page 11.

Obs. 2. To decline an adjective properly, it should always be joined with a substantive in the different genders; as, *bonus liber*, a good book; *bona penna*, a good pen; *bonum sedile*, a good seat. But as the adjective in Latin is often found without its substantive joined with it, we therefore, in declining *bonus*, for instance, commonly say *bonus*, a good man, understanding *vir* or *homo*; *bona*, a good woman, understanding *femina*; and *bonum*, a good thing, understanding *negotium*.

ADJECTIVES OF THE THIRD DECLENSION.

1. Adjectives of one termination; as, *fēlix*, for the masculine, *fēlix* for the feminine, *fēlix* for the neuter, happy.

See declension of *fēlix*, page 11.

In like manner decline,

Amens, -tis, <i>mad.</i>	Contūmax, <i>stubborn.</i>	Frequens, <i>frequent.</i>
Atrox, -ocis, <i>cruel.</i>	Dēmens, <i>mad.</i>	Ingens, <i>huge.</i>
Audax, -acis, and -ens, -tis, <i>bold.</i>	Edax, <i>gluttonous.</i>	Iners, -tis, <i>sluggish.</i>
Bilix, -icis, <i>woven with a double thread.</i>	Efficax, <i>effectual.</i>	Insons, <i>guiltless.</i>
Cāpax, <i>capacious.</i>	Elēgans, <i>handsome.</i>	Mendax, <i>lying.</i>
Cicur, -āris, <i>tame.</i>	Fallax, <i>deceitful.</i>	Mordax, <i>biting, satirical.</i>
Clēmēs, -tis, <i>merciful.</i>	Fērax, <i>fertile.</i>	Pernix, -icis, <i>swift.</i>
	Fērox, <i>fierce.</i>	Pervicax, <i>willful.</i>

DECLENSION OF ADJECTIVES.

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<i>ward, saucy</i>	<i>Sûlax, -acia, lustful.</i>	<i>Trux, -acia, cruel.</i>
<i>with child.</i>	<i>Sûpiens, wise.</i>	<i>Ûber, -ëris, fertile.</i>
<i>udent.</i>	<i>Sûlers, shrewd.</i>	<i>Vehemens, vehement.</i>
<i>h.</i>	<i>Sons, guilty.</i>	<i>Vêlox, -ôcis, swift.</i>
<i>den.</i>	<i>Tênax, tenacious.</i>	<i>Vôrax, devouring.</i>
<i>, sagacious.</i>		

atives of two terminations; as, *lenis*, for the masculine and feminine; *lene*, *ter, mild*; so, *lenior, lenior, lenius, milder*. See declension of *lenis*, page 11

In like manner decline,

<i>e.</i>	<i>Hîlâris, cheerful.</i>	<i>Rûdis, raw.</i>
<i>vely.</i>	<i>Ignôbilis, of mean parentage.</i>	<i>Segnis, slow.</i>
<i>two years.</i>	<i>Immânis, huge, cruel.</i>	<i>Solemnis, annual, solemn.</i>
<i>t.</i>	<i>Înânis, empty.</i>	<i>Stêrîlis, barren.</i>
<i>teous.</i>	<i>Incôlûmis, safe.</i>	<i>Sûavis, sweet.</i>
<i>avenly.</i>	<i>Infâmis, infamous.</i>	<i>Sublîmis, lofty.</i>
<i>l, affable.</i>	<i>Însîgnis, remarkable.</i>	<i>Subtîlis, subtle, fine.</i>
<i>uel.</i>	<i>Jûgis, perpetual.</i>	<i>Tâlis, such.</i>
<i>ik.</i>	<i>Lêvis, smooth.</i>	<i>Tênuis, small.</i>
<i>gly.</i>	<i>Lêvis, light.</i>	<i>Terrestria, earthly.</i>
<i>nable.</i>	<i>Mêdlocris, middling.</i>	<i>Terribîlis, dreadful.</i>
<i>t in taste.</i>	<i>Mîrabîlis, wonderful.</i>	<i>Trîstis, sad.</i>
<i>er.</i>	<i>Mîtis, meek.</i>	<i>Turpis, base.</i>
<i>bloodless.</i>	<i>Mollis, soft.</i>	<i>Ûtilis, useful.</i>
<i>e.</i>	<i>Omnis, all.</i>	<i>Vîlis, worthless.</i>
<i>tile.</i>	<i>Putris, rotten.</i>	<i>Vîrîdis, green.</i>
<i>eat.</i>	<i>Pînguis, fat.</i>	<i>Vîlîlis, pliant.</i>
<i>zy.</i>	<i>Quâlis, of what kind.</i>	

lension of *lenior*, page 11. In like manner all comparatives are declined.

atives of three terminations; as, *âcer* or *acris*, for the masculine; *acris*, for *ne*; *acre*, for the neuter, sharp; thus,

Sing.				Phur.		
<i>r or âcris,</i>	<i>acris,</i>	<i>acre,</i>	<i>N. a-cres,</i>	<i>-cres,</i>	<i>-cria,</i>	
<i>is,</i>	<i>-cris,</i>	<i>-cris,</i>	<i>G. a-crium,</i>	<i>-crium,</i>	<i>-crium,</i>	
<i>,</i>	<i>-cri,</i>	<i>-cri,</i>	<i>D. a-cribus,</i>	<i>-cribus,</i>	<i>-cribus,</i>	
<i>em,</i>	<i>-crem,</i>	<i>-cre,</i>	<i>A. a-cres,</i>	<i>-cres,</i>	<i>-cria,</i>	
<i>or acris,</i>	<i>-cris,</i>	<i>-cre,</i>	<i>V. a-cres,</i>	<i>-cres,</i>	<i>-cria,</i>	
<i>,</i>	<i>-cri,</i>	<i>-cri;</i>	<i>A. a-cribus,</i>	<i>-cribus,</i>	<i>-cribus,</i>	

manner *âlâcer* or *alacris*, *cêler* or *celêris*, *cêlêber* or *celebris*, *sâkûber* or *olûcer* or *volucris*, &c.

RULES.

atives of the third declension have *e* or *i* in the ablative singular; but if the in *e*, the ablative has *i* only.

genitive plural ends in *ium*, and the neuter of the nominative, accusative, and *ia*: except comparatives, which have *um* and *a*.

EXCEPTIONS.

Vires, hospes, sospes, superstes, jûvênis, sênex, and *pauper*, have *e* only in the ablative and consequently *um* in the genitive plural.

The following have also *e* in the ablative singular, and *um*, not *ium*, in the gen. plural: *is*, master of, that hath obtained his desire; *impos, -otis*, unable; *inops, ôpis*, poor; *is*, suppliant, humble; *uber, -ëris*, fertile; *convors, -tis*, sharing, a partner; *degener, -ëris*, or degenerating; *vigil, watchful; pûber, -ëris*, of age, marriageable; and *celer*. Also *compes, sex, pes*, and *corpor*; as, *particeps*, partaking of; *artifex, -icis*, cunning, an artist; *is*, two-footed; *bicorpor, -ëris*, two-bodied, &c. All these have seldom the neuter singular, never the neuter plural in the nominative and accusative. To which add *mêmor*, mindful, *remôrî*, *mêmôrûm*: also, *dêses, rêses, hêbes, perpes, prâpes, lêres, concôlôr, verâcôr*, which the most part want the genitive plural.

par, equal, has only *pârî*: but its compounds have either *e* or *i*; as, *compârê*, or *-rî*. has *velêra*, and *velêrûm*: *plus*, more, which is only used in the neuter singular, has in the plural, *plûres, plûra* or *plûria, plûrium*.

âxpes, hopeless; and *pôtis, -ë*, able, are only used in the nominative. *Pôtis* has also *otis* in the neuter.

REMARKS.

atives and adjectives in *us*, have *s* more frequently than *i*; and participles in the ablative ate have generally *e*; as, *Tîberio regnânte*, not *regnâti*, in the reign of *Tîberius*.

2. Adjectives joined with substantives neuter for the most part have *i*; as, *victici ferro*, not *victices*.

3. Different words are sometimes used to express the different genders; as, *victor*, victorious, for the masculine; *victrix*, for the feminine. *Victrix*, in the plural, has likewise the neuter gender; thus, *victrices*, *victrici*; so *ultor*, and *ultrix*, revengeful. *Victrix* is also neuter in the singular.

4. Several adjectives compounded of *clivus*, *frenum*, *bacillum*, *arma*, *jugum*, *limus*, *sonnus*, and *animus*, and in *is* or *us*; and therefore are either of the first and second declension, or of the third; as, *declivis*, -*is*, -*e*; and *declivus*, -*a*, -*um*, steep; *imbecillis*, and *imbecillus*, weak; *semisomnis*, and *semisomnus*, half asleep; *exanimis*, and *exanimus*, lifeless. But several of them do not admit of this variation; thus we say, *magnanimus*, *flexanimus*, *effrenus*, *levisomnus*; not *magnanimitis*, &c. On the contrary, we say, *pusillanimitis*, *inijigis*, *illimis*, *insonnis*, *exsomnis*; not *pusillanimus*, &c. So *semianimis*, in *ermis*, *sublimis*, *acclivis*, *declivis*, *proclivis*; rarely *semianimus*, &c.

5. Adjectives derived from nouns are called *Denominatives*; as, *cordatus*, *môratus*, *caelestis*, *humaninus*, *corporeus*, *agrestis*, *estivus*, &c. from *cor*, *mos*, *cælum*, *adamas*, &c. Those which diminish the signification of their primitives, are called *Diminutives*; as, *micellus*, *parvulus*, *dartuiculus*, &c. Those which signify a great deal of a thing, are called *Amplificatives*, and end in *osus*, or *entus*; as, *vinosus*, *vinolentus*, given to much wine; *operosus*, laborious; *plumbosus*, full of lead; *nodosus*, knotty, full of knots; *corpulentus*, corpulent, &c. Some end in *tus*; as, *aureus*, having long or large ears; *nasutus*, having a large nose; *lustralus*, learned, &c.

6. An adjective derived from a substantive, or from another adjective, signifying possession or property, is called a *Possessive Adjective*; as, *Scoticus*, *paternus*, *herilis*, *aliénus*, of or belonging to Scotland, a father, a master, another; from *Scotia*, *pater*, *herus*, and *alius*.

7. Adjectives derived from verbs are called *Verbals*; as, *amabilis*, amiable; *capax*, capable; *docilis*, teachable: from *amo*, *capio*, *doceo*.

8. When participles become adjectives, they are called *Participials*; as, *sapiens*, wise; *acutus*, sharp; *disertus*, eloquent. Of these many also become substantives; as, *adolescens*, *animans*, *rudens*, *serpens*, *advocalus*, *sponsus*, *natus*, *legalus*; *sponsa*, *nata*, *verta*, sc. *corona*, a garland; *pretexta*, sc. *vestis*; *debitum*, *decretum*, *præceptum*, *salum*, *tectum*, *rotum*, &c.

9. Adjectives derived from adverbs, are called *Adverbials*; as, *hodiernus*, from *hodie*; *crastinus*, from *cras*; *binus*, from *bis*; &c. There are also adjectives derived from prepositions; as, *contrarius*, from *contra*; *anticus*, from *ante*; *posticus*, from *post*.

NUMERAL ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives which signify number, are divided into four classes, *Cardinal*, *Ordinal*, *Distributive*, and *Multiplicative*.

1. The *Cardinal* or *Principal* numbers are:

Unus,	one.	Triginta,	thirty.
Duo,	two.	Quadrāginta,	forty.
Tres,	three.	Quinquāginta,	fifty.
Quatuor,	four.	Sexāginta,	sixty.
Quinque,	five.	Septuāginta,	seventy.
Sex,	six.	Octoginta,	eighty.
Septem,	seven.	Nōnāginta,	ninety.
Octo,	eight.	Centum,	a hundred.
Novem,	nine.	Dūcenti,	two hundred.
Dūcem,	ten.	Trēcenti,	three hundred.
Undēcim,	eleven.	Quadrīngenti,	four hundred.
Dūddēcim,	twelve.	Quīngenti,	five hundred.
Trēddēcim,	thirteen.	Sexcenti,	six hundred.
Quatuordecim,	fourteen.	Septīngenti,	seven hundred.
Quīndecim,	fifteen.	Octīngenti,	eight hundred.
Sexdecim,	sixteen.	Nongenti,	nine hundred.
Septendecim,	seventeen.	Mille,	a thousand.
Octōddēcim,	eighteen.	Duo millia, or	two thousand.
Nōvendecim,	nineteen.	bis mille.	
Viginti,	twenty.	Decem millia, or	ten thousand.
Viginti unus, or	twenty-one.	dēcies mille,	
Viginti et viginti,		Viginti millia, or	twenty thousand.
Viginti duo, or	twenty-two.	vicies mille,	
Duo et viginti,			

The cardinal numbers, except *unus* and *mille*, want the singular.

Unus is not used in the plural, unless when joined with a substantive which wants the singular; as, in *unis edibus*, in one house, *Terent. Eun. ii. 8. 76. Una nuptia*, *Id. And. iv. 1. 61. In una mania convenire*, *Sallust. Cat. 6*: or when several particulars are considered as one whole; as, *una vestimenta*, one suit of clothes, *Cic. Flacc. 29*.

Duo and *tres* are declined, page 11.

In the same manner with *duo*, decline *ambo*, both.

All the cardinal numbers from *quatuor* to *centum*, including them both, are indeclinable; and from *centum* to *mille*, are declined like the plural of *bonus*; thus, *ducenti*, -*ie*, -*to*; *ducentorum*, -*orum*, -*orum*, &c.

used either as a substantive or adjective; when taken substantively, it is indeclinable in the singular; and in the plural has *millia*, *millium*, *millibus*, &c. as an adjective, is commonly indeclinable, and to express more than one thousand, has the verbs joined with it; thus, *mille homines*, a thousand men; *mille hominum*, of a thousand. *Bis mille homines*, two thousand men; *ter mille homines*, &c. But with *mille*, as we say, *mille hominum*, a thousand men; *duo millia hominum*, two millions, *quatuorcentum*, or *centena millia hominum*; *decies centena millia*, a million; *vicies centena millia*, &c.

Ordinal numbers are, *primus*, first; *secundus*, second, &c. declined like

Distributive numbers are, *singuli*, one by one; *bini*, two by two, &c. declined like the plural of *bonus*.

The following Table contains a list of the Ordinal and Distributive Numbers, together with the Verbs, which are often joined with the Numeral Adjectives.

Ordinal.	Distributive.	Numeral Adverbs.
<i> unus, a, um.</i>	<i> Singuli, æ, a.</i>	<i> Semel, once.</i>
<i> unus.</i>	<i> bini.</i>	<i> bis, twice.</i>
<i> i.</i>	<i> terni.</i>	<i> ter, thrice.</i>
<i> ii.</i>	<i> quaterni.</i>	<i> quater, four times</i>
<i> iii.</i>	<i> quini.</i>	<i> quinques, &c.</i>
<i> .</i>	<i> seni.</i>	<i> sexies.</i>
<i> vii.</i>	<i> septeni.</i>	<i> septies.</i>
<i> viii.</i>	<i> octoni.</i>	<i> octies.</i>
<i> ix.</i>	<i> noveni.</i>	<i> novies.</i>
<i> x.</i>	<i> deni.</i>	<i> decies.</i>
<i> xi.</i>	<i> undeni.</i>	<i> undecies.</i>
<i> xii.</i>	<i> duodeni.</i>	<i> duodecies.</i>
<i> xiii.</i>	<i> trideni, terni deni.</i>	<i> tredecies.</i>
<i> xiv.</i>	<i> quaterni deni.</i>	<i> quatuordecies.</i>
<i> xv.</i>	<i> quindenari.</i>	<i> quindecies.</i>
<i> xvi.</i>	<i> seni deni.</i>	<i> sexdecies.</i>
<i> xvii.</i>	<i> septeni deni.</i>	<i> decies ac septies.</i>
<i> xviii.</i>	<i> octoni deni.</i>	<i> decies ac octies.</i>
<i> xix.</i>	<i> noveni deni.</i>	<i> decies et novies.</i>
<i> lxxv.</i>	<i> viceni.</i>	<i> vicies.</i>
<i> lxxvi.</i>	<i> viceni singuli</i>	<i> vicies semel.</i>
<i> lxxvii.</i>	<i> triceni.</i>	<i> tricies.</i>
<i> lxxviii.</i>	<i> quadrageni.</i>	<i> quadrages.</i>
<i> lxxviiii.</i>	<i> quinquageni.</i>	<i> quinquages.</i>
<i> lxxv.</i>	<i> sexageni.</i>	<i> sexages.</i>
<i> lxxvi.</i>	<i> septuageni.</i>	<i> septuages.</i>
<i> lxxvii.</i>	<i> octogeni.</i>	<i> octoges.</i>
<i> lxxviii.</i>	<i> nonageni.</i>	<i> nonages.</i>
<i> lxxv.</i>	<i> centeni.</i>	<i> centies.</i>
<i> lxxvi.</i>	<i> ducenteni.</i>	<i> ducenties.</i>
<i> lxxvii.</i>	<i> trecenteni.</i>	<i> trecenties.</i>
<i> lxxviii.</i>	<i> quater centeni.</i>	<i> quadringenties.</i>
<i> lxxv.</i>	<i> quinques centeni.</i>	<i> quingenties.</i>
<i> lxxvi.</i>	<i> sexies centeni.</i>	<i> sexcenties.</i>
<i> lxxvii.</i>	<i> septies centeni.</i>	<i> septingenties.</i>
<i> lxxviii.</i>	<i> octies centeni.</i>	<i> octingenties.</i>
<i> lxxv.</i>	<i> novies centeni.</i>	<i> noningenties.</i>
<i> lxxvi.</i>	<i> milleni.</i>	<i> millies.</i>
<i> lxxvii.</i>	<i> bis milleni.</i>	<i> bis millies.</i>

Multiplicative numbers are *simplex*, simple; *duplex*, double, or two-fold; *triplex*, or three-fold; *quadruplex*, four-fold, &c. all of them declined like *simplex*, &c.

Interrogative words to which the above numerals answer, are *quot*, *quotus*, *quoties*, and *quotuplex*.

How many? is indeclinable: So *tot*, so many; *totidem*, just so many; *quotunque*, how many soever; *aliquot*, some.

Numeral adjectives may be added such as express division, proportion, time, weight, &c. *bipartitus*, &c. *duplus*, *triplus*, &c. *bimus*, *trimus*, &c. *biennius*, *triennius*, &c. *bimetus*, &c. *bibris*, *trilibris*, &c. *binarius*, *ternarius*, &c. which last are applied to the number of things whatever; as, *ternus senarius*, a verse of six feet; *denarius nummus*, a coin; *octogenarius senex*, an old man eighty years old; *grex centenarius*, a flock of a

The comparison of adjectives expresses the quality in different degrees; as, *hard, harder, hardest*.

Those adjectives only are compared, whose signification admits the distinction of more and less.

The degrees of comparison are three, the *Positive*, *Comparative*, and *Superlative*.

The *Positive* seems improperly to be called a degree. It simply signifies the quality; as, *durus*, hard; and serves only as a foundation for the other degrees. By it we express the relation of equality; as, *he is as tall as I*.

The *Comparative* expresses a greater degree of the quality, and has always a reference to a less degree of the same; as, *stronger, wiser*.

The *Superlative* expresses the quality carried to the greatest degree; as, *strongest, wisest*.

The comparative degree is formed from the first case of the positive in *i*, by adding the syllable *or*, for the masculine and feminine; and *us* for the neuter. The superlative is formed from the same case, by adding *issimus*; as, *altus*, high; gen. *alti*: comparative, *altior*, for the masc. *altior* for the fem. *altius* for the neuter, higher; superlative, *altissimus*, -a, -um, highest. So *mitis*, meek; dative, *miti*; *mitior*, -or, -us, meeker; *mitissimus*, -a, -um, meekest.

If the positive end in *er*, the superlative is formed by adding *rimus*; as, *pauper*, poor; *pauperrimus*, poorest.

The comparative is always of the third declension, the superlative of the first and second; as, *altus*, *altior*, *altissimus*; *alta*, *altior*, *altissima*; *altum*, *altius*, *altissimum*; genitive, *alti*, *altioris*, *altissimi*, &c.

IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE COMPARISON.

1. Bonus,	mélior,	optimus,	good,	better,	best.
Malus,	pejor,	pessimus,	bad,	worse,	worst.
Magnus,	major,	maximus,	great,	greater,	greatest.
Parvus,	minor,	minimus,	small,	less,	least.
Multus,	—	plurimus,	much,	more,	most.

Feminine, *Multa*, plurima; neuter, *multum*, plus, plurimum; plural, *multi*, plures, plurimi, multæ, plures, plurimæ, &c.

In several of these, both in English and Latin, the comparative and superlative seem to be formed from some other adjective, which in the positive has fallen into disuse; in others, the regular form is contracted; as, *maximus*, for *magnissimus*; *most*, for *morest*; *least*, for *lewest*; *worst*, for *worsted*.

2. These five have their superlative in *rimus*:

Faciis, facilior, facillimus, easy.	Imbecillis, imbecillior, imbecillissimus, weak.
Gracilis, gracilior, gracillimus, lean.	Similis, similior, simillimus, like.
Humilis, humilior, humillimus, low.	

3. The following adjectives have regular comparatives, but form the superlative differently;

Citer, citior, citimus, near.	Maturus, -ior, maturissimus, or maturissimus, ripe.
Dexter, dexterior, dextimus, right.	Posterus, posterior, postremus, behind.
Sinister, sinisterior, sinistissimus, left.	Superus, -rior, supremus, or summus, high.
Exter, -erior, extimus, or extremus, outward.	Vetus, vèterior, vèterissimus, old.
Inferus, -ior, infimus, or imus, below.	
Intèrus, intèrior, intimus, inward.	

4. Compounds in *dicus*, *loquus*, *fuscus*, and *volus*, have *entior*, and *entissimus*; as, *maledicus*, railing, *maledicentior*, *maledicentissimus*: So *magniloquus*, one that boasteth; *beneficus*, beneficent; *malevolus*, malevolent, *mirificus*, wonderful; *-entior*, *-entissimus*, or *mirificissimus*. *Nèquam*, indeclinable, worthless, vicious, has *nèquior*, *nequissimus*.

There are a great many adjectives, which, though capable of having their signification increased; yet either want one of the degrees of comparison, or are not compared at all.

1. The following adjectives are not used in the positive:

Dèterior, worse, deterrimus.	Pròpior, nearer, proximus, nearest or next.
Ociòr, swifter, ocissimus.	Ultèrior, farther, ultimus.
Prior, former, primus.	

2. The following want the comparative:

Inclýtus, inclýtissimus, renowned.	Nupèrus, nuperrimus, late.
Mèritus, mèritissimus, deserving.	Par, párrissimus, equal.
Nòvus, novissimus, new.	Sàcer, sacerrimus, sacred

3. The following want the superlative :

adolescens, adolescentior, *young*.
vitareus, disturnior, *lasting*.
ignis, ingentior, *huge*.
juvenis, junior, *young*.

optimus, optimior, *rich*.
Præonus, pronior, *inclined downwards*.
Satur, satûrior, *full*.
Senex, senior, *old*.

To supply the superlative of *juvenis*, or *adolescens*, we say, *minimus natus*, the youngest ; and of *vetus*, *maximus natus*, the oldest.

Adjectives in *ilis*, *alis*, and *bilis*, also want the superlative ; as, *civilis*, *civilior*, civil ; *regalis*, *regal* ; *flebilis*, *-ior*, lamentable. So, *juvenilis*, youthful ; *exilis*, small ; &c.

To these add several others of different terminations : Thus, *arcæus*, *-ior*, secret ; *declivis*, *-ior* ending downwards ; *longinquus*, *-ior*, far off ; *propinquus*, *-ior*, near.

Anterior, former ; *æquior*, worse ; *altior*, better ; are only found in the comparative.

4. Many adjectives are not compared at all ; such are those compounded with nouns or verbs , as, *tricolor*, of divers colours ; *pestifer*, poisonous : also adjectives in *us* pure, in *itus*, *inus*, *erus*, or *us*, and diminutives ; as, *dubius*, doubtful ; *vacuus*, empty ; *fugitivus*, that flieth away ; *matutinus*, early ; *canorus*, shrill ; *legitimus*, lawful ; *tenuis*, somewhat tender ; *majusculus*, &c. together with great many others of various terminations ; as, *almus*, gracious ; *præcox*, *-cis*, soon or early ripe ; *im*, *egenus*, *lacer*, *mémor*, *sopes*, &c.

This defect or comparison is supplied by putting the adverb *magis* before the adjective, for the comparative degree ; and *valde* or *maximè* for the superlative ; thus, *egenus*, needy ; *magis egenus*, more needy ; *valde* or *maximè egenus*, very or most needy. Which form of comparison is also used in those adjectives which are regularly compared.

PRONOUN.

A Pronoun is a word which stands *instead of a Noun*.

Thus, *I* stands for the name of the person who speaks ; *thou* for the name of the person addressed. Pronouns serve to point out objects, whose names we either do not know, or do not want to mention. They also serve to shorten discourse, and prevent the too frequent repetition of the same word ; thus, instead of saying, *When Cæsar had conquered Gaul, Cæsar turned Cæsar's arms against Cæsar's country*, we say, *When Cæsar had conquered Gaul, he turned his arms against his country*.

The simple pronouns in Latin are eighteen ; *ego*, *tu*, *sui* ; *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, *ui*, *qui* ; *meus*, *tuus*, *suus*, *noster*, *vester* ; *nostras*, *vestras*, and *cujas*.

Three of them are substantives, *ego*, *tu*, *sui* ; the other fifteen are adjectives.

Obs. 1. *Ego* wants the vocative, because one cannot call upon himself, except as a second person ; as, we cannot say, *O ego*, *O I* ; *O nos*, *O we*.

Obs. 2. *Mihi* in the dative is sometimes by the poets contracted into *mi*.

Obs. 3. The genitive plural of *ego* was anciently *nostrorum* and *nostrarum* ; of *tu*, *vestrorum* and *vestrarum*, which were afterwards contracted into *nostrum* and *vestrum*.

We commonly use *nostrum* and *vestrum* after partitives, numerals, comparatives, or superlatives ; and *nostrî* and *vestrî* after other words.

The English substantive pronouns, *he*, *she*, *it*, are expressed in Latin by these pronominal adjectives, *ille*, *iste*, *hic* or *is*. *Ille*, *iste*, *hic*, and *is*, express *he*, &c. with this difference : *hic* is nearest to the speaker ; *iste*, next ; and *ille*, farthest off. *Is* generally denotes a person absent.

Ille usually implies respect, and *iste* contempt or aversion ; as, *Alexander ille magnus*, *Alexander the great*. *Tarquinius iste Superbus*, *Tarquin the Proud*.

Ipse is often joined to *ego*, *tu*, *sui* ; and has in Latin the same force with *self* in English, when joined with a possessive pronoun ; as, *ego ipse*, I myself.

Ego, *tu*, *sui*, *ille*, *ipse*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, *quis*, *qui*, are declined in page 12.

The other pronouns are derivatives, coming from *ego*, *tu*, and *sui*. *Meus*, my or mine ; *tuus*, thy or thine ; *suus*, his own, her own, its own, their own, are declined like *bonus*, *-a*, *-um* : and *noster*, our ; *vester*, your ; like *pulcher*, *-chra*, *-chrum*, of the first and second declension.

Nostras, of our country ; *vestras*, of your country ; *cujas*, of what or which country, are declined like *felix*, of the third declension : gen. *nostratis*, dat. *nostrati*, &c.

Pronouns as well as nouns, that signify things which cannot be addressed or called upon, want the vocative.

Meus hath *mi*, and sometimes *meus*, in the vocative singular, masculine.

The relative *qui* has frequently *quî* in the ablative ; and that, which is remarkable, in all genders and numbers.

Qui is sometimes used for *quis* : and instead of *cujus*, the genitive of *quis*, we find an adjective *quousque*, *cujus*, *-a*, *-um*.

Simple pronouns, with respect to their signification, are divided into the following classes :

1. *Demonstratives*, which point out any person or thing present, or as if present : *ego*, *tu*, *is*, *iste*, and sometimes *ille*, *is*, *ipse*.

2. *Relatives*, which refer to something going before : *ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, qui*
3. *Possessives*, which signify possession : *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester*.
4. *Patris or Gentiles*, which signify one's country : *nostras, vestras, vujas*.
5. *Interrogatives*, by which we ask a question : *quis ? cujus ?* When they do not ask a question, they are called *Indefinites*, like other words of the same nature.
6. *Reciprocals*, which again call back or represent the same object to the mind : *sui and suus*.

COMPOUND PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are compounded variously :

1. With other pronouns ; as, *isthic, isthac, isthoc, isthuc, or istuc*. Acc. *Isthuc, isthanc, isthoc, or isthuc*. Abl. *Isthac, isthac, isthoc*. Nom. and accusative plural, neuter, *isthac, of iste and hic*. So *illie, of ille and hic*.

2. With some other parts of speech ; as, *hujusmodi, cujusmodi, &c. mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, robiscum, quocum or quicum, and quibuscum : eorum, eorum ; eorum, eorum, and sometimes eorum, in the nominative singular, of ecce and is*. So *elium, of ecce and ille*.

3. With some syllable added ; as, *tute, of tu, and te, used only in the nom. egomet, talem, tutmet, through all the cases, thus, metmet, tutmet, &c. of ego, tu, sui, and mei*. Instead of *tutmet*, in the nom. we say, *tutmet : hiccine, haccine, &c. in all the cases that end in e ; of hic and sine : Meapte, tuapte, suapte, nostrapte, vestapte, in the abl. fem. and sometimes meapte, tuapte, &c. of meus, &c. and pte : hiccine, haccine, haccine ; hujusque, hiccine, haccine ; of hic, and ce : whence hujusmodi, ejusmodi, cujusmodi*. So *IDEM*, the same, compounded of *is* and *dem*, which is thus declined :

	Sing.			Pur.	
N. Idem,	eidem,	Idem,	N. idem,	eodem,	eidem,
G. ejusdem,	ejusdem,	ejusdem,	G. eorundem,	eorundem,	eorundem,
D. eidem,	eidem,	eidem,	D. eisdem, or	eisdem, &c.	
A. eundem,	eandem,	idem,	A. eosdem,	eosdem,	eidem,
V. idem,	eadem,	idem,	V. iidem,	eidem,	eidem,
A. eodem,	eodem,	eodem ;	A. eisdem, or	eisdem, &c.	

The pronouns which we find most frequently compounded, are *quis* and *qui*.

Quis in composition is sometimes the first, sometimes the last, and sometimes likewise the middle part of the word compounded : but *qui* is always the first.

1. The compounds of *quis*, in which it is put first, are, *quisnam, who ? quispiam, quisquam, any one ; quisque, every one ; quisquis, whosoever ;* which are thus declined :

	Nom.			Gen.	Dat.
Quisnam,	quonam,	quodnam	or quidnam ;	cujusnam,	cuiusnam.
Quispiam,	quapiam,	quodpiam	or quidpiam ;	cujuspiam,	culpiam.
Quisquam,	quaquam,	quodquam,	or quidquam ;	cujusquam,	cuiquam.
Quisque,	quaque,	quodque,	or quidque ;	cujusque,	cuique.
Quisquis,	———	quidquid	or quicquid ;	cujusquid,	cuiqui.

And so in the other cases, according to the simple *quis*. But *quisquis* has not the feminine at all ; and the neuter only in the nominative and accusative. *Quisquam* has also *quicquam* for *quidquam*. Accusative *quenquam*, without the feminine. The plural is scarcely used.

2. The compounds of *quis*, in which *quis* is put last, have *qua* in the nom. sing. fem. and in the nominative and accusative plural, neuter ; as, *aliquis* some ; *ecquis*, who ? of *et quis* ; also *nequis, signis, numquis*, which for the most part are read separately thus, *ne quis, si quis, num quis*. They are thus declined :

	Nom.			Gen.	Dat.
Aliquis, aliqua,	aliquod	or aliquid ;		alicujus,	alicui.
Ecquis, ecqua or ecquæ,	ecquod	or ecquid ;		eccujus,	eccui.
Si quis, si qua,	si quod	or si quid ;		si cujus,	si cui.
Ne quis, ne qua,	ne quod	or ne quid ;		ne cujus,	ne cui.
Num quis, num qua,	num quod	or num quid ;		num cujus,	num cui.

3. The compounds which have *quis* in the middle, are *ecquisnam, who ? unusquisque*, gen. *unus-cujusque*, every one. The former is used only in the nom. sing. and the latter wants the plural.

4. The compounds of *qui* are *quicunque, whosoever ; quidam, some ; quilibet, quisvis, any one whom you please ;* which are thus declined :

	Nom.			Gen.	Dat.
Quicunque,	quæcunque,	quodcunque ;		cujuscunque,	cuiuscunque.
Quidam,	quoddam,	quoddam or quiddam ;		cujusdam,	cuidam.
Quilibet,	quolibet,	quodlibet or quidlibet ;		cujuslibet,	cuiuslibet.
Quisvis,	quævis,	quodvis or quidvis ;		cujusvis,	cuiusvis.

Oss. 1. All these compounds have seldom or never *queis*, but *quibus*, in their dative and ablative plural ; thus, *aliquibus, &c.*

Oss. 2. *Quis* and its compounds, in comic writers have sometimes *quis* in the feminine gender.

Oss. 3. *Quidam* has *quendam, quoddam, quiddam*, in the accusative singular ; and *quorundam, quarundam, quorundam*, in the genitive plural, *n* being put instead of *m*, for the better sound.

Oss. 4. *Quod*, with its compounds, *aliquod, quodvis, quoddam, &c.* are used when they agree with a substantive in the same case ; *quid*, with its compounds, *aliquid, quidvis, &c.* for the most part, have either no substantive expressed, or govern one in the genitive. For this reason, they are by some reckoned substantives.

is a word which expresses what is affirmed of things; as, the boy *reads* *lines*. The man *loves*.

verb is that part of speech which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.

A *Verb* or *Word*, by way of eminence; because it is the most essential word in a sentence which the other parts of speech can form no complete sense. Thus, *the diligent boy* *son with care*, is a perfect sentence; but if we take away the affirmation, or the word rendered imperfect, or rather becomes no sentence at all; thus, *the diligent boy his care*.

Therefore may be thus distinguished from any other part of speech: Whatever word expresses an action or assertion, is a verb; or thus, Whatever word, with a substantive noun or pronoun together it, makes full sense, is a verb; as, *stones fall*, *I walk*, *walk thou*. Here *fall* and *walk*, because they contain an affirmation; but when we say, *a long walk*, *a dangerous fall*, is no affirmation expressed; and the same words *walk* and *fall* become substantives or nouns; often find likewise in Latin the same word used as a verb, and also as some other part of speech; thus, *amor*, -*oris*, love, a substantive; and *amor*, I am loved, a verb.

Verbs, with respect to their signification, are divided into three different classes, *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*; because we consider things either as acting, or being acted upon; or as neither acting, nor being acted upon; but simply existing, or existing in a certain state or condition, as in a state of motion or rest, &c.

Active verb expresses an action, and necessarily supposes an agent, and an action upon; as, *amāre*, to love; *amo te*, I love thee.

Passive verb expresses a passion or suffering, or the receiving of an action; and necessarily implies an object acted upon, and an agent by which it is acted upon; as, *tu amaris a me*, thou art loved by me.

Neuter verb properly expresses neither action nor passion, but simply the being, or condition of things; as, *dormio*, I sleep; *sedeo*, I sit.

Active is also called *Transitive*, when the action *passeth over* to the object, or effect on some other thing; as, *scribo līteras*, I write letters; but when the action is confined within the agent, and *passeth not over* to any object, it is called *Intransitive*; as, *ambulo*, I walk; *curro*, I run; which are likewise called *Neuter*. Many verbs in Latin and English are used both in a transitive and in an intransitive sense; as, *sistere*, to stop; *incipere*, to begin; *durare*, to endure, &c.

Verbs which simply signify *being*, are likewise called *Substantive* verbs; as, *esse*, to be, or to exist. The notion of existence is implied in the signification of these verbs; thus, *I love*, may be resolved into, *I am loving*.

The meaning of a verb is expressed without any affirmation, or in such a form as is confined to a substantive noun, partaking thereby of the nature of an adjective, is called a *Participle*; as, *amans*, loving; *amatus*, loved. But when it has the nature of a substantive, it is called a *Gerund* or a *Supine*; as, *amandum*, loving; or *amatus*, to love, or to be loved.

Verbs are varied or declined by *Voices*, *Modes*, *Tenses*, *Numbers*, and

are two voices; the *Active* and *Passive*.

Modes are four; *Indicative*, *Subjunctive*, *Imperative*, and *Infinitive*.

Tenses are five; the *Present*, the *Preter-imperfect*, the *Preter-perfect*, the *Pluperfect*, and the *Future*.

Numbers are two; *Singular* and *Plural*.

Persons are three; *First*, *Second*, *Third*.

Verbs express the different circumstances in which we consider an object; whether as acting, or being acted upon. The *Active voice* signifies action; as, *amo*, I love; the *Passive*, suffering, or being acted upon; as, *amor*, I am loved.

or *Moods* are the various manners of expressing the signification of the verb.

Active declares or affirms positively; as, *amo*, I love; *amabo*, I shall love: or asks a question; as, *an tu amas?* dost thou love?

Infinitive is usually joined to some other verbs, and cannot make a full meaning by itself; as, *secreto redibo*, if he entreat me, I will return. *Ter.*

Active commands, exhorts, or entreats; as, *ama*, love thou.

Neuter simply expresses the signification of the verb, without limiting it to any person or object; as, *amāre*, to love.

or *Tenses* express the time when any thing is supposed to be, to act, or to suffer.

General is divided into three parts, the present, past, and future.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

Pas time is expressed three different ways. When we speak of a thing, which was doing, but not finished at some former time, we use the *Preter-imperfect*, or past time not completed; as, *scribēbam*, I was writing.

When we speak of a thing now finished, we use the *Preter-perfect*, or past time completed; as, *scripsi*, I wrote, or have written.

When we speak of a thing finished at or before some past time, we use the *Preter-pluperfect*, or past time more than completed; as, *scripseram*, I had written.

Future time is expressed two different ways. A thing may be considered either as simply about to be done, or as actually finished, at some future time; as, *scribam*, I shall write, or, I shall [then] be writing; *scripsero*, I shall have written.

4. *Number* marks how many we suppose to be, to act, or to suffer.

5. *Person* shows to what the meaning of the verb is applied, whether to the person speaking, to the person addressed, or to some other person or thing.

Verbs have two numbers and three persons, to agree with substantive nouns and pronouns, in these respects: for a verb properly hath neither numbers nor persons, but certain terminations answering to the person and number of its nominative.

A verb is properly said to be *conjugated*, when all its parts are properly classed, or as it were, yoked together, according to Voice, Mode, Tense, Number, and Person.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

The Latins have four different ways of varying verbs, called the *First*, the *Second*, the *Third*, and the *Fourth Conjugation*.

The Conjugations are thus distinguished:

The *First* has *a* long before *re* of the Infinitive; the *Second* has *e* long, the *Third* has *e* short, and the *Fourth* has *i* long, before *re* of the Infinitive.

Except *dare*, to give, which has *ā* short, and also its compounds; thus, *Circumdāre*, to surround; *circumdāmus*, -dātis, -dābam, -dābo, &c.

The different conjugations are likewise distinguished from one another by the different terminations of the following tenses.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

Conjugations.	Singular. Persons.			Plural. Persons.		
	1.	2.	3.	1.	2.	3.
Conjugations.	1. -o,	-as,	-at ;	-āmus,	-ātis,	-ant.
	2. -eo,	-es,	-et ;	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent.
	3. -o,	-is,	-it ;	-īmus,	-ītis,	-int.
	4. -io,	-is,	-it ;	-imus,	-itis,	-iunt.

IMPERFECT.

1. -ābam,	-ābas,	-ābat ;	-ābāmus,	-ālātis,	-ābant.
2. -ēbam,	-ēbas,	-ēbat ;	-ēbāmus,	-ēbātis,	-ēbant.
3. -ībam,	-ības,	-ībat ;	-ībāmus,	-ībātis,	-ībant.
4. -iēbam,	-iēbas,	-iēbat ;	-iēbāmus,	-iēbātis,	-iēbant.

FUTURE.

1. -ābo,	-ābis,	-ābit ;	-ābīmus,	-ābītis,	-ābunt.
2. -ēbo,	-ēbis,	-ēbit ;	-ēbīmus,	-ēbītis,	-ēbunt.
3. -iū,	-es,	-et ;	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent.
4. -iām,	-ies,	-iet ;	-iēmus,	-iētis,	-ient.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

1. -em,	-es,	-et ;	-ēmus,	-ētis,	-ent.
2. -eām,	-eas,	-eat ;	-eāmus,	-eātis,	-eant.
3. -am,	-as,	-at ;	-āmus,	-ātis,	-ant.
4. -iam,	-ias,	-iat ;	-iāmus,	-iātis,	-iant.

IMPERFECT.

1. -ārem,	-āres,	-āret ;	-āremus,	-ārētis,	-ārent.
2. -ērem,	-ēres,	-ēret ;	-ēremus,	-ērētis,	-ērent.
3. -īrem,	-īres,	-īret ;	-īremus,	-irētis,	-īrent.
4. -iērem,	-iēres,	-iēret ;	-iēremus,	-iērētis,	-iērent.

CONJUGATION OF VERBS.

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IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. -a	or	-āto,	3. -āto ;	2. -āte	or	-ātōte,	3. -anto.
2. -e	or	-ēto,	-ēto ;	-ēte	or	-ētōte,	-ento.
3. -e	or	-ito,	-ito ;	-ite	or	-itōte,	-unto.
4. -i	or	-ito,	-ito ;	-ite	or	-itōte,	-iunto.

PASSIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

1. -or,	-āris	or	-āre	-ātur ;	-āmur,	-ānini,	-antur.
2. -eor,	-ēris	or	-ēre	-ētūr ;	-ēmur,	-ēnini,	-entur.
3. -or,	-ēris	or	-ēre	-itūr ;	-imur,	-inini,	-untur.
4. -ior,	-iris	or	-ire	-itur ;	-imur,	-inini,	-iuntur.

IMPERFECT.

1. -ābar,	-ābāris	or	-ābāre,	-ābātur ;	-ābāmur,	-ābānini,	-ābantur.
2. -ēbar,	-ēbāris	or	-ēbāre,	-ēbātur ;	-ēbāmur,	-ēbānini,	-ēbantur.
3. -ēbar,	-ēbāris	or	-ēbāre,	-ēbātur ;	-ēbāmur,	-ēbānini,	-ēbantur.
4. -iēbar,	-iēbāris	or	-iēbāre,	-iēbātur ;	-iēbāmur,	-iēbānini,	-iēbantur.

FUTURE.

1. -ābor,	-ābēris	or	-ābēre,	-ābītūr ;	-ābīmur,	-ābīnini,	-ābuntur.
2. -ēbor,	-ēbēris	or	-ēbēre,	-ēbītūr ;	-ēbīmur,	-ēbīnini,	-ēbuntur.
3. -ar,	-ēris	or	-ēre,	-ētūr ;	-ēmur,	-ēnini,	-entur.
4. -iar,	-iēris	or	-iēre,	-iētūr ;	-iēmur,	-iēnini,	-iēntur.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

PRESENT TENSE.

1. -er,	-ēris	or	-ēre,	-ētūr ;	-ēmur,	-ēnini,	-entur.
2. -ear,	-ēaris	or	-ēare,	-ēātūr ;	-ēāmur,	-ēānini,	-eantur.
3. -ar,	-āris	or	-āre,	-ātūr ;	-āmur,	-ānini,	-antur.
4. -iar,	-iāris	or	-iāre,	-iātūr ;	-iāmur,	-iānini,	-iantur.

IMPERFECT.

1. -ārer,	-ārēris	or	-ārēre,	-ārētūr ;	-ārēmur,	-ārēnini,	-ārentur.
2. -ērer,	-ērēris	or	-ērēre,	-ērētūr ;	-ērēmur,	-ērēnini,	-ērentur.
3. -ēre,	-ērēris	or	-ērēre,	-ērētūr ;	-ērēmur,	-ērēnini,	-ērentur.
4. -irer,	-irēris	or	-irēre,	-irētūr ;	-irēmur,	-irēnini,	-irentur.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

1. -āre	2. -ātor,	3. -ātor ;	2. -āmni,	3. -āntor.
2. -ēre	or -ētor,	-ētor ;	-ēmni,	-ēntor.
3. -ēre	or -itor,	-itor ;	-imni,	-untor,
4. -ire	or -itor,	-itor ;	-imni,	-iuntor.

Observe, Verbs in *to* of the third conjugation have *iunt* in the third person plural of the present indic. active, and *iuntur* in the passive ; and so in the imperative, *iunto* and *iuntor*. In the imperfect and future of the indicative, they have always the terminations of the fourth conjugation, *iēbam* and *iēam* ; *iēbar* and *iēar*, &c.

The terminations of the other tenses are the same through all the Conjugations.

Thus,

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MODE.

1. Perf. -i,	2. Sing. -isti,	3. -it ;	1. Plur. -imus,	2. -istis,	3. -erunt or ēre.
Phi. -eram,	-eras,	-erat ;	-erāmus,	-erātis,	-erant.

SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

1. Perf. -ērim,	-ēris,	-ērit ;	-ērīmus,	-ērītis,	-ērint.
Phi. -issem,	-isses,	-isset ;	-issemus,	-issetis,	-issent.
Fut. -ēro,	-ēris,	-ērit ;	-ērīmus,	-ērītis,	-ērint.

These Tenses, in the Passive Voice, are formed by the Participle Perfect, and the auxiliary verb *sum*, which is also used to express the Future of the Infinitive Active. See conjugation of the verb *sum*, in page 9.

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FORMATION OF VERBS.

Obs. 1. The personal pronouns, which in English are, for the most part, added to the verb, in Latin are commonly understood; because the several persons are sufficiently distinguished from one another by the different terminations of the verb, though the persons themselves be not expressed. The learner, however, at first may be accustomed to join them with the verb; thus, *ego sum*, I am; *tu es*, thou art, or you are; *ille est*, he is; *nos sumus*, we are, &c. So, *ego amo*, I love; *tu amas*, thou lovest, or you love; *ille amat*, he loveth or loves; *nos amamus*, we love, &c.

Obs. 2. In the second person singular in English, we commonly use the plural form, except in solemn discourse; as, *tu es*, thou art, or much oftener, you are; *tu eras*, thou wast, or you were; *tu sis*, thou mayest be, or you may be, &c. So, *tu amas*, thou lovest, or you love; *tu amabas*, thou lovedst, or you loved, &c.

For examples of the variation of regular verbs in the different conjugations, see pages 18, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, & 98—113.

FORMATION OF VERBS.

There are four principal parts of a verb, from which all the rest are formed; namely *o* of the present, *i* of the perfect, *um* of the supine, and *re* of the infinitive; according to the following rhyme:

1. From *o* are formed *am* and *em*.
2. From *i*; *ram*, *rim*, *ro*, *sce*, and *ssem*.
3. *U*, *us*, and *rus*, are form'd from *um*.
4. All other parts from *re* do come; as, *bam*, *bo*, *rem*; *a*, *e*, and *i*; *ns* and *dus* *dum*, *do*, and *di*; as,
Am-o, -em; *Am-avi*, -eram, -erim, -issem, -ero, -isse; *Amât-um*, -u, -urus, -us; *Am-are*, -abam, -abe, -arem, -a, -ans, andum, di, do, -audus.
Doc-eo, -eam; *Doc-ui*, -ueram, &c. *Doct-um*, -u, -urus, -us; *Doc-ere*, -ebam, -ebo, -erem, -e, -ens, -endum, di, do, -endus.
Leg-o, -am; *Leg-i*, -eram, &c. *Lect-um*, -u, -urus, -us; *Leg-ere*, -ebam, -eram, -e, -ens, -endum, &c. *Aud-i*, -iam; *Aud-ivi*, -iveram, &c. *Audit-um*, -u, -urus, -us; *Aud-ire*, -iebam, -irem, -i, -iens, -iendum, di, do, -iendus.—So verbs of the third conjugation in *io*; as, *Cap-io*, -iam; *Cep-i*, -eram, &c. *Capt-um*, -u, &c. *Cap-ere*, -iebam, -erem, -e, -iens, -iendum, di, do, -iendus.
 The passive voice is formed from the active, by adding *r* to *o*, or changing *m* into *r*.

But it is much more easy and natural to form all the parts of a verb from the present and perfect of the indicative, and from the supine; thus,

Am-o, -abam, -âbo, -em, -ârem, -a or -âto, -âre, -ans, -andum, di, do, &c. -andus:
Am-avi, -eram, -erim, -issem, -ero, -isse: *Amât-um*, -us, -ûrus.
 So *Doc-eo*, -ebam, -êbo, -eam, -êrem, -e or -eto, -êre, -ens, -endum, di, &c. -endus; *Docu-i*, -eram, -erim, -issem, -ero, -isse: *Doct-um*, -us, -ûrus.
Lêg-o, -ebam, -am, -es, -et, &c. -am, -as, -at, &c. -erem, -e or -lto, -êre, -ens, -endum, &c. -endus:
Lêg-i, -eram, &c. *Lect-um*, -us, -urus:
Cap-io, -iebam, -iam, -ies, -iet, &c. -iam, -ias, &c. -erem, -e or lto, -êre, -iens, -iendum, -iendus:
Cep-i, -eram, &c. *Capt-um*, -us, -ûrus.
Aud-io, -iebam, &c. *Audiv-i*, -eram, &c.

A verb is commonly said to be conjugated, when only its principal parts are mentioned, because from them all the rest are derived.

The first person of the Present of the indicative is called the *Theme* or the *Root* of the verb, because from it the other three principal parts are formed.

The letters of a verb which always remain the same, are called *Radical* letters; as, *am* in *am-o*. The rest are called the *Termination*; as, *abamus* in *am-abamus*.

All the letters which come before *-âre*, *-êre*, *-êre*, or *-îre*, of the infinitive, are radical letters. By putting these before the terminations, all the parts of any regular verb may be readily formed, except the compound tenses.

SIGNIFICATION OF THE TENSES IN THE VARIOUS MODES.

The tenses formed from the present of the indicative or infinitive signify in general the continuance of an action or passion, or represent them as present at some particular time: the other tenses express an action or passion completed; but not always so absolutely, as entirely to exclude the continuance of the same action or passion; thus, *Amo*, I love, do love, or am loving; *amabam*, I loved, did love, or was loving, &c.

Amavi, I loved, did love, or have loved, *that is*, have done with loving, &c.

In like manner in the passive voice; *Amor*, I am loved, I am in loving, or in being loved, &c.

Past time in the passive voice is expressed several different ways, by means of the auxiliary verb *sum*, and the participle perfect; thus,

Indicative Mode.

Perfect. *Amatus sum*, I am, or have been loved, or oftener, I was loved.

Amatus fui, I have been loved, or I was loved.

Plu-perfect. *Amatus eram*, I was, or had been loved.

Amatus fueram, I had been loved.

Subjunctive Mode.

Perfect. *Amatus sim*, I may be, or may have been loved.

Amatus fuerim, I may have been loved.

Plin-perfect. *Amatus essem*, I might, could, would, or should be, or have been loved.

Amatus fuisset, I might, could, would, or should have been loved, or had been loved.

Future. *Amatus fuero*, I shall have been loved.

The verb *sum* is also employed to express future time in the indicative mode, both active and passive; thus,

Amaturus sum, I am about to love, I am to love, I am going to love, or I will love.

We chiefly use this form when some purpose or intention is signified.

Amatus ero, I shall be loved.

Oss. 1. The participles *amatus* and *amaturus* are put before the auxiliary verb, because we commonly find them so placed in the classics.

Oss. 2. In these compound tenses the learner should be taught to vary the participle like an adjective noun, according to the gender and number of the different substantives to which it is applied; thus, *amatus est*, he is or was loved, when applied to a man; *amata est*, she was loved, when applied to a woman; *amatum est*, it was loved, when applied to a thing; *amati sunt*, they were loved, when applied to men, &c. The connecting of syntax, so far as is necessary, with the inflection of nouns and verbs, seems to be the most proper method of teaching both.

Oss. 3. The past time and participle perfect in English are taken in different meanings, according to the different tenses in Latin which they are used to express. Thus, "I loved," when put for *amabam*, is taken in a sense different from what it has when put for *amavi*; so *amor*, and *amatus sum*, I am loved; *amabar* and *amatus eram*, I was loved; *amer* and *amatus sim*, &c. In the one, *loved* is taken in a present, in the other in a past sense. This ambiguity arises from the defective nature of the English verb.

Oss. 4. The tenses of the subjunctive mode may be variously rendered, according to their connexion with the other parts of a sentence. They are often expressed in English as the same tenses of the indicative, and sometimes one tense apparently put for another.

Thus, *Quasi intelligant, qualis sit*, As if they understood, what kind of person he is, Cic. *In facinus jurdasses putes*, You would think, &c. Or. *Eloquar an nileam?* Shall I speak out, or be silent? *Nec vos arguerim, Teueri, for arguam*, Virg. *Si quid te fugerit, ego perierim*, for *perilo*, Ter. *Hunc ego si potui tantum sperare dolorem; Et preferre, soror, potero: for potuissim* and *possem*, Virg. *Singula quid referam?* Why should I mention every thing? Id. *Prædiceres mihi*, You should have told me before hand, Ter. *At tu dictis, Albane, maneres*, Ought to have stood to your word, Virg. *Citius crediderim*, I should sooner believe, Juv. *Hausserit ensis*, The sword would have destroyed, Virg. *Fuerint irati*, Grant or suppose they were angry. *Si id fecisset*, If he did or should do that, Cic. The same promiscuous use of the tenses seems also to take place sometimes in the indicative and infinitive; and the indicative to be put for the subjunctive; as, *Amicus meminisse horret, luctuque refugit*, for *refugit*, Virg. *Fuerat melius, for fuisset*, Id. *Invidiæ dilapsa erat, for fuisset*, Sall. *Quamdiu in portum venis?* for *venisti*, Plaut. *Quom mox navigo*, Ephrem, for *navigabo*, Id. *Tu si hic sis, aliter sentias*, Ter. for *esses* and *sentires*. *Calo affirmat, se vivo, illum non triumphare*, for *triumphaturum esse*, Cic. *Persuadet Castico, ut occuparet*, for *occupet*, Cæsar.

Oss. 5. The future of the subjunctive, and also of the indicative, is often rendered by the present of the subjunctive in English; as, *nisi hoc faciet, or fecerit*, unless he do this, Ter.

Oss. 6. Instead of the imperative we often use the present of the subjunctive; as, *valeas*, farewell; *huc venias*, come hither, &c. And also the future both of the indicative and subjunctive; as, *non occides*, do not kill; *ne feceris*, do not do it; *valebis*, *meque amabis*, farewell, and love me, Cic.

The present time and the preter-imperfect of the infinitive are both expressed under the same form. All the varieties of past and future time are expressed by the other two tenses. But in order properly to exemplify the tenses of the infinitive mode, we must put an accusative, and some other verb, before each of them; thus,

Dicit me scribere; he says that I write, do write, or am writing.

Dixit me scribere; he said that I wrote, did write, or was writing.

Dicit me scripsisse; he says that I wrote, did write, or have written.

Dixit me scripsisse; he said that I had written.

Dicit me scripturum esse; he says that I will write.

Dixit me scripturos esse; he said that we would write.

Dicit nos scripturos fuisse; he says that we would have written.

Dixit nos scripturos fuisse; he said that we would have written.

Dicit literas scribi; he says that letters are written, writing, a writing, or in writing.

Dixit literas scribi; he said that letters were writing, or written.

Dicit literas scriptas esse; he says that letters are, or were written.

Dixit literas scriptas fuisse; he says that letters have been written.

Dicit literas, scriptas fuisse; he said that letters had been written.

Dixit literas scriptum iri; he says that letters will be written.

Dixit literas scriptum iri; he said that letters would be written.

The future, *scriptum iri*, is made up of the former supine, and the infinitive passive of the verb

eo, and therefore never admits of any variation.

The future of the infinitive is sometimes expressed by a periphrasis or circumlocution; thus, *scio fore vel futurum esse ut scribant, —ut literæ scribantur*; I know that they will write,—that letters will be written. *Scivi fore vel futurum esse ut scriberent, —ut literæ scriberentur*; I knew that they

would write, &c. *Scivi futurum fuisse, ut literæ scriberentur*; I knew that letters would have been written. This form is necessary in verbs which want the supine.

Obs. 7. The different tenses, when joined with any expediency or necessity, are thus expressed *Scribendum est mihi, puero, nobis, &c. literas*; I, the boy, we, &c. must write letters.

Scribendum fuit mihi, puero, nobis, &c. I must have written, &c.

Scribendum erit mihi; I shall be obliged to write.

Scio scribendum esse mihi literas; I know that I must write letters.

scribendum fuisse mihi;—that I must have written.

Dixit scribendum fore mihi; He said that I should be obliged to write.

Or with the participle in *dus*.

Literæ sunt scribendæ mihi, puero, hominibus, &c. or a me, puero, &c.; Letters are to be, or must be written by me, by the boy, by men, &c. So *literæ scribendæ erunt, fuerunt, erunt, &c.* *Si literæ scribendæ sint, essent, forent, &c.* *Scio literas scribendas esse*; I know that letters are to be, or must be written. *Scivi literas scribendas fuisse*; I knew that letters ought to have been, or must have been written.

Note. Most of the simple tenses of a verb in Latin may be expressed, as in English by the participle and the auxiliary verb *sum*; as, *Sum amans*, for *amo*, I am loving; *eram amans*, for *amabam*, &c. *Fui te carens*, for *carui*, I want. *Ut sis sciens*, for *ut scias*, Ter. Only the tenses in the active which come from the preterite, and those in the passive which come from the present, cannot be properly expressed in this manner: because the Latins have no participle perfect active, nor participle present passive. This manner of expression, however, does not often occur.

FORMATION OF THE PRETERITE AND SUPINE.

GENERAL RULES.

1. Compound and simple verbs form the preterite and supine in the same manner; as, *Voco, vocavi, vocatum*, to call: so, *revoco, revocavi, revocatum*, to recall.

Exc. 1. When the simple verb in the preterite doubles the first syllable of the present, the compounds lose the former syllable; as, *pello, pēpuli*, to beat; *rēpello, rēpuli*, never *repēpuli*, to beat back. But the compounds of *do, sto, disco*, and *posco*, follow the general rule; thus, *ēdisco, ēdidici*, to get by heart; *dēposco, dēpōposci*, to demand: so, *præcurro, præcūcurri*; *rēpungo, rēpūpugi*.

Exc. 2. Compounds which change *a* of the simple verb into *i*, have *e* in the supine: as, *facio, fēci, factum*, to make; *perficio, perfecī, perfectum*, to perfect. But compound verbs ending in *do* and *go*; also the compounds of *habeo, placeo, sapio, salio*, and *statuo*, observe the general rule.

2. Verbs which want the preterite, want likewise the supine.

SPECIAL RULES.

First Conjugation.

Verbs of the first conjugation have *avi* in the preterite, and *atum* in the supine; as *Creo, creavi, creatum*, to create; *pæro, pæravi, pæratum*, to prepare.

Exc. 1. *Do, dēdi, dātum, dāre*, to give: so, *venundo*, to sell; *circundo*, to surround; *pessundo*, to overthrow; *satisdo*, to give surety; *venundēdi, venundātum, venundāre, &c.* The other compounds of *do* are of the third conjugation.

Sto, stēti, statum, to stand. Its compounds have *stīti, stitum*, and oftener *stātum*, as, *præsto, præstiti, præstitum, or præstātum*, to excel, to perform. So *ad-, ante-, con-, ex-, in-, ob-, per-, pro-, re-sto*.

Exc. 2. *Lāvo, lāvi, lotum, lautum, lāvātum*, to wash.

Pōto, pōtavi, pōtum, or pōtātum, to drink.

Jūvo, jūvi, jūtum, to help; fut. part. *juvaturus*. So *adjuvo*.

Exc. 3. *Cūbo, cūbui, cūbitum*, to lie. So, *ac-, ex-, oc-, rē-cūbo*. The other compounds insert an *m*, and are of the third conjugation.

Dōmo, dōmui, dōmītum, to subdue. So *ē-, per-dōmo*.

Sōno, sōnui, sōnītum, to sound. So *as-, circum-, con-, dis-, ex-, in-, per-, præ-re-sōno*.

Tōno, tōnui, tōnītum, to thunder. So *at-, circum-, in-, superin-, rē-tōno*. Horace has *intōnatus*.

Vēto, vētui, vētītum, to forbid.

Crēpo, crēpui, crēpitum, to make a noise. So *con-, in-, per-, rē-crēpo*: *dis-crēpo* has rather *dis-crēpavi*.

Exc 4. *Frico, fricui, frictum*, to rub. So *af-, circum-, con-, de-, ef-, in-, per-, re-frico*. But some of these have also *atum*.

Sēco, sēcui, sectum, to cut. So *circum-, con-, dē-, dis-, ex-, in-, inter-, per-, prae-, rē-, sub-sēco*.

Nēco, nēcui, or nēcavi, nēcātum, to kill. So *inter-, ē-nēco*: but these have oftener *ectum; enectum, internectum*.

Mico, micui, — to glitter, to shine. So *inter-, prō-mico*. *Emico*, has *ēmīcui, emicātum; dimico, dimicāvi, dismicātum*, rarely *dimīcui*, to fight.

Exc. 5. These three want both preterite and supine; *labo*, to fall or faint; *nexo*, to bind; and *plico*, to fold.

Plico, compounded with a noun, or with the prepositions, *re-, sub-*, has *avi, ātum*; as, *duplico, duplicavi, duplicatum*, to double. So *multi-, sup-, re-plico*.

The other compounds of *plico* have either *avi* and *ātum*, or *ui* and *itum*; as, *applico, applicui, applicitum*, or *-avi, ātum*, to apply. So *im-, com-plico*. *Explico*, to unfold, has commonly *explicui, explicitum*; but when it signifies to explain or interpret, *explicāvi, explicātum*.

Second Conjugation.

Verbs of the second conjugation have *ui* and *itum*; as, *habeo, habui, habitum*, to have. So,

Adhibeo, to admit, to use.
Cohibeo, Inhibeo, to restrain.
Exhibeo, to show, to give.
Perhibeo, to say, to give out.
Prohibeo, to hinder.
Pothabeo, to value less.
Probeo, to afford.

Rēdhībeo, to return, or take back
a thing that was sold for
some fault.
Dēbeo, to owe.
Mēreo, to deserve: Com-, de-,
e-, per-, pro-mēreo, or me-
reor.

Mōneō, to admonish: Ad-, com-,
prae-mōneō.
Terreo, to terrify: Abs-, con-,
de-, ex-, per-terreo.
Diribeō, to count over, to distri-
bute.

Neuter verbs which have *ui* want the supine; as, *āreo, ārui, to be dry*. So,

Acēo, and -sco, to be sour.
Albeo, to be white.
Candēo, to be white.
Calleo, to be hard.
Cāneo, to be hoary.
Clāreo, to be bright.
Egeo, indigeo, to want.
Emīneo, to stand above others.
Flacceō, to wither.
Flōreo, to flourish.
Fœteō, to stink.
Frendeō, to gnash the teeth.
Frondeō, to bear leaves.
Horreo, to be rough.

Hūmeo, to be wet.
Inmīneo, to hang over.
Langueo, to languish.
Liqueo, licui, to melt to be clear.
Māceo, to be lean.
Mādeo, to be wet.
Marceo, to wither.
Mūceo, to be mouldy.
Niteo, to shine.
Palleo, to be pale.
Pāteo, to be open.
Pūteo, to stink.
Putreo, to rot.

Ranceo, to be mouldy.
Rūgeo, to be stiff.
Rūbeo, to be red.
Squāleo, to be foul.
Sordeo, to be nasty.
Stūdeo, to favour.
Stūpeo, to be amazed.
Splendeo, to shine.
Tēpeo, to be warm.
Torpeo, to be benumbed.
Tūmeo, to swell.
Vīgeo, to be strong.
Virco, to be green.

But the neuter verbs which follow, together with their compounds, have the supine, and are regularly conjugated: *Vāleo*, to be in health; and *æqui-, con-, e-, in-, prae-naleo*: *Plāceo*, to please; and *com-, per-placeo*: *Displiceo*, to displease: *Cāreo*, to want: *Pāreo*, to appear, to obey; and *ap-, com-pāreo*: *Jāceo*, to lie; and *ad-, circum-, inter-, ob-, prae-, sub-, super-jāceo*: *Caleo*, to be warm; and *con-, in-, ob-, per-, re-cāleo*: *Nōceo*, to hurt; *Dōleo*, to be grieved; and *con-, de-, in-, per-doleo*: *Cōāleo*, to grow together; *Lāceo*, which in the active signifies, to be lawful, to be valued; and what is singular, in the passive, to bid a price: *Lāteo*, to lurk, the compounds of which want the supine, *delīteo, inter-, sub-lateo*, as likewise do those of *Tāceo, -cui, -cītum*, to be silent, *con-, ob-, rē-tāceo*.

These three active verbs likewise want the supine: *Tīmeo, -ui*, to fear; *Sīleo, -ui*, to conceal; *Arceo, -cui*, to drive away: But the compounds of *arceo* have the supine; as, *exerceo, exercui, exercitum*, to exercise. So *coerceo*, to restrain.

Exc. 1. The following verbs in *BEO* and *CEO*:

Jūbeo, jussi, jussum, to order. So *fidē-jūbeo*, to bail, or be surety for.
Sorbeo, sorbui, sorptum, to sup. So *ab-sorbeo*, to suck in; *ex-, rē-sorbeo*. We also find *absorpsi, exsorpsi*; *Exsorptum, rēsorptum*, are not in use.

Dōceo, docui, doctum, to teach. So *ad-, con-, de-, e-, per-, sub-dōceo*.

Misceo, miscui, mistum, or *mixtum*, to mix. So *ad-, com-, im-, inter-, per-, rē-misceo*.

Mulceo, mulsi, mulsum, to stroke, to soothe. So *ad-, circum-, com-, de-, per-, rē-*
mulceo.

Luceo, luxi, — to shine. So *al-, circum-, col-, di-, ē-, il-, inter-* *per-,* or *pel-, prae-, pro-, re-, sub-, trans-luceo*.

Exc. 2. The following verbs in *DEO*:

Prandeo, prandi, pransum, to dine.

Video, vidi, visum, to see. So *in-, per-, prae-, pro-, re-video*.

Sedeo, sedi, sessum, to sit. So *as-, con-, de-, dis-, in-, ob-, per-, pos-, prae-, re-, sub-sedeo*: *Circumsedeo*, or *circumsedeo*, *supersedeo*. But *dē-, dis-, per-, prae-, re-, sub-sedeo*, seem to want the supine.

Strideo, stridi, — to make a noise.

Pendeo, pependi, pensum, to hang. So *de-, im-, pro-, super-pendeo*.

Mordeo, momordi, morsum, to bite. So *ad-, com-, de-, ob-, prae-, re-mordeo*.

Spondeo, spōndi, sponsum, to promise. So *dē-, re-spondeo*.

Tondeo, tōtondi, tonsum, to clip. So *at-, circum-, de-tondeo*.

But the compounds of these verbs do not double the first syllable; thus, *dependi, remordi, respondi, attondi*, &c.

Rideo, risi, risum, to laugh. So *ar-, de-, in-, sub-rideo*.

Suadeo, suāsi, suāsum, to advise. So *dis-, per-suadeo*.

Ardeo, arsi, arsum, to burn. So *ex-, in-, ob-ardeo*.

Exc. 3. The following verbs in *GEO*:

Augeo, auxi, auctum, to increase. So *ad-, ex-augeo*.

Lugeo, luxi, — to mourn. So *e-, pro-, sub-lugeo*.

Frigeo, frixi, — to be cold. So *per-, re-frigeo*.

Tergeo, tersi, tersum, to wipe. So *abs-, circum-, de-, ex-, per-tergeo*.

Mulgeo, mulsi, mulsam, or *multum*, to milk. So *e-, im-mulgeo*.

Indulgeo, indulsi, indultum, to grant, to indulge.

Urgeo, ursi, — to press. So *ad-, ex-, in-, per-, sub-, super-urgeo*.

Fulgeo, fulsi, — to shine. So *af-, circum-, con-, ef-, inter-, prae-, re-, super-fulgeo*.

Turgeo, tursi, alsi, to swell. *Algeo, alsi*, to be cold.

Exc. 4. The following verbs in *IEO* and *LEO*:

Vieo, viēvi, viētum, to bind with twigs, to hoop a vessel.

Cieo, (civi) citum, to stir up, to rouse. So *ac-, con-, ex-, in-, per-cieo*. *Civi* comes from *cio* of the fourth conjugation.

Fleo, flēvi, flētum, to weep. So *af-, de-fleo*.

Compleo, complevi, complētum, to fill. So the other compounds of *pleo*; *de-, ex-, im-, adim-, op-, re-, sup-pleo*.

Dēleo, dēlēvi, dēlētum, to destroy, to blot out.

Ōleo, to smell, has *ōlui, ōlitum*. So likewise its compounds, which have a similar signification; *ob-, per-, red-, sub-ōleo*. But such of the compounds as have a different signification make *ēvi* and *ētum*; thus, *exōleo, exōlēvi, exōlētum*, to fade. So *inōleo, -ēvi, -ētum*, or *-itum*, to grow into use; *obōleo, -ēvi, -ētum*, to grow out of use. *Abōleo*, to abolish, has *abōlēvi, abōlētum*; and *adōleo*, to grow up, to burn, *adōlēvi, adalutum*.

Exc. 5. Several verbs in *NEO*, *QUEO*, *REO*, and *SEO*.

Maneo, mansi, mansum, to stay. So *per-, re-māneo*.

Neo, nēvi, nētum, to spin. So *per-neo*.

Teneo, tēnui, tentum, to hold. So *con-, de-, dis-, ob-, re-, sus-tineo*. But *attineo, pertinēo*, are not used in the supine; and seldom *abstineo*.

Torqueo, torsi, tortum, to throw, to whirl, to twist. Thus, *con-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, ob-, re-torqueo*.

Haereo, hēsi, hēsum, to stick. Thus, *ad-, con-, in-, ob-, sub-haereo*.

Torreo, torui, tostum, to roast. So *extorreo*.

Censeo, censui, censum, to judge. So *ac-, per-, re-censeo*, to review; *succenseo*, to be angry.

Exc. 6. Verbs in *VEO* have *vi, tum*; as, *mōveo, mōvi, mōtum*, to move; *Foveo, fovi, fōtum*, to cherish. So *con-, re-foveo*. So *vōveo*, to vow or wish, and *dēvoveo*.

Faveo, to favour; has *fāvi, fautum*; and *cāveo*, to beware of; *cāvi, cautum*. So *prae-cāveo*.

Neuter verbs in *veo* want the supine; as, *pāveo, pāvi*, to be afraid.

Ferveo, to boil, to be hot, makes *ferbui*. So *de-, ef-, in-, per-, re-ferveo*.

Conniveo, to wink, has *connixi* and *connixi*.

Exc. 7. The following verbs want both preterite and supine: *Lacteo*, to suck milk; *veo*, to be black and blue; *scáteo*, to abound; *resideo*, to shine; *maereo*, to be sorrowful; *ádeo*, to desire; *polleo*, to be able; *fláveo*, to be yellow; *densceo*, to grow thick; *labreo*, to be smooth or bare. To these add *calveo*, to be bald; *céveo*, to wag the tail, as dogs do when they fawn on one; *lêbeo*, to be dull; *úveo*, to be moist; and many others.

Third Conjugation.

Verbs of the third conjugation form their preterite and supine variously, according to the termination of the present.

IO.

1. *Facio, feci, factum*, to do, to make. So the compounds which retain *a*: *lucri-, agni-, arè-, cãlè-, mädè-, tẽpè-, bẽnè-, mãlè-, sãtis-facio*, &c. But those which change *a* into *i* have *ectum*; as, *afficio, affeci, affectum*. So *con-, de-, ef-, in-, inter-, per-, præ-, pro-, re-, sufficio*. Note; *Facio*, compounded with a noun, verb, or preposition, retains *a*; but when compounded with a preposition, it changes *a* into *i*.

Some compounds of *facio* are of the first conjugation; as, *Amplifico, sacrifico, rifico, magnifico; gratifico*, to gratify, or do a good turn, to give up; *ludifico*, mock.

Jacio, jeci, jactum, to throw. So *ab-, ad-, circum-, con-, de-, dis-, e-, in-, inter-, pro-, re-, sub-, super-, superin-, tra-ficio*; in the supine, *-ectum*.

The compounds of *spicio* and *lacio*, which themselves are not used, have *exi*, and *tum*; as, *aspicio, aspezi, aspectum*, to behold. So *circum-, con-, de-, dis-, in-, intro-, r-, pro-, re-, retro-, super-spicio*.

Allicio, allezi, allectum, to allure. So *il-, pel-licio*; but *ellicio*, to draw out, has *icui, elicitum*.

2. *Fodio, fodi, fossum*, to dig, to delve. So *ad-, circum-, con-, ef-, in-, inter-, r-, præ-, re-, suf-, trans-fodio*.

Fugio, fugi, fugitum, to fly. So *au-*, (for *ab-*) *con-, de-, dif-, ef-, per-, pro-, re-, f-, subter-, trans-fugio*.

3. *Cipio, cepi, captum*, to take. So *ac-, con-, de-, ex-, in-, inter-, oc-, per-, præ-, sus-cipio*, (in the supine *-ceptum*;) and *ante-cipio*.

Rapio, rapui, raptum, to pull or snatch. So *ab-, ar-, cor-, de-, di-, e-, præ-, pro-, r-rapio, -ripui, -reptum*.

Sapio, sapi, — to favour, to be wise. So *consapio*, to be well in one's wits; *sipio*, to be foolish; *resapio*, to come to one's wits.

Cupio, cupivi, cupitum, to desire. So *con-, dis-, per-cupio*.

4. *Pario, pepèri, paritum, or partum*, to bring forth a child, to get. Its compounds are of the fourth conjugation.

Quatio, quassi, quassum, to shake; but *quassi* is hardly used. Its compounds have *ssi, cussum*; as, *concutio, concussi, concussum*. So *de-, dis-, ex-, in-, per-, re-, per-, suc-cutio*.

UO has *ui, uitum*; as,

Arguo, argui, argutum, to show, to prove, or argue, to reprove. So *co-, red-arguo*, confute. So,

Arguo, argui, argutum, to show, to prove, or argue, to reprove.

Arguo, argui, argutum, to show, to prove, or argue, to reprove.

Arguo, argui, argutum, to show, to prove, or argue, to reprove.

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Arguo, argui, argutum, to show, to prove, or argue, to reprove.

Exc. 1. *Fluo, fluxi, fluxum*, to flow. So *af-, circum-, con-, de-, dif-, ef-, in-, inter-, r-, præter-, pro-, re-, subter-, super-, trans-fluo*.

Struo, struxi, structum, to put in order, to build. So *ad-, circum-, con-, de-, ex-, in-, r-, præ-, sub-, super-struo*.

Exc. 2. *Luo, lavi, lautum*, to pay, to wash away, to suffer punishment. Its com-

pounds have *ūtum*; as, *abluo*, -ui, -ūtum, to wash away, to purify. So *al*-, *circum*-, *col*-, *de*-, *di*-, *e*-, *inter*-, *per*-, *pol*-, *pro*-, *sub*-, *luo*.

Ruo, *ruī*, *ruītum*, to rush, to fall. Its compounds have *ūtum*; as, *diruo*, *dirui*, *dirūtum*, to overthrow. So *ē*-, *ob*-, *prō*-, *sub*-, *ruo*. *Corruo* and *irruo*, want the supine; as likewise do *mētuo*, to fear; *pluo*, to rain; *ingruo*, to assail; *congruo*, to agree; *respuo*, to reject, to slight; *annuo*, to assent; and the other compounds of the obsolete verb *nuo*; *abnuo*, to refuse; *innuo*, to nod, or beckon with the hand; *rēnuo*, to deny; all of which have *ui* in the preterite.

BO has *bi*, *bītum*; as,

Bībo, *bibi*, *bibītum*, to drink. So *ad*-, *com*-, *e*-, *in*-, *per*-, *præ*-, *bībo*.

Exc. 1. *Scribo*, *scripsi*, *scriptum*, to write. So *ad*-, *circum*-, *con*-, *de*-, *ex*-, *in*-, *inter*-, *per*-, *post*-, *præ*-, *pro*-, *re*-, *sub*-, *super*-, *supra*-, *trans*-, *scribo*.

Nūbo, *nupsi*, *nuptum*, to veil, to be married. So *de*-, *e*-, *in*-, *ob*-, *nūbo*. Instead of *nupsi*, we often find *nupta sum*.

Exc. 2. The compounds of *cūbo* in this conjugation insert an *m* before the last syllable; as, *accumbo*, *accūbui*, *accūbītum*, to recline at table. So *con*-, *de*-, *dis*-, *in*-, *oc*-, *pro*-, *re*-, *suc*-, *superin*-, *cumbo*-, *cūbui*-, *cūbītum*.

These two verbs want the supine; *scābo*, *scābi*, to scratch; *lambo*, *lambi*, to lick. So *ad*-, *circum*-, *dē*-, *præ*-, *lambo*.

Glūbo and *deglūbo*, to strip, to flay, want both preterite and supine

CO.

1. *Dico*, *dixi*, *dictum*, to say. So *ab*-, *ad*-, *con*-, *contra*-, *e*-, *in*-, *inter*-, *præ*-, *pro*-, *dico*.

Dūco, *duxi*, *ductum*, to lead. So *ab*-, *ad*-, *circum*-, *con*-, *de*-, *di*-, *e*-, *in*-, *intro*-, *ob*-, *per*-, *præ*-, *pro*-, *re*-, *se*-, *sub*-, *tra*-, or *trans*-, *dūco*.

2. *Vinco*, *vici*, *victum*, to overcome. So *con*-, *de*-, *e*-, *per*-, *rē*-, *vinco*.

Parco, *pēperci*, *parsum*, seldom *parsi*, *parsitum*, to spare. So *comparco*, or *comperco*, which is seldom used.

Ico, *ici*, *ictum*, to strike.

SCO has *vi*, *tum*; as,

Nosco, *nōvi*, *nōtum*, to know; future participle, *nosciturus*. So,

Dignosco, to distinguish; *ignosco*, to pardon; also *Scisco*, -vi, *itum*, to ordain; *ad*-, or *ascisco*, to take, to associate; *conscisco*, to rote, to commit; also *præ*-, *re*-, *scisco*; *descisco*, to revolt.
Cresco, -vi, -ētum, to grow: *Con*-, *de*-, *ex*-, *re*-, and without the supine, *ac*-, *in*-, *per*-, *pro*-, *suc*-, *super*-, *cresco*.
Quiesco, -vi, -ētum, to rest: *Ac*-, *con*-, *inter*-, -rē-, *quiesco*.
Suesco, to be accustomed; *as*-, *con*-, *de*-, *in*-, *suesco*, -vi, -ētum.

Exc. 1. *Agnosco*, *agnōvi*, *agnītum*, to own; *cognosco*, *cognovi*, *cognītum*, to know
 So *rēcognosco*, to review.

Pasco, *pāvi*, *pastum*, to feed. So *com*-, *dē*-, *pasco*.

Exc. 2. The following verbs want the supine:

Disco, *didici*, to learn. So *ad*-, *con*-, *de*-, *e*-, *per*-, *præ*-, *disco*-, *didici*.

Posco, *pōposci*, to demand. So *ap*-, *dē*-, *ex*-, *rē*-, *posco*.

Compesco, *compescui*, to stop, to restrain. So *dispesco*, *dispescui*, to separate.

Exc. 3. *Glisco*, to grow; *fatisco*, to be weary; and likewise inceptive verbs want both preterite and supine: as, *arcesco*, to become dry. But these verbs borrow the preterite and supine from their primitives; as, *ardesco*, to grow hot, *arsi*, *arsum*, from *ardeo*.

DO has *di*, *sum*; as,

Scando, *scandi*, *scansum*, to climb; *ēdo*, *ēdi*, *ēsūm*, to eat. So,

Ascendo, to mount.

Descendo, to go down.

Con-, *e*-, *ex*-, *in*-, *tran*-, *scendo*.

Accendo, to kindle: *In*-, *suc*-, *cendo*.

Cudo, to forge, to stamp, or coin:

Ex-, *in*-, *per*-, *pro*-, *re*-, *cudo*.

Defendo, to defend.

Offendo, to strike against, to offend, to find.

Mando, to chew: *Præ*-, *re*-, *mando*.

Prehendo, to take hold of: *Ap*-,

com-, *de*-, *prehendo*.

Exc. 1. *Divido, divisi, divisum*, to divide.

Rado, rasi, rasum, to shave. So *ab-, circum-, cor-, de-, e-, inter-, præ-, sub-*.

Laudo, clausi, clausum, to close. So *circum-, con-, dis-, ex-, in-, inter-, præ-, re-, tido*.

Plaudo, plausi, plausum, to clap hands for joy. So *ap-, circum-plaudo*; also *com-, ex-, sup-plôdo, -plosi, -plosum*.

Ludo, lusi, lusum, to play. So *ab-, al-, col-, de-, e-, il-, inter-, ob-, præ-, pro-, tido*.

Trudo, trûsi, trûsum, to thrust. So *abs-, con-, de-, ex-, in-, ob-, pro-, re-trûdo*.

Lædo, læsi, læsum, to hurt. So *al-, col-, e-, il-tido, -lisi, -lisum*.

Rodo, rôsi, rôsum, to gnaw. So *ab-, ar-, circum-, cor-, de-, e-, ob-, per-, præ-rodo*.

Vado, to go, wants both preterite and supine; but its compounds have *si, sum*; as, *ido, invâsi, invâsum*, to invade, or fall upon. So *circum-, e-, super-vâdo*.

Edo, cessi, cessum, to yield. So *abs-, ac-, antè-, con-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, inter-, pro-, rê-, retro-, se-, suc-cêdo*.

Exc. 2. *Pando, pandi, passum*, and sometimes *pansum*, to open, to spread. So *dis-, op-, præ-, rê-pando*.

Comedo, comedi, comensum or *comestum*, to eat. But *êdo* itself, and the rest of its compounds, have always *esum*; as, *ad-, amb-, ex-, per-, sub-, super-êdo, -edi, -m*.

Fundo, fudi, fûsum, to pour forth. So *af-, circum-, con-, de-, dif-, ef-, in-, inter-, per-, pro-, rê-, suff-, super-, superin-, trans-fundo*.

Scindo, scidi, scissum, to cut. So *as-, circum-, con-, ex-, inter-, per-, præ-, pro-, tran-scindo*.

Findo, fidi, fissum, to cleave. So *con-, dif-, in-findo*.

Exc. 3. *Tundo, tûtûdi, tunsum*, and sometimes *tûsum*, to beat. The compounds *e tûdi, tûsum*; as, *contundo, contûdi, contûsum*, to bruise. So *ex-, ob-, per-, und-*.

Cado, cecidi, câsum, to fall. The compounds want the supine; as, *ac-, con-, de-, inter-, pro-, suc-cido, -cidi*: — except, *incido, incidi, incâsum*, to fall in; *recido, di, recâsum*, to fall back; and *occido, occidi, occâsum*, to fall down.

Kedo, cecidi, cæsum, to cut, to kill. The compounds change *æ* into *i* long; as, *ido, accidi, accisum*, to cut about. So *abs-, con-, circum-, de-, ex-, in-, inter-, oc-, præ-, rê-, suc-cido*.

Tendo, têtendi, tensum or *tentum*, to stretch out. So *at-, con-, de-, dis-, ex-, ob-, pro-tendo, -tendi, -tensum*, or *tentum*. But the compounds have rather *tentum*, except *ostendo*, to show; which has commonly *ostensum*.

Pedo, pëpëdi, peditum, to break wind backward. So *op-pëdo*.

Pendo, pëpendi, pensum, to weigh. So *ap-, de-, dis-, ex-, im-, per-, re-, sus-pendo, -di, -pensum*.

Exc. 4. The compounds of *do* have *didî*, and *ditum*; as, *abdo, abdidi, abdîtum*, to hide. So *ad-, con-, dê-, di-, e-, ob-, per-, pro-, red-, sub-, tra-do*: also, *decon-, vondo*: and *coad-, superad-do*; and *deper-, disper-do*. To these add *crêdo, tûdi, crêditum*, to believe; *vendo, vendidi, venditum*, to sell. *Abscundo*, to hide, *abscondi, absconditum*, rarely *abscondidi*.

Exc. 5. These three want the supine: *strido, stridi*, to creak; *rûdo, rûdi*, to bray an ass; and *sido, sidi*, to sink down. The compounds of *sido* borrow the preterite and supine from *sêdeo*; as, *consido, consëdi, consessum*, to sit down. So *as-, am-, de-, in-, ob-, per-, rê-, sub-sido*.

Note. Several compounds of verbs in *do* and *deo*, in some respects resemble one another, and therefore should be carefully distinguished; as, *concido, concêdo, con-*; *consido* and *consideo*; *conscindo, conscendo*, &c.

GO, GUO, has *xi, ctum*; as,

Rego, rexi, rectum, to rule, to govern; *dirigo, -exi, -ectum*, to direct; *arigo* and *pro-, -exi, -ectum*, to raise up; *corrigo*, to correct; *porrigo*, to stretch out; *subrigo*, to raise up. So,

Cingo, cinxi, cinctum, to gird, to surround: Ac-, dis-, circum-, in-, præ-, re-, suc-cingo.
 Fligo, to dash, or beat upon: Af-, cou-, in-fligo; also pro-fligo, to rout, of the first conjugation.
 Jungo, to join: abjungo, to separate: Ad-, con-, de-, dis-, in-, inter-, se-, sub-jungo.
 Lingo, to lick: de-, è-lingo; and pollingo, to anoint a dead body.
 Mungo, to wipe, or clean the nose.

Emungo, to wipe, to cheat.
 Plango, to beat, to lament.
 Stingo, or Stinguo, to dash out, to extinguish.
 Di-, ex-, in-, inter-, præ-, re-stinguo.
 Tëgo, to cover: Circum-, con-, de-, in-, ob-, per-, præ-, pro-, re-, sub-, super-tëgo.
 Tingo, or Tinguo, to dip, or dye: Con-, in-tingo.
 Ungo, or Unguo, to anoint: Ex-, in-, per-, super-ungo.

Exc. 1. Surgo, to rise, has surrexi, surrectum. So as-, circum-, con-, de-, ex-, in-, re-surgo.

Pergo, porrexi, perrectum, to go forward.

Stringo, strinxi, strictum, to bind, to strain, to lop. So ad-, con-, de-, dis-, ob-, per-, præ-, re-, sub-stringo.

Fingo, finxi, fictum, to feign. So af-, con-, ef-, re-fingo.

Pingo, pinxi, pictum, to paint. So ap-, de-pingo.

Exc. 2. Frango, frëgi, fractum, to break. So con-, de-, dif-, ef-, in-, per-, præ-, re-, suf-fringo, frëgi, fractum.

Ägo, ègi, actum, to do, to drive. So ab-, ad-, ex-, red-, sub-, trans-, transad-ägo, and circum-, per-ägo: cögo, for codgo, coëgi, coactum, to bring together, to force.

These three compounds of ägo want the supine: sädägo, satëgi, to be busy about a thing; prodägo, prodëgi, to lavish, or spend riotously; dëgo, for deägo; dëgi, to live or dwell. Ambägo, to doubt, to dispute, also wants the preterite.

Lëgo, lëgi, lectum, to gather, to read. So al-, per-, præ-, re-, sub-lëgo: also, col-, de-, e-, recol-, se-lëgo, which change ï into ë.

Diligo, to love, has dilexi, dilectum. So negligo, to neglect; and intelligo, to understand; but negligo has sometimes neglëgi, Sall. Jug. 40.

Exc. 3. Tango, tëtigi, tactum, to touch. So at-, con-, ob-, per-tingo; thus attingo, attigi, attactum, &c.

Pungo, püpügi, punctum, to prick, or sting. The compounds have punxi; as compungo, compunxi, compunctum. So dis-, ex-, inter-pungo; but repungo has repunxi, or repüpügi.

Pango, panxi, pactum, to fix, to drive in, to compose: or pëgägi, which comes from the obsolete verb pago, to bargain, for which we use paciscor. The compounds of pango have pëgi; as, compingo, compëgi, compactum, to put together. So im-, ob-sup-pingo.

Exc. 4. Spargo, sparsi, sparsum, to spread. So ad-, circum-, con-, di-, in-, inter-per-, pro-, re-spergo.

Mergo, merxi, mersum, to dip, or plunge. So de-, e-, im-, sub-mergo.

Tergo, tersi, tersum, to wipe, or clean. So abs-, de-, ex-, per-tergo.

Figo, fixi, fixum, to fix, or fasten. So af-, con-, de-, in-, of-, per-, præ-, re-, suf-trans-figo.

Frigo, frixi, frixum or frictum, to fry.

Exc. 5. These three want the supine: clango, clanxi, to sound a trumpet; ningo or ninguo, ninxi, to snow; angio, anxi, to vex. Vergo, to incline, or lie outwards wants both preterite and supine. So e-, de-, in-vergo.

HO, JO.

1. Träho, traxi, tractum, to draw. So abs-, at-, circum-, con-, de-, dis-, ex-, per-pro-, re-, sub-träho.

Vëho, vexi, vectum, to carry. So a-, ad-, circum-, con-, di-, e-, in-, per-, præ-præter-, pro-, re-, sub-, super-, trans-vëho.

2. Mejo, or mingo, minxi, mictum, to make water. So inmejo.

LO.

1. Cölo, cölu, cultum, to adorn, to inhabit, to honour, to till. So ac-, circum-, ex-in-, per-, præ-, re-cölo: and likewise occölo, occulu, occultum, to hide.

Consülo, consuhi, consultum, to advise or consult.

Älo, älu, alitum, or contracted, altum, to nourish.

molui, molitum, to grind. So *com-, e-, per-mālo*. The compounds of *cello*, self is not in use, want the supine; as, *ante-, ex-, præ-cello, -cellui*, to excel, to strike, to astonish, has *percūli, perculum*.

pēpūli, pulsūm, to thrust. So *ap-, as-, com-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, per-, pro-, appūli, appulsum, &c.*

fēfelli, falsum, to deceive. But *rēfello, refelli*, to confute, wants the supine. *llo, velli* or *vulsi, vulsum*, to pull, or pinch. So *a-, con-, e-, inter-, præ-*,

But *de-, di-, per-vello*, have rather *velli*.

salli, salsum, to salt. *Psallo, pselli, —*, to play on a musical instrument, e supine.

to lift up, to take away, in a manner peculiar to itself, makes *sustūli*, and *extollo, extūli, elātum*; but *attollo*, to take up, has neither preterite nor

MO has *ui, itum*; as,

gēmui, gemitum, to groan. So *ad-, or ag-, circum-, con-, in-, re-gēmo*.

fremui, frenitum, to rage or roar, to make a great noise. So *af-, circum-, per-frēmo*.

evōmo, -ui, -itum, to vomit or spew, to cast up.

1. *Dēmo, dempsi, demptum*, to take away.

prompsi, promptum, to bring out. So *de-, ex-promo*.

sumpsi, sumptum, to take. So *ab-, as-, con-, de-, in-, præ-, re-, tran-sūmo*.

compsi, comptum, to deck or dress.

verbs are also used without the *p*; as, *demsi, dentum*; *sumsi, sumtum, &c.*

2. *Emo, ēmi, emptum* or *entum*, to buy. So *ad-, dir-, ex-, inter-, per-, red-co-ēmo, -emi, -emptum* or *entum*.

pressi, pressum, to press. So *ap-, com-, de-, ex-, in-, op-, per-, re-, exp-*

trēmui, tremui, to tremble, to quake for fear, wants the supine. So *at-, circum-, rēmo*.

NO.

no, posūi, pōitum, to put, or place. So *ap-, ante-, circum-, com-, de-, dis-, inter-, ob-, post-, præ-, pro-, re-, se-, sup-, super-, superim-, trans-pōno*.

gēnui, gēnitum, to beget. So *con-, e-, in-, per-, pro-, re-gigno*.

cēcīni, cantum, to sing. But the compounds have *cīni* and *centum*; as, *accīniui, accentum*, to sing in concert. So *com-, in-, præ-, suc-cīno; oc-cīno, īno; re-cīno*, and *re-cāno*. But *occanui, recanui*, are not in use.

despici, despici, to despise, wants both preterite and supine; but its compound *contemno, se, to scorn*, has *contempsi, contemptum*; or without the *p*, *contemsi, m.*

despici, despici, to disdain or slight. So *desperno*.

strāvi, strātum, to lay flat, to strow. So *ad-, con-, in-, præ-, pro-, sub-*

sivi or *sii, sītum*, to permit. So *desīno, desīvi*, oftener *desii, desītum*, to

livi, or *lēvi, lītum*, to anoint or daub. So *ab-, circum-, col-, de-, il-, inter-, præ-, re-, sub-, subter-, super-, superil-līno*.

crēvi, seldom crētum, to see, to decree, to enter upon an inheritance. So *ex-, in-, se-cerno*.

PO, QUO.

in *po* have *psi* and *ptum*; as, *Carpo, carpsi, carptum*, to pluck or pull, to blame. So *con-, de-, dis-, ex-, præ-cerpo, -cerpsi, cerptum*.

ii, -ptum, to steal.

Scalpo, to scratch or engrave: So *circum-, ex-*

crep: *Ad-, v. ar-, cor-, de-, di-, e-,*

scalpo.

o-, ob-, per-, pro-, sub-rēpo, -pai,

Scalpo, to grave or carve. So *ex-, in-scalpo.*

Serpo, to creep as a serpent.

1. *Strēpo, strēpui, strēpitum*, to make a noise. So *ad-, circum-, in-, inter-, strepo*.

Exc. 2. *Rumpo, rūpi, ruptum*, to break. So *ab-, con-, di-, e-, inter-, intro-, in-, ob-, per-, præ-, pro-rumpo*.

There are only two simple verbs ending in *QUO*, viz.

Cōquo, coxi, coctum, to boil. So *con-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, per-, re-cōquo*.

Linquo, liqui, —, to leave. The compounds have *lictum*; as, *relinquo, reliqui, relictum*, to forsake. So *de-*, and *dēre-linguō*.

RO.

1. *Quæro, makes quæsiui, quæsitum*, to seek. So *ac-, an-, con-, dis-, ex-, in-, per-, re-quæro, quæsiui, -quisitum*.

Tëro, trivi, tritum, to wear, to bruise. So *at-, con-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, ob-, per-, pro-, sub-tëro*.

Verro, verri, versum, to sweep, brush, or make clean. So *ā-, con-, dē-, ē-, præ-, rē-verro*.

Ūro, ussi, ustum, to burn. So *ād-, amb-, comb-, de-, ex-, in-, pēr-, sub-ūro*.

Gëro, gessi, gestum, to carry. So *ag-, con-, di-, in-, prō-, rē-, sug-gëro*.

2. *Curro, cūcurri, cursum*, to run. So *ac-, con-, dē-, dis-, ex-, in-, oc-, per-, præ-, prō-curro*, which sometimes doubles the first syllable, and sometimes not; as, *accurri*, or *accūcurri*, &c. *Circum-, rē-, suc-, trans-curro*, hardly ever redouble the first syllable.

3. *Sëro, sēvi, sātum*, to sow. The compounds which signify *planting* or *sowing*, have *sēvi, sītum*; as, *consëro, consēvi, consītum*, to plant together. So *as-, circum-, dē-, dis-, in-, inter-, ob-, pro-, rē-, sub-, tran-sëro*.

Sëro, —, to knif, had anciently *sërvui, sertum*, which its compounds still retain; as, *assëro, asservui, assertum*, to claim. So *con-, circum-, dē-, dis-, edis-, ex-, in-, inter-sëro*.

4. *Fürò, to be mad*, wants both preterite and supine.

SO has *sivi, sītum*; as,

Arcesso, arcessivi, arcessitum, to call, or send for. So *cāpesso, to take; fācero, to do, to go away; lācesso, to provoke*.

Exc. 1. *Viso, visi, —*, to go to see, to visit. So *in-, rē-viso*. *Incesso, incensi, —*, to attack, to seize.

Exc. 2. *Depso, depsi, depstum*, to knead. So *con-, per-depso*.

Pinso, pinsui or pinsi, pinsum, pistum or pinsitum, to bake.

TO.

1. *Flecto, has flexi, flectum*, to bow. So *circum-, de-, in-, re-, retro-flecto*.

Plecto, flexi and plexui, plexum, to plait. So *implecto*.

Necto, nexi and nexui, nexum, to tie, or knit. So *ad-, vel an-, con-, circum-, in-, sub-necto*.

Pecto, pexi and pexui, pexum, to dress, or comb. So *de-, ex-, re-pecto*.

2. *Mëto, messui, messum*, to reap, mow, or cut down. So *de-, e-, præ-mëto*.

3. *Pëto, pëtivi, pëtitum*, to seek, to pursue. So *ap-, com-, ex-, im-, op-, re-, sup-pëto*.

Mitto, misi, missum, to send. So *a-, ad-, com-, circum-, dē-, di-, ē-, in-, inter-, intro-, ō-, per-, præ-, præter-, prō-, rē-, sub-, super-, trans-mitto*.

Verto, verti, versum, to turn. So *a-, ad-, animad-, ante-, circum-, con-, de-, di-, en-, in-, inter-, ob-, per-, præ-, præter-, re-, sub-, trans-vertō*.

Stërto, stertui, —, to snore. So *dē-stërto*.

4. *Sisto*, an active verb, to stop, has *stëti, stätum*; but *sisto*, a neuter verb, to stand still, has *stëti, stätum*, like *sto*. The compounds have *stëti*, and *stätum*; as, *assistō, astëti, astätum*, to stand by. So *ab-, circum-, con-, de-, ex-, in-, inter-, ob-, per-, re-, sub-sisto*. But the compounds are seldom used in the supine.

VO, XO.

There are three verbs in *vo*, which are thus conjugated :

1. *Vivo, vixi, victum*, to live. So *ad-, con-, per-, pro-, re-, super-vivo*.

vo, solvi, solūtum, to loose. So *absolvo*, to acquit, *dis-, ex-, per-, -solvō*.
vo, volvi, volūtum, to roll. So *ad-, circum-, con-, de-, ē-, in-, ob-, per-, prō-, ob-volvo*.

Texo, to weave, (the only verb of this conjugation ending in *xo*), has *texui*,
n. So *at-, circum-, con-, de-, in-, inter-, ob-, per-, prae-, pro-, re-, sub-texo*.

Fourth Conjugation.

bs of the fourth conjugation make the preterite in *ivi*, and the supine in *itum*; as,
nio, mūnivi, mūnitum, to fortify.

c. 1. *Singultio, singultivi, singultum*, to sob.

velio, sepelivi, sepultum, to bury.

venio, vēni, ventum, to come. So *ad-, ante-, circum-, con-, contra-, de-, e-, ter-, intro-, ob-, per-, post-, prae-, sub-, super-venio*.

veo, vēnii, —, to be sold.

leo, salui, and salii, saltum, to leap. The compounds have commonly *silui*,
imes silii, or *silivi* and *sultum*; as, *transilio, transilui, transilii* and *transilivi*,
iltum, to leap over. So *ab-, as-, circum-, con-, de-, dis-, ex-, in-, re-, sub-, silio*.

c. 2. *Amicio*, has *amiciui, amictum*, seldom *amixi*, to cover or clothe.

vincio, vinxi, vinctum, to tie. So *circum-, de-, e-, re-vincio*.

vincio, sanxi, sanctum; and *sancivi, sancitum*, to establish or ratify.

c. 3. *Cambio, cāmpsi, cāmpsū*, to change money.

no, sepsi, septum, to hedge or enclose. So *circum-, dis-, inter-, ob-, prae-sepio*.
urio, hausi, haustum, rarely *hausum*, to draw out, to empty, to drink. So *de-, urio*.

ntio, sensi, sensum, to feel, to perceive, to think. So *as-, con-, dis-, per-, prae-, ntio*.

ucio, rāusi, rausum, to be hoarse.

c. 4. *Sarcio, sarxi, sartum*, to mend or repair. So *ex-, re-sarcio*.

rcio, farsī, fartum, to cram. So *con-fercio*; *ef-fercio*, or *ef-farcio*; *in-fercio*, *farcio*; *re-fercio*.

lcio, fulsi, fultum, to prop or uphold. So *con-, ef-, in-, per-, suf-fulcio*.

c. 5. The compounds of *pārio* have *pēruī, pertum*; as, *āpērio, apēruī, āpertum*,
n. So *ōpērio*, to shut, to cover. But *compērio* has *compēri, compertum*, to
a thing for certain. *Rēpērio, repēri, repertum*, to find.

c. 6. The following verbs want the supine. *Cēcūtio, cēcūtivi*, to be dim-sighted.
gestivi, to show one's joy by the gesture of his body. *Glōcio, glōcivi*, to cluck
like a hen. *Dementio, dementivi*, to be mad. *Ineptio, ineptivi*, to play the
Prōsilio, prosilui, to leap forth. *Fērōcio, ferōrivi*, to be fierce.

io, to strike, wants both preterite and supine. So *rēfērio*, to strike again.

DEPONENT AND COMMON VERBS.

leponent verb is that which, under a passive form, has an active or neuter signi-
n; as, *Lōquor*, I speak; *mōrior*, I die.

ommon verb, under a passive form, has either an active or passive signification;
rimīnor, I accuse, or I am accused.

st deponent verbs of old, were the same with common verbs. They are called
ient, because they have laid aside the passive sense.

onent and common verbs form the participle perfect in the same manner as if
ad the active voice; thus, *Lātor, latātus, latāri*, to rejoice; *vēreor, verētus*,
, to fear; *fungor, functus, fungi*, to discharge an office; *pōtior, pōtītus, potīri*,
y, to be master of.

learner should be taught to go through all the parts of deponent and common verbs, by
examples in the several conjugations; thus, *lātor*, of the first conjugation, like *amor*

Indicative Mode.

Present. *Lātor*, I rejoice; *latāris, vel -are*, thou rejoicest, &c.
imperfect. *Lātābar*, I rejoiced, or did rejoice; *latābaris*, &c.

DEPONENT VERBS.

Perfect. *Latus sum vel fui*,* I have rejoiced, &c.
 Plu-perf. *Latus eram vel fueram*, I had rejoiced, &c.
 Future. *Laturus*, I shall or will rejoice; *laturus*, or *-ere*, &c.
Laturus sum, I am about to rejoice, or I am to rejoice, &c.

Subjunctive Mode.

Present. *Latur*, I may rejoice; *laturis*, or *-ere*, &c.
 Imperfect. *Laturer*, I might rejoice; *latureris*, or *-ere*, &c.
 Perfect. *Latus sim vel fuero*, I may have rejoiced, &c.
 Plu-perf. *Latus essem vel fuisset*, I might have rejoiced, &c.
 Future. *Latus fuero*, I shall have rejoiced, &c.

Imperative.

Present. *Lature vel -ator*, rejoice thou: *latur*, let him rejoice, &c.

Infinitive.

Present. *Laturi*, to rejoice.
 Perfect. *Latus esse vel fuisse*, to have rejoiced.
 Future. *Laturus esse*, to be about to rejoice.
Laturus fuisse, to have been about to rejoice.

Participles.

Present. *Latus*, rejoicing.
 Perfect. *Latus*, having rejoiced.
 Future. *Laturus*, about to rejoice.
Landus, to be rejoiced at.

In like manner conjugate in the First Conjugation,

Abominor, to abhor.	Gratilor, to rejoice, to wish one joy.	Palpor, or -o, to stroke or soo
Adulor, to flatter.	Gravor, to grudge.	Patrocinor, to patronize.
Amulor, to vie with, to envy.	Härlilor, to conjecture.	Perconor, to inquire.
Alteror, to dispute; to make a repartee.	Helluor, to gullie or gormandise, to waste.	Peregrinor, to go abroad.
Apricor, to bask in the sun.	Hortor, to encourage.	Pescitor, to be in danger.
Arbitror, to think.	Hallucinator, to speak at random, to err.	Pignoror, to pledge.
Aspernor, to despise.	Imagitor, to conceive.	Piscor, to fish.
Aversor, to dislike.	Imitor, to imitate.	Pöptilor, and -o, to lay waste
Auctionor, to sell by auction.	Indignor, to disdain.	Prædor, to plunder.
Aucupor, and -o, to hunt after.	Inficior, to deny.	Prællor, to fight.
Auguror, and -o, to forebode, or presage by augury.	Insector, to pursue, to inveigh against.	Præstilor, to wait for.
Auspicio, to take an omen, to begin.	Insidior, to lie in wait.	Prævaricor, to go crooked, shuffle or prevaricate.
Auxilior, to assist.	Interpretor, to explain.	Præcor, to pray.
Bacchor, to rage, to revel, to riot.	Jactator, to dart.	Depræcor, to entreat, to p against.
Columnior, to accuse falsely.	Jocor, to jest.	Præcor, to ask, to woo.
Cavillor, to scalf.	Lamentor, to bewail.	Ræcordor, to remember.
Cauponor, to huckster, to retail.	Lucror, to gain.	Refragor, to be against.
Censor, to plead in excuse, to blame.	Luctor, to wrestle.	Rimor, to search.
Circulor, to meet in companies, to stroll, to talk.	Machinor, to contrive.	Rixor, to scold or brawl.
Comissor, to revel.	Medicor, to cure.	Rusticor, to dwell in the co try.
Comitor, to accompany.	Meditor, to muse, or ponder	Scrutor, to search.
Commentor, to meditate on, or write what one is to say.	Mercor, to purchase.	Solor, to comfort.
Concionor, to harangue.	Mëtor, to measure.	Spätilor, to walk abroad.
Conflictor, to struggle.	Minor, to threaten.	Spëcilor, to view, to spy.
Cöuor, to endeavour.	Miror, to wonder.	Stipilor, to stipulate or agri
Conspicor, to spy, to see.	Misëror, to pity.	Stimächor, to be angry.
Contemplor, to view.	Mödëror, to rule.	Suäviör, to kiss.
Convivor, to feast.	Mödilor, to play a tune.	Suffragor, to vote for one, favour.
Coracior, to chatter like a crow.	Mörigëror, to humour.	Suspëcor, to suspect.
Criminor, to blame.	Möror, to delay.	Tergiversor, to boggle, to put
Cunctor, to delay.	Mänëror, to present.	Testor, to witness.
Dëtestor, to abhor.	Mätuor, to borrow.	Tätor, to defend.
Döminor, to rule.	Nägor, to trifle.	Vädor, to give bail, to fore give bail.
Epilor, to feast.	Obtestor, to beseech.	Vagor, to wander.
Exsecror, to curse.	Odöror, to smell.	Väcior, to prophesy.
Famülor, to serve.	Opëror, to work.	Vëlitor, to skirmish.
Fërior, to keep holy-day.	Opinor, to think.	Vëneror, to worship.
Frustror, to disappoint.	Opitilor, to help.	Vënor, to hunt.
Füror, to steal.	Oscilor, to kiss.	Versor, to be employed.
Glöror, to boast.	Otor, to be at leisure.	Vöciferor, to brawl.
	Palor, to stroll or struggle.	

* *Fui, fueram*, &c. are seldom joined to the participles of deponent verbs; and not so often to those of passive verbs as *sum, eram*, &c.

In the Second Conjugation,

Mérecor, méritus, to deserve.

Tueor, tultus, or tutus, to defend.

Pollicéor, pollicitus, to promise.

Liceor, licitus, to bid at an auction.

In the Third Conjugation,

Amplector, amplexus; and complector, complexus, to embrace.

Revertor, reversus, to return.

In the Fourth Conjugation,

Blandior, to soothe, to flatter.

Mentior, to lie.

Molior, to attempt something difficult.

Partior, to divide.

Sortior, to draw or cast lots.

Largior, to give liberally.

Participle Perfect, Blanditus, mentitus, molitus, paritius, sortitus, largitus.

There are no exceptions in the First Conjugation.

EXCEPTIONS IN THE SECOND CONJUGATION.

Reor, rätus, to think.

Misereor, misertus, or not contracted, miseritus, to pity.

Fäteor, fassus, to confess. The compounds of fäteor have fessus; as, pröfiteor, professus, to profess. So confiteor, to confess, to own or acknowledge.

EXCEPTIONS IN THE THIRD CONJUGATION.

Läbor, lapsus, to slide. So ab-, col-, de-, di-, e-, il-, inter-, per-, præter-, pro-, re-, sub-, super-, trans-läbor.

Ulciscor, ultus, to revenge.

Utor, usus, to use. So ab-, de-utor.

Löquor, löquutus, or locutus, to speak. So ab-, col-, circum-, e-, inter-, ob-, præ-, pro-löquor.

Sëquor, sëquutus, or sëcutus, to follow. So as-, con-, ex-, in-, ob-, per-, pro-, re-, sub-sëquor.

Quëror, questus, to complain. So con-, inter-, præ-quëror.

Nitor, nixus, or nixus, to endeavour, to lean upon. So ad-, vel an-, con-, e-, in-, ob-, re-, sub-nitor: but the compounds have oftener nixus.

Päciscor, pactus, to bargain. So de-peciscor.

Grädior, gressus, to go. So ag-, ante-, circum-, con-, de-, di-, e-, in-, intro-, præ-, præter-, pro-, re-, retro-, sug-, super-, trans-grädior.

Bröfiscor, profectus, to go a journey.

Nanciscor, nactus, to get.

Pätior, passus, to suffer. So per-pätior.

Apiscor, aptus, to get. So adipiscor, adeptus; and indipiscor, indeptus.

Commüniscor, commentus, to devise or invent.

Fruor, frütus or fructus, to enjoy. So per-fruor.

Obliviscor, oblitus, to forget.

Expergiscor, experrectus, to awake.

Morior, mortuus, to die. So com-, de-, e-, im-, inter-, præ-mörior.

Nascor, nätus, to be born. So ad-, circum-, de-, e-, in-, inter-, re-, sub-nascor.

Orior, ortus, oriri, to rise. So ab-, ad-, co-, ex-, ob-, sub-örior.

The three last form the future participle in itürus; thus, möritürus, nascitürus, öritürus.

EXCEPTIONS IN THE FOURTH CONJUGATION.

Mëtior, mensus, to measure. So ad-, com-, di-, e-, præ-, re-mëtior.

Ordior, orsus, to begin. So ex-, red-ordior.

Expërior, expertus, to try.

Oppërior, oppertus, to wait or tarry for one.

The following verbs want the participle perfect:

Vescor, vesci, to feed.

Liquor, liqui, to melt or be dissolved.

Mëdeor, mederi, to heal.

Rëminiscor, reminisci, to remember.

Irascor, irasci, to be angry.

Ringor, ringi, to grin like a dog.

Prævertor, præverti, to get before, to outrun.

Diffiteor, Diffiteri, to deny.

Divertor, diverti, to turn aside, to take lodging.

Dëfëtiscor, defëtisci, to be weary or faint.

The verbs which do not fall under any of the foregoing rules are called Irregular.

The irregular verbs are commonly reckoned eight: *sum*, *eo*, *queo*, *volo*, *nolo*, *maio*, *fero*, and *fio*, with their compounds.

But properly there are only six: *nolo* and *maio* being compounds of *volo*.

SUM has already been conjugated. After the same manner are formed its compounds, *ad-*, *ab-*, *de-*, *inter-*, *præ-*, *ob-*, *sub-*, *super-**sum*, and *in-**sum*, which wants the preterite; thus, *adsum*, *adfu-*, *adesse*, &c.

PROSUM, to do good, has a *d* where *sum* begins with *e*; as,

Ind. Pr.	Prò-sum,	prod-es,	prod-est;	pro-sùmus, &c.
Im.	Pròd-eram,	prod-eras,	prod-erat;	prod-eramus, &c.
Sub. Im.	Prod-essem,	prod-esses,	prod-esset;	prod-essemus, &c.

Imperat. Prod-esto, prod-este. Infinit. Pres. Prod-esse.

In the other parts it is like *sum*: *Pro-sim*, *-sis*, &c. *Pro-fui*, *fueram*, &c.

POSSUM is compounded of *pōtis*, able, and *sum*; and is thus conjugated:

Possum, pōtui, posse, To be able.

Indicative Mode.

Pr.	Possum,	pōtes,	pōtest;	possūmus,	potestis,	possunt.
Im.	Pot-eram,	-eras,	-erat;	-eramus,	-eratis,	-erant.
Per.	Pot-ui,	-uisti,	-uit;	-uimus,	-uistis,	-uerunt.
Plu.	Pot-ueram,	-ueras,	-uerat;	-ueramus,	-ueratis,	-uerant.
Fut.	Pot-ero,	-eris,	-erit;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erunt.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr.	Pos-sim,	-sis,	-sit;	-simus,	-sitis,	-sint.
Im.	Pos-sem,	-ses,	-set;	-semus,	-setis,	-sent.
Per.	Pot-uerim,	-ueris,	-uerit;	-uerimus,	-ueritis,	-uerint.
Plu.	Pot-uisssem,	-uisses,	-uisset;	-uisssemus,	-uissetis,	-uissent.
Fut.	Pot-uero,	-ueris,	-uerit;	-uerimus,	-ueritis,	-uerint.

Infinitive.

Pres. Posse. Per. Potuisse.

The rest wanting.

EO, *Ivi*, *Itum*, *Ire*, To go.

Indicative Mode.

Pr.	Eo,	is,	it;	Imus,	itis,	eunt.
Im.	Ibam,	ibas,	ibat;	ibamus,	ibatis,	ibant.
Per.	Ivi,	ivisti,	ivit;	ivimus,	ivistis,	iverunt, ivere
Plu.	Iveram,	iveras,	iverat,	iveramus,	iveratis,	iverant.
Fut.	Ibo,	ibis,	ibit;	ibimus,	ibitis,	ibunt.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr.	Eam,	eas,	eat;	eamus,	eatis,	cant.
Im.	Irem,	ires,	iret;	iremus,	iretis,	irent.
Per.	Iverim,	iveris,	iverit;	iverimus,	iveritis,	iverint.
Plu.	Ivissem,	ivisses,	ivisset;	ivissemus,	ivissetis,	ivissent.
Fut.	Ivero,	iveris,	iverit;	iverimus,	iveritis,	iverint.

Imperative.

Pres. { I, Ito;

{ ite, eunto.

Infinitive.

Pres. Ire.
Perf. Ivisse,
Fut. Esse iturus, -a, -um.
Fuisse iturus.

Participles.

Pr. Iens, Gen. euntis.
Fut. Iturus, -a, -um.

Gerunds.

Eundum.
Eundi.
Eundo, &c.

Supines.

1. Itum.
2. Itu.

The compounds of *EO* are conjugated after the same manner; *ad-*, *ab-*, *ex-*, *ob-*, *red-*, *sub-*, *për-*, *cò-*, *in-*, *præ-*, *ante-*, *pròd-eo*: only in the perfect, and the tenses formed from it, they are usually contracted; thus, *adeo*, *adii*, seldom *adivi*, *aditum*, *adire*, to go to; perfect, *adii*, *adiisti*, or *adisti*, &c. *adiëram*, *adiërim*, &c. So likewise *veneo*, *venii*; —, to be sold, (compounded of *venum* and *eo*.) But *ambio*, *-ivi*, *-itum*, *-ire*, to surround, is a regular verb of the fourth conjugation.

Eo, like other neuter verbs, is often rendered in English under a passive form; thus, *it*, he is going; *ipit*, he is gone; *iverat*, he was gone; *iverit*, he may be gone, or shall be gone. So *veni*, he is coming; *venit*, he is come; *venërat*, he was come, &c. In the passive voice these verbs, for the most part, are only used impersonally; as, *itur ab illo*, he is going; *ventum est ab illis*, they are come. We find some of the compounds of *eo*, however, used personally; as, *pericula adeuntur*, are undergone, Cic. *Libri Sibyllini inadii sunt*, were looked into, Liv. *Flumen pedibus transiri potest*, *Cæs. Inimicitie subeantur*, Cic.

QUEO, I can, and *NEQUEO*, I cannot, are conjugated the same way as *eo*; only they want the imperative and the gerunds; and the participles are seldom used.

VOLO, völu, velle, *To will, or to be willing.*

Indicative Mode.

Pr. Vol-o,	vis,	vult;	volūmus,	vultis,	volunt.
Im. Vol-ebam,	-ebas,	-ebat;	-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant.
Per. Vol-uit,	-uisti,	-uit;	-uimus,	-uistis,	-uerunt, uera.
Ph. Vol-ueram,	-ueras,	-uerat;	-ueramus,	-ueratis,	-uerant.
Fut. Vol-am,	-es,	-et;	-emus,	-etis,	-ent.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr. Velim,	velis,	velit;	velimus,	velitis,	velint.
Im. Vellem,	velles,	vellet;	vellemus,	velletis,	vellent.
Per. Vol-uerim,	-ueris,	-uerit;	-uerimus,	-ueritis,	-uerint.
Ph. Vol-uissem,	-uisses,	-uisset;	-uissemus,	-uissetis,	-uisissent.
Fut. Vol-uerō,	-ueris,	-uerit;	-uerimus,	-ueritis,	-uerint.

Infinitive.

Pres. Velle.

Perf. Voluisse.

Participle.

Pres. Volens.

The rest not used.

NOLO nolui, nolle, *To be unwilling.*

Indicative Mode.

Pr. Nōlo,	non-vis,	non-vult;	nolūmus,	non-vultis,	nolunt.
Im. Nol-ebam,	-ebas,	-ebat;	-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant.
Per. Nol-ui,	-uisti,	-uit;	-uimus,	-uistis,	-uerunt.
Ph. Nol-ueram,	-ueras,	-uerat;	-ueramus,	-ueratis,	-uerant.
Fut. Nolam,	nolēs,	nolet;	nolemus,	noletis,	nolent.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr. Nolim,	nolis,	nolit;	nolimus,	nolitis,	nolint.
Im. Nollem,	nolles,	nollet;	nollemus,	nolletis,	nollent.
Per. Nol-uerim,	-ueris,	-uerit;	-uerimus,	-ueritis,	-uerint.
Ph. Nol-uissem,	-uisses,	-uisset;	-uissemus,	-uissetis,	-uisissent.
Fut. Nol-uerō,	-ueris,	-uerit;	-uerimus,	-ueritis,	-uerint.

Imperative.

Infinitive.

Participle.

2. Sing.	2. Plur.
Pr. { Noli, vel	{ nolite, vel
{ Nolito;	{ nolitote.

Pr. Nolle.
Per. Noluisse.

Pr. Nolens.
The rest wanting.

MALO, malui, malle, *To be more willing.*

Indicative Mode.

Pr. Mal-o,	mavis,	mavult;	malūmus,	mavultis,	malunt.
Im. Mal-ebam,	-ebas,	-ebat;	-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant.
Per. Mal-ui,	-uisti,	-uit;	-uimus,	-uistis,	-uerunt.
Ph. Mal-ueram,	-ueras,	-uerat;	-ueramus,	-ueratis,	-uerant.
Fut. Mal-am,	-es,	-et; &c. this is scarcely in use.			

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr. Malim,	malis,	malit;	malimus,	malitis,	malint.
Im. Mallem,	malles,	mallet;	mallemus,	malletis,	mallent.
Per. Mal-uerim,	-ueris,	-uerit;	-uerimus,	-ueritis,	-uerint.
Ph. Mal-uissem,	-uisses,	-uisset;	-uissemus,	-uissetis,	-uisissent.
Fut. Mal-uerō,	-ueris,	-uerit;	-uerimus,	-ueritis,	-uerint.

Infinitive Mode.

Pres. Malle.

Per. Maluisse.

The rest not used.

FERO, tūli, lātum, ferre, *To carry, to bring or suffer.*

ACTIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mode.

Pr. Féro,	fers,	fert;	ferīmus,	fertis,	ferunt.
Im. Fer-ebam,	-ebas,	-ebat;	-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant.
Per. Tūli,	tulisti,	tulit;	tulimus,	tulistis,	tulerunt, -era.
Ph. Tul-eram,	-eras,	-erat;	-eramus,	-eratis,	-erant.
Fut. Feram,	feres,	feret;	feremus,	feretis,	ferent.

Subjunctive Mode.

Pr. Feram,	feras,	ferat;	feramus,	feratis,	ferant.
Im. Ferrem,	ferres,	ferret;	ferremus,	ferretis,	ferrent.
Per. Tul-erim,	-eris,	-erit;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint.
Ph. Tul-uissem,	-issem,	-isset;	-uissemus,	-uissetis,	-uisissent.
Fut. Tul-erō,	-eris,	-erit;	-erimus,	-eritis,	-erint.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

Imperative.			Infinitive.		
Pr.	{ Fer, Ferto, ferto ;	{ ferte, fertote, fertote,	ferunto.	Pr. Ferre. Per. Tulisse. Fut. Esse laturus, a, um. Fuisse laturus, a, um.	
Participles.			Gerunds.		
Pres.	Ferens,		Ferendum.	Supines.	
Fut.	Laturus, -a, -um.		Ferendi.	1. Látum.	
			Ferendo, &c.	2. Latu.	
PASSIVE VOICE.					
Fëror, latus, ferri, To be brought.					
Indicative Mode.					
Pr.	Fëror,	ferris, vel ferre, -ebaris,	fertur ; ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.		
Im.	Fer-ebat,	vel -ebare,	-ebatur ; -ebamur, -ebamini, -ebantur		
Per.	Latus sum, &c. latus fui, &c.				
Plu.	Latus eram, &c. latus fueram, &c.				
Fut.	Ferar,	ferëris, vel ferëre,	feretur ; feremur, feremini, ferentur.		
Subjunctive Mode.					
Pr.	Ferar,	feraris, vel ferare,	feratur ; feramur, feramini, ferantur		
Im.	Ferrer,	fereris, vel ferrere,	ferretur ; ferremur, ferremini, ferrentur.		
Per.	Latus sim, &c. latus fuero, &c.				
Plu.	Latus essem, &c. latus fuisset, &c.				
Fut.	Latus fuero, &c.				
Imperative Mode.					
Pr.	Ferre vel fertor, fertor ; ferimini, feruntor.				
Infinitive.			Participles.		
Pr.	Ferri.		Per. Latus, -a, -um.		
Per.	Esse vel fuisse, latus, -a, -um.		Fut. Ferendus, -a, -um.		
Fut.	Latum iri.				

In like manner are conjugated the compounds of *fero* ; as, *affëro, attuli, allatum ; aufëro, abstuli, ablatum ; diffëro, distuli, dilatum ; confëro, contuli, collatum ; infëro, intuli, illatum ; offero, obtuli, oblatum ; effëro, extuli, elatum*. So *circum-, per-, trans-, de-, pro-, ante-, præ-fero*. In some writers we find, *adfero, adiuli, adlatum ; conlatum, inlatum ; obfero, &c. for affëro, &c.*

Obs. 1. Most part of the above verbs are made irregular by contraction. Thus, *nolo* is contracted for *non volo* ; *malo* for *magis volo* ; *fero, fers, fert, &c. for feris, ferit, &c. Feror, ferris, v. ferr fertur, for ferëris, &c.*

Obs. 2. The imperatives of *dico, dūco, and facio*, are contracted in the same manner with *fer*. thus we say, *dic, duc, fac*, instead of *dice, dūce, face*. But these often occur likewise in the regular form.

FIO, factus, fieri, To be made or done, to become.

Indicative Mode.					
Pr.	Fio,	sis,	fit ;	simus,	fitis, fiunt.
Im.	Fiebam,	siebas,	iebat ;	siebatis,	siebatis, fiebant.
Per.	Factus sum, &c. factus fui, &c.				
Plu.	Factus eram, &c. factus fueram, &c.				
Fut.	Fiam,	fies,	fiet ;	fiemus,	fietis, fient.
Subjunctive Mode.					
Pr.	Fiam,	fias,	fiat ;	fiamus,	fatis, fiant.
Im.	Fiërem,	fieres,	fieret ;	fieremus,	fieretis, fierent.
Per.	Factus sim, &c. factus fuero, &c.				
Plu.	Factus essem, &c. factus fuisset, &c.				
Fut.	Factus fuero, &c.				
Imperative.			Infinitive.		
Pr.	{ Fi, Fito, fito ;	{ fite, fitote, fiunto.	Pr. Fieri. Per. Esse vel fuisse factus, -a, -um Fut. Factum iri.		
Participles.			Supines.		
Per.	Factus,	-a, -um.	Factu.		
Fut.	Faciendus,	-a, -um.			

The compounds of *facio* which retain *a*, have also *fio* in the passive, and *fac* in the imperative active ; as, *calefacio, to warm, calefacio, calefac* ; but those which change *a* into *i*, form the passive regularly, and have *fice* in the imperative ; as, *conficio, confice ; conficior, confectus, confici*. We find, however, *confit*, it is done, and *confiteri* ; *desit*, it is wanting ; *infit*, he begins.

To irregular verbs may properly be subjoined what are commonly called *Neuter Passive Verbs*, which like *fio*, form the preterite tenses according to the passive voice, and the rest in the active. These are, *solo, solutus, solere, to use ; audeo, ausus, audere, to dare ; gaudeo, gavisus, gaudere, to rejoice ; fido, finis, fidere, to trust* : So *confido, to trust ; and diffido, to distrust ;* which also have

iffidi. Some add *maere*, *maerus*, *maerere*, to be sad; but *maerus* is generally reckoned We likewise say *iuratus sum* and *carnatus sum*, for *iuravi* and *carnavi*, but these may be in a passive sense.

may be referred verbs, wholly active in their termination, and passive in their significance, *-eri*, *-atum*, to be beaten or whipped; *venio*, to be sold; *exilio*, to be banished, &c.

DEFECTIVE VERBS.

are called *Defective*, which are not used in certain tenses, and numbers and

are, *odi*, *capere*, and *memini*, are only used in the preterite tenses; and therefore called *Preteritive Verbs*; though they have sometimes likewise a present signification,

ate, or have hated, *oderam*, *oderim*, *odissem*, *odero*, *odisse*. Participles, *exosus*, *perosus*.

begin, or have begun, *ceperam*, *-erim*, *-issem*, *-ero*, *-isse*. Supine, *captum*, *capturus*.

I remember, or have remembered, *memineram*, *-erim*, *-issem*, *-ero*, *-isse*. *memento*, *mementote*.

odi, we sometimes say, *osus sum*; and always *exosus*, *perosus sum*, and not *exodi*, say, *opus cepit fieri*, or *captum est*.

Some add *noxi*, because it frequently has the signification of the present, *I know*, as well as *non*, though it comes from *nosco*, which is complete.

be mad, *dor*, to be given, and *for*, to speak, as also *der*, and *fer*, are not first person singular; thus, we say, *daris*, *datur*; but never *dor*.

which want many of their chief parts, the following most frequently occur: *inquam*, I say; *forem*, I should be; *ausim*, contracted for *ausus sim*, I will see to it, or I will do it; *ave*, and *salve*, save you, hail, good-morrow; *hou*, or give me; *quæso*, I pray.

o,	ais,	ait:	_____	_____	aiunt.
ebam,	-ebas,	-ebat:	-ebamus,	-ebatis,	-ebant.
_____	aisti,	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	aias,	aiat:	_____	aiatis,	aiant.
_____	_____	_____	_____	Particip. Pres. Aicns.	_____
quam,	-quis,	-quit:	-quimus,	-quitis,	-quiunt.
_____	_____	inquiebat:	_____	_____	inquiebant.
_____	inquisti,	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	inquies,	inquiet:	_____	_____	_____
que, inquit.	_____	_____	_____	Particip. Pres. Inquiens.	_____
forem,	fores,	foret	foremus,	foretis,	forent.

be hereafter, or to be about to be, the same with *esse futurus*.

usim,	ausis,	ausit:	_____	_____	_____
uxim,	faxis,	faxis:	_____	_____	faxint.
uxo,	faxis,	faxis:	_____	faxitis,	faxint.

im and *fazo* are used instead of *fecerim* and *fecero*.

el avêto; plur. *avete vel avetote*. *Inf. avere*,
v. salvêto; — *salvête v. salvetote*. — *salvere*.

— *Salvebis*.

nd person sing. *Cedo*, plur. *cedite*.

rst person sing. *Quæso*, plur. *quæsumus*.

are other Defective verbs are but single words, and rarely to be found but among the *lit*, he begins; *defit*, it is wanting. Some are compounded of a verb and the conjunction *si* *vis*, if thou wilt: *nultis* for *si nultis*; *sodes* for *si audes*: equivalent to *quæso*, I pray; *si vis*.

IMPERSONAL VERBS.

are called *Impersonal*, which has only the terminations of the third person but does not admit any *person* or nominative before it.

Impersonal verbs in English, have before them the neuter pronoun *it*, which is not as a person; thus, *dēlectat*, it delights; *dēcet*, it becomes; *contingit*, it happens; *evenit*, it happens:

1st Conj.	2d Conj.	3d Conj.	4th Conj.
dēlectat,	Dēcet,	Contingit,	Evenit,
dēlectabat,	Decebat,	Contingebat,	Eveniebat
dēlectavit,	Decuit,	Contigit,	Evenit,
dēlectaverat,	Decuerat,	Contigerat,	Evenerat.
dēlectabit.	Decebit.	Continget.	Eveniet.

Sub. Pr.	Dēlectet,	Deceat,	Contingat,	Eveniet.
Im.	Delectaret,	Decēret,	Contingēret,	Eveniret.
Per.	Delectaverit,	Decuerit,	Contigerit,	Evenerit.
Plu.	Delectavisset,	Decuisset,	Contigisset,	Evenisset.
Fut.	Delectaverit.	Decuerit.	Contigerit.	Evenerit.
Inf. Pr.	Delectāre,	Decēre,	Contingēre,	Evenire.
Per.	Delectavisse.	Decuisse.	Contigisse.	Evenisse.

Most Latin verbs may be used impersonally in the passive voice, especially *Nei* and Intransitive verbs which otherwise have no passive; as, *pugnātur, fāvētur, cūrītur, vēnītur*; from *pugno*, to fight; *faveo*, to favour; *curro*, to run; *venio*, come:

Ind. Pr.	Pugnātur,	Fāvētur,	Cūrītur,	Vēnītur,
Im.	Pugnabatur,	Fāvebatur,	Currebatur,	Veniebatur,
Per.	Pugnatum est,	Fautum est,	Cursum est,	Ventum est,
Plu.	Pugnatum erat,	Fautum erat,	Cursum erat,	Ventum erat,
Fut.	Pugnabitur.	Favebitur.	Curretur.	Venietur.
Sub. Pr.	Pugnetur,	Faveatur,	Curratur,	Veniatur,
Im.	Pugnaretur,	Faveretur,	Curretur,	Veniretur,
Per.	Pugnatum sit,	Fautum sit,	Cursum sit,	Ventum sit,
Plu.	Pugnatum esset,	Fautum esset,	Cursum esset,	Ventum esset,
Fut.	Pugnatum fuerit.	Fautum fuerit.	Cursum fuerit.	Ventum fuerit.
Inf. Pr.	Pugnari,	Faveri,	Curri,	Veniri,
Per.	Pugnatum esse,	Fautum esse,	Cursum esse,	Ventum esse,
Fut.	Pugnatum iri.	Fautum iri.	Cursum iri.	Ventum iri.

Oss. 1. Impersonal verbs are scarcely used in the imperative, but instead of it we take the subjunctive; as, *delectet*, let it delight, &c. nor in the supines, participles, or gerunds, except a few as, *penitens, dum, dus, &c.* *Induci ad pudendum et pigendum*, Cic. In the preterite tenses of passive voice, the participle perfect is always put in the neuter gender:

Oss. 2. Grammarians reckon only ten real impersonal verbs, and all in the second conjugation *dēcet*, it becomes; *pēnitēt*, it repents; *oportet*, it behoves; *miseret*, it pities; *piget*, it irketh; *pū* it shameth; *libet*, it is lawful; *libet* or *libet*, it pleaseth; *tēdet*, it wearie; *figuet*, it appears. which the following have a double preterite; *miseret*, *miseruit*, or *miseritum est*; *piget*, *piguit*, *pigitum est*; *pudet*, *puduit*, or *puditum est*; *licet*, *licuit*, or *licitum est*; *libet*, *libuit*, or *libitum est*; *tēdet*, *tēdūt*, *tēdūtum est*, oftener *pārtesum est*. But many other verbs are used impersonally in the conjugations.

In the first, *Jūrat, spectat, vācat, stat, constat, pręstat, restat, &c.*

In the second, *Appāret, attinet, pertinet, debet, dōlet, nōcet, lālet, liquet, pālet, plācet, displicet, &c.*

In the third, *Accidit, incipit, destitit, sufficit, &c.*

In the fourth, *Convēnit, expedit, &c.*

Also irregular verbs, *Est, obest, prōdest, pōtest, intērest, supērest; sit, pręterit, nequit and nequi subit, confert, refert, &c.*

Oss. 3. Under impersonal verbs may be comprehended those which express the operations: appearances of nature; as, *Fulgūrat, fulminat, lōnat, grandīnat, gēlat, pluūt, ningit, lucēcit, ad pērascit, &c.*

Oss. 4. Impersonal verbs are applied to any person or number, by putting that which stands before other verbs, after the impersonals, in the cases which they govern; as, *placet mihi, tibi, ei*, it pleases me, thee, him; or *I please, thou pleasest, &c.* *pugnatur a me, a te, ab illo*, I fight, thou fightest, he fighteth, &c. So *Curritur, renitur, a me, a te, &c.* I run, thou runnest, &c. *Favetur a me, Thou art favoured by me, or I favour thee, &c.*

Oss. 5. Verbs are used personally or impersonally, according to the particular meaning which they express, or the different import of the words with which they are joined: thus, we can say, *placeo tibi*, I please you; but we cannot say, *si places audire*, if you please to hear, but *si placent tibi audire*. So we can say, *multa homini contingunt*, many things happen to a man: but instead *ego contigi esse domi*, we must either say, *me contigit esse domi*, or *mihi contigit esse domi*, I happen to be at home. The proper and elegant use of Impersonal verbs can only be acquired by practice.

REDUNDANT VERBS.

Those are called *Redundant Verbs* which have different forms to express the same sense: as *assentio* and *assentior*, to agree; *fabrico* and *fabricor*, to frame; *merco* and *mereor*, to deserve. These verbs, however, under the passive form have likewise a passive signification.

Several verbs are used in different conjugations.

1. Some are usually of the first conjugation, and rarely of the third; as, *lavo, lavas, lavare*; *lavo, lavis, lavere*, to wash.

2. Some are usually of the second, and rarely of the third; as,

Ferveo, ferves, and ferveo, fervis, to boil.

Fulgeo, fulges, and fulgo, fulgis, to shine.

Strideo, strides, and strido, stridis, to make a hissing noise, to creak

Tueor, tuēris, and tuor, tuēris, to defend.

we add *tergeo, terges*; and *tergo, tergis*, to wipe, which are equally common.

3. Some are commonly of the third conjugation, and rarely of the fourth; as,

Fodio, fodis, fodere, and fodio, fodis, fodire, to dig.

Sallo, sallis, sallere, and salio, sallis, salire, to salt.

Arcesso, -is, arcessere, and arcessio, arcessire, to send for.

Morior, moris, mori, and morior, moris, moriri, to die.

Orior, oris, and orior, oris, oriri, to rise.

Potior, potis, and potior, potis, potiri, to enjoy.

is likewise a verb, which is usually of the second conjugation, and more rarely of the fourth, *cio, cias, citis*; and *cio, cis, cire*, to rouse; whence, *accire*, and *accirus*.

we may add the verb *EDO*, to eat, which though regularly formed, also agrees in several parts with *sum*; thus,

Ind. Pres. *Edo, edis or es, edit or est*; — *editis or estis* —

Sub. Imperf. *Ederem or essem, ederes or esses, &c.*

Imp. *Ede or es, edito or esto; edite or este, editote or estote.*

Ind. Pres. *Edere or esse.*

Passive Ind. Pres. *Editur or estur.*

It is not improper here to subjoin a list of those verbs which resemble one another in some parts, though they differ in signification. Of these some agree in the present, some in the past, and the others in the supine.

1. The following agree in the present, but are differently conjugated:

-as, to heap up.	Aggéro, -is, to bring together.
-as, to call.	Appello, -is, to drive, to arrive.
o, -as, to address.	Compello, -is, to drive together.
-as, to bind.	Colligo, -is, to gather together.
io, -as, to astonish.	Consterno, -is, to strew.
as, to enrage.	Efferro, -fers, to bring out.
as, to found.	Fundo, -is, to pour out.
-as, to command.	Mando, -is, to chew.
-as, to lock.	Obséro, -is, to beset.
i, to fly.	Volo, vis, to will.

Of this class some have a different quantity; as,

i, to strain.	Colo, -is, to till.
i, to dedicate.	Dico, -is, to say.
as, to train up.	Éduco, -is, to lead forth.
i, to send on an embassy.	Légo, -is, to read.
s, to wade.	Vado, -is, to go.

2. The following Verbs agree in the Preterite:

ui, to be sour.	Acuo, acui, to sharpen.
crévi, to grow.	Cerno, crévi, to see.
frixí, to be cold.	Frigo, frixi, to fry.
fulsi, to shine.	Fulcio, fulsi, to prop.
uxi, to shine.	Lúgeo, luxi, to mourn.
ávi, to be afraid.	Pasco, pávi, to feed.
pépendi, to hang.	Pendo, pépendi, to weigh.

3. The following agree in the Supine:

crétum, to grow.	Cerno, cretum, to behold.
mansum, to stay.	Mando, mansum, to chew.
um, to stand.	Sisto, statum, to stop.
o, -censum, to be angry.	Succendo, -censum, to kindle.
entum, to hold.	Tendo, tentum, to stretch out.
ersum, to sweep.	Verto, versum, to turn.
ictum, to overcome.	Vivo, victum, to live.

THE OBSOLETE CONJUGATION.

chiefly occurs in old writers, and only in particular conjugations and tenses.

ancient Latins made the imperfect of the indicative active of the fourth conjugation without the *e*; as, *audibam, scibam*, for *audiebam, sciebam*.

the future of the indicative of the fourth conjugation, they used *IBO* in the active, and the passive voice; as, *dormibo, dormibor*, for *dormiam, dormiar*.

present of the subjunctive anciently ended in *IM*; as, *edim* for *edam, duim* for *dem*.

perfect of the subjunctive active sometimes occurs in *SSIM*, and the future in *SSO*; as, *levasso*, for *levaverim, levavero*; *capssim, capso*, for *caperim, capero*. Hence the future of the indicative was formed in *ASSERE*; as, *levassere*, for *levaturus esse*.

the second person of the present of the imperative passive, we find *MINO* in the singular, or in the plural; as, *famino*, for *fare*; and *progrèdiminor*, for *progrèdimini*.

syllable *ER* was frequently added to the present of the infinitive passive; as, *farier* for *fari* or *dici*.

participles of the future time active, and perfect passive, when joined with the verb *esse*, metimes used as indeclinable; thus, *credo inimicos dicturum esse*, for *dicturos*, Cic. ad *me missum facere*, for *missus*, Cic. ad Attic. viii. 12.

DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION OF VERBS.

Verbs are derived either from nouns or from other verbs.

Verbs derived from nouns are called *Denominative*; as, *Esurio*, to sup; *laudo*, to praise; *fraudo*, to defraud; *lapido*, to throw stones; *opero*, to work; *frumentor*, to forage; *lignor*, to gather fuel, &c. from *cena*, *laus*, *fraus*, &c. But when they express imitation or resemblance, they are called *Imitative*; as, *Patrisso*, *Græcor*, *bûbulo*, *cornicor*, &c. I imitate or resemble my father, a Grecian, an owl, a crow, &c. from *pater*, *Græcus*, *bubo*, *cornix*.

Of those derived from other verbs, the following chiefly deserve attention; namely, *Frequentatives*, *Inceptives*, and *Desideratives*.

1. *FREQUENTATIVES* express frequency of action, and are all of the first conjugation. They are formed from the last supine, by changing *âtu* into *ito*, in verbs of the first conjugation; and by changing *u* into *o*, in verbs of the other three conjugations; as, *clamo*, to cry, *clamito*, to cry frequently; *terreo*, *territo*; *verbo*, *verso*; *dormio*, *dormito*.

In like manner, Deponent verbs form *Frequentatives* in *or*; as, *minor*, to threaten; *minitor*, to threaten frequently.

Some are formed in an irregular manner; as, *nato* from *no*; *noscito* from *nosco*; *sciscitor* or rather *sciscitor* from *scio*; *paveo* from *paveo*; *sector* from *sequor*; *loquitor* from *loquor*. So *querio*, *fundito*, *agito*, *frûito*, &c.

From *Frequentative* verbs are also formed other *Frequentatives*; as, *curro*, *curso*, *currito*; *pello*, *pulso*, *pulsito*, or by contraction, *pulto*; *capio*, *capito*; *cano*, *canlo*, *cantito*; *defendo*, *defensito*; *dico*, *diclo*, *dicito*; *gero*, *gesto*, *gestito*; *jacio*, *jacto*, *jactito*; *venio*, *venisito*; *mutio*, *musso*, (for *mutilo*) *muslito*, &c.

Verbs of this kind do not always express frequency of action. Many of them have much the same sense with their primitives, or express the meaning more strongly.

2. *INCEPTIVE Verbs* mark the beginning or continued increase of any thing. They are formed from the second person singular of the present of the indicative, by adding *co*; as, *caleo*, to be hot, *cales*, *calesco*, to grow hot. So in the other conjugations, *labasco* from *labo*; *tremisco* from *tremo*, *obdormisco* from *obdormio*. *Hisco* from *hio* is contracted for *hisco*. *Inceptives* are likewise formed from substantives and adjectives; as, *puerasco* from *puer*; *dulcesco* from *dulcis*; *juvenesco* from *juvenis*.

All *Inceptives* are Neuter verbs, and of the third conjugation. They want both the preterite and supine; unless very rarely, when they borrow them from their primitives.

3. *DESIDERATIVE Verbs* signify a desire or intention of doing a thing. They are formed from the latter supine, by adding *rio*, and shortening the *u*; as, *cenâturio*, I desire to sup, from *cenatu*. They are all of the fourth conjugation; and want both preterite and supine, except these three, *esurio*, *-ivi*, *-itum*, to desire to eat; *parturio*, *-ivi*, —, to be in travail: *nupturio*, *-ivi*, —, to desire to be married.

There are a few verbs in LLO, which are called *Diminutive*; as, *cantillo*, *sorbillo*, *-are*, I sing, I sup a little. To these some add *albico*, and *candico*, *-are*, to be or to grow whitish; also, *nigrico*, *fulico*, and *vellico*. Some verbs in SSO are called *Intensive*; as, *Capesso*, *facezzo*, *petesso* or *petisso*, I take, I do, I seek earnestly.

Verbs are compounded with nouns, with other verbs, with adverbs, and chiefly with prepositions. Many of these simple verbs are not in use; as, *Fûlo*, *fendo*, *specio*, *gruo*, &c. The component parts usually remain entire. Sometimes a letter is added; as, *prodeo*, for *pro-eo*: or taken away; as, *asporto*, *omitto*, *trado*, *pejoro*, *pergo*, *debeo*, *præbeo*, &c. for *asporto*, *obmitto*, *trado*, *perjuro*, *perrego*, *dehibeo*, *præhibeo*, &c. So *demo*, *premo*, *sumo*, of *de*, *pro*, *sub*, and *emo*, which anciently signified to take, or to take away. Often the vowel or diphthong of the simple verb, and the last consonant of the preposition, is changed; as, *damno*, *condemno*; *calco*, *conculco*; *ledo*, *collo*; *audio*, *obedio*, &c. *Affero*, *aufero*, *collaudo*, *implico*, &c. for *adfero*, *abfero*, *conlaudo*, *implico*, &c.

PARTICIPLE.

A *Participle* is a kind of adjective formed from a verb, which in its signification implies time.

It is so called, because it partakes both of an adjective and of a verb, having gender and declension from the one, time and signification from the other, and number from both.

Participles are declined like adjectives; and their signification is various, according to the nature of the verbs from which they come; only participles in *dus*, are always passive, and import not so much future time, as obligation or necessity.

Latin verbs have four *Participles*, the present and future active; as, *Amans*, loving; *amâturus*, about to love: and the perfect and future passive; as, *amâtus*, loved, *amandus*, to be loved.

The Latins have not a *participle* perfect in the active, nor a *participle* present in the passive voice; which defect must be supplied by a circumlocution. Thus, to express the perfect *participle* active in English, we use a conjunction, and the plu-perfect of the subjunctive in Latin, or some other tense, according to its connexion with the other words of a sentence; as, he having loved, *quum amavisset*, &c.

Neuter verbs have commonly but two *Participles*; as, *Sedens*, *sessurus*; *stans*, *staturus*.

From some neuter verbs, are formed Participles of the perfect tense; as, *Erratus, festinatus, iuratus, laboratus, vigilatus, cessatus, iudatus, triumphatus, regnatus, decurnus, desitus, emeritus, meritus, obitus, placitus, successus, occisus, &c.* and also of the future in *urus*; as, *Jurandus, vigilandus, regnandus, cessandus, dormiendus, erubescendus, &c.* Neuter passive verbs are equally various. *Venero* has no participle; *Fido*, only *fidens* and *finis*; *soleo*, *solens*, and *solutus*; *vapulo*, *vapulans*, and *vapulaturus*; *Gaudeo*, *gaudens*, *gavisus*, and *gavisurus*; *Audeo*, *audens*, *ausus*, *ausurus*, *audendus*. *Ausus* is used both in an active and passive sense; as, *Ausi omnes immane nefas, ausoque potiti*. Virg. *Æn.* vi. 624.

Deponent and Common verbs have commonly four Participles; as,

Lopens, speaking; *locuturus*, about to speak; *locutus*, having spoken; *loquendus*, to be spoken. *Dignus*, vouchsafing; *dignaturus*, about to vouchsafe; *dignatus*, having vouchsafed, being vouchsafed, or having been vouchsafed; *dignandus*, to be vouchsafed. Many participles of the perfect tense from Deponent verbs have both an active and passive sense; as, *Abominatus, conatus, confusus, adortus, amplexus, blanditus, largitus, mentitus, oblitus, testatus, veneratus, &c.*

There are several Participles compounded with *in* signifying *not*, the verbs of which do not admit of *in* composition: as, *Insciens, insperans, indicens* for *nondicens, insperans, and neco pascit, isperans*; *Illens, impransus, inconsultus, incustoditus, immelatus, impunitus, imparatus, inconstatus, inemptus, indemnatus, indolatus, incorruptus, interritus, and imperterritus, inestatus, inausus, inopinatus, inultus, incensus* for *non census*, not registered; *infectus* for *non factus*, *inipius* for *non pius*, *indictus* for *non dictus*, &c. There is a different *incensus* from *incendo*; *infectus* from *inficere*; *inivius* from *invidere*; *indictus* from *indico*, &c.

If from the signification of a Participle we take away *time*, it becomes an adjective, and admits the degrees of comparison; as,

Amus, loving, *amantior, amantissimus*; *doctus*, learned, *doctior, doctissimus*: or a substantive; as, *Prefectus*, a commander or governor; *consonans*, f. sc. *litera*, a consonant; *continens*, f. sc. *terra*, a continent; *confluens*, m. a place where two rivers run together; *oriens*, m. sc. *sol*, the east; *occidens*, m. the west; *dictum*, a saying; *scriptum*, &c.

There are many words in *ATUS, ITUS, and UTUS*, which, although resembling participles, are reckoned adjectives, because they come from nouns, and not from verbs; as, *alatus, barbatus, cordatus, caudatus, cristatus, auritus, pellicus, turrilus; astutus, cornutus, nanutus, &c.* winged, bearded, decreet, &c. But *auratus, aratus, argentatus, ferratus, plumbatus, gypsat, calceatus, clypeatus, galcatus, lunicatus, loricatus, palliatus, tymphatus, purpuratus, prateziatus, &c.* covered with gold, brass, silver, &c. are accounted participles, because they are supposed to come from obsolete verbs. So perhaps *calamistratus*, frizzled, crisped, or curled; *crinitus*, having long hair; *peritus*, skilled, &c.

There is a kind of Verbal adjectives in *BUNDUS*, formed from the imperfect of the indicative, which very much resemble Participles in their signification, but generally express the meaning of the verb more fully, or denote an abundance or great deal of the action; as, *vilabundus*, the same with *valde vilans*, avoiding much. *Sal. Jug.* 60, and 101. *Liv. xxv.* 13. So *errabundus, ludibundus, populabundus, moribundus, &c.*

GERUNDS AND SUPINES.

GERUNDS are participial words, which bear the signification of the verb from which they are formed; and are declined like a neuter noun of the second declension through all the cases of the singular number, except the vocative.

There are both in Latin and English, substantives derived from the verb, which so much resemble the Gerund in their signification, that frequently they may be substituted in its place. They are generally used however in a more undetermined sense than the Gerund, and in English have the article always prefixed to them. Thus, with the Gerund, *Delector legendo Ciceronem*, I am delighted with reading Cicero. But with the substantive, *Delector lectione Ciceronis*, I am delighted with the reading of Cicero.

The Gerund and Future Participle of verbs in *io*, and some others, often take *u*, instead of *e*; as, *faciundum, di, do, dus; experiundum, potiundum, gerundum, potundum, ducundum, &c.* for *faciendum, &c.*

SUPINES have much the same signification with Gerunds, and may be indifferently applied to any person or number. They agree in termination with nouns of the fourth declension, having only the accusative and ablative cases.

The former Supine is commonly used in an active, and the latter in a passive sense, but sometimes the contrary; as, *coctum non vapulatum, dudum conductus fui*, i. e. *ut vapularem, v. verberarer*, to be beaten. *Plaut.*

ADVERB.

An adverb is an indeclinable part of speech, *added to a verb, adjective, or other adverb*, to express some circumstance, quality, or manner of their signification.

All adverbs may be divided into two classes, namely, those which denote *Circumstance*; and those which denote *Quality, Manner, &c.*

I. Adverbs denoting CIRCUMSTANCE are chiefly those of *Place, Time, and Order*.

1. Adverbs of *Place*, are five-fold, namely, such as signify,

ADVERB.

1. Motion or rest in a place.

Ubi ?	Where ?	Illorsum,	Thitherward.
Hic,	Here.	Sursum,	Upward.
Illic,		Deorsum,	Downward.
Isthic,	There.	Antrosum,	Forward.
Ibi,		Retrorsum,	Backward.
Intus,	Within.	Dextrorsum,	Towards the right.
Foris,	Without.	Sinistrorsum,	Towards the left.
Ubique,	Every where.		
Nusquam,	No where.		
Alibi,	Somewhere.		
Alibi,	Elsewhere.		
Ubiuis,	Any where.		
Ibidem,	In the same place.		

4. Motion from a place.

Quo ?	Whither ?	Unde ?	Whence ?
Huc,	Hither.	Hinc,	Hence.
Iluc,		Illinc,	
Isthuc,	Thither.	Isthinc,	Thence.
Intrò,	In.	Inde,	
Foras,	Out.	Indidem,	From the same place.
Eò,	To that place.	Aliunde,	From elsewhere.
Allo,	To another place.	Allicunde,	From some place.
Alloquo,	To some place.	Sicunde,	If from any place.
Eodem,	To the same place.	Utrinquè,	On both sides.
		Sùperne,	From above.
		Inferne,	From below.
		Cæltus,	From heaven.
		Funditus,	From the ground.

5. Motion through or by a place.

Quorsum ?	Whitherward ?	Quà ?	Which way ?
Versus,	Towards.	Hàc,	This way.
Horsum,	Thitherward.	Illàc,	That way.
		Isthàc,	Another way.
		Àlià,	

2. Adverbs of Time are three-fold, namely, such as signify,

1. Some particular time, either present, past, future, or indefinite.

Nunc,	Now.	Interim,	In the mean time.
Hodie,	To-day.	Quotidie,	Daily.
Tunc,	Then.		
Tun,			
Hieri,	Yesterday.		
Didum,	Heretofore.		
Pridem,			
Pridie,	The day before.		
Nadustertius,	Three days ago.		
Nuper,	Lately.		
Jamjam,	Presently.		
Mox,	Immediately.		
Statim,	By and by.		
Protinus,	Instantly.		
Illico,	Straightway.		
Cras,	To-morrow.		
Postridie,	The day after.		
Parendie,	Two days hence.		
Nondum,	Not yet.		
Quando ?	When ?		
Alquando,			
Nonnunquam,	Sometimes.		
Interdum,			
Semper,	Ever, always.		
Nunquam,	Never.		

2. Continuance of time

Diu,	Long.
Quamdiu ?	How long
Tamdiu,	So long.
Jamdiu,	
Jamdudum,	Long ago.
Jampridem,	

3. Vicissitude or repetition of time.

Quoties ?	How often ?
Sæpe,	Often.
Rarò,	Seldom.
Toties,	So often.
Alloquies,	For several times.
Vicissim,	By turns.
Alternatim,	
Rursus,	
Iterum,	Again.
Subinde,	Ever and anon, now and then.
Identidem,	
Sæmel,	Once.
Bis,	Twice.
Ter,	Thrice.
Quater,	Four times, &c.

3. Adverbs of Order.

Inde,	Then.	Dénque,	Finally.
Deinde,	After that.	Postremò,	Lastly.
Dehinc,	Henceforth.	Primò, -am,	First.
Porro,	Moreover.	Sècundò, -am,	Secondly.
Deinceps,	So forth.	Tertiò, -am,	Thirdly.
Dénso,	Of new.	Quartò, -am,	Fourthly, &c.

II. Adverbs denoting QUALITY, MANNER, &c. are either *Absolute* or *Comparative*. Those called *Absolute* denote.

DERIVATION, COMPARISON, AND COMPOSITION OF ADVERBS. 123

QUALITY, simply; as, *benè*, well; *malè*, ill; *fortiter*, bravely; and innumerable others that e from adjective nouns or participles.

CERTAINTY; as, *præfectò*, *certè*, *cènè*, *plànè*, *næ*, *utique*, *ita*, *etiam*, truly, verily, yes; *quidni*, not? *omnino*, certainly.

CONTINGENCE; as, *fortè*, *forsan*, *fortassis*, *forè*, haply, perhaps, by chance, peradventure.

NEGATION; as, *non*, *haud*, not; *nequàquam*, not at all; *neutiquam*, by no means; *minime*, being less.

PROHIBITION; as, *nè*, not.

SWEARING; as, *hercle*, *pol*, *edepol*, *mécantor*, by Hercules, by Pollux, &c.

EXPLAINING; as, *utpòte*, *videlicet*, *scilicet*, *nimirum*, *nempe*, to wit, namely.

SEPARATION; as, *seorsum*, apart; *separatim*, separately; *sigillatim*, one by one; *virtim*, a by man; *oppidatim*, town by town, &c.

JOINING TOGETHER; as, *amul*, *undè*, *pàrter*, together; *generatim*, generally; *universiter*, universally; *plerumque*, for the most part.

INDICATION or POINTING OUT: as, *en*, *ecce*, lo, behold.

INTERROGATION; as, *cur*, *quare*, *quamobrem*, why, wherefore? *num*, *an*, whether? *uidò*, *quò*, how? To which add, *Ubi*, *quò*, *quorsum*, *unde*, *quò*, *quando*, *quàmàn*, *quætià*.

Those Adverbs which are called *Comparative*, denote,

1. **EXCESS**; as, *Valde*, *maximè*, *magnopere*, *maximopere*, *sumnopere*, *admodum*, *opplad*, *perum*, *longè*, greatly, very much, exceedingly; *nimis*, *nimum*, too much; *prorsus*, *penitus*, *omnino*, together, wholly; *magis*, more; *melius*, better; *pejus*, worse; *fortius*, more bravely; and *optimè*, &c.; *passimè*, worst; *fortissimè*, most bravely; and innumerable others of the comparative and relative degrees.

2. **DEFECT**; as, *Ferme*, *ferè*, *præpmodum*, *penè*, almost; *pàrùm*, little; *paulò*, *paululum*, very le.

3. **PREFERENCE**; as, *pòtius*, *satiùs*, rather; *pòtissimum*, *præcipuè*, *præsertim*, chiefly, especially; *yes*, *nay*, *nay* rather, *yea* rather.

4. **LIKENESS or EQUALITY**; as, *ita*, *sic*, *adèd*, so; *ut*, *ut*, *sicut*, *sicùti*, *velut*, *velut*, *ceu*, *tantum*, *quasi*, as, as if; *quemadmodum*, even as; *satis*, enough; *ibidem*, in like manner; *juxta*, alike, ally.

5. **UNLIKENESS or INEQUALITY**; as, *aliter*, *secus*, otherwise, *aliòqui* or *aliòquàn*, else; *huc*, much more or much less.

6. **ABATEMENT**; as, *sensim*, *paulatim*, *pèdèntim*, by degrees, piece-meal; *vix*, scarcely; *rè*, hardly, with difficulty.

7. **EXCLUSION**; as, *tantum*, *solum*, *modò*, *tantummodo*, *duntaxat*, *dènum*, only.

DERIVATION, COMPARISON, AND COMPOSITION OF ADVERBS.

Adverbs are derived,

1. From substantives, and end commonly in *TIM* or *TUS*; as, *Partim*, partly, by parts; *ninàtim*, by name; *generatim*, by kinds generally; *specialim*, *vicatim*, *gregatim*; *radicitus*, from root, &c.

2. From adjectives, and these are by far the most numerous. Such as come from adjectives of first and second declension, usually end in *E*; as, *liberè*, freely; *plenè*, fully: some in *O*, *UM*, *TER*; as, *falsò*, *tantùm*, *graviter*: a few in *A*, *ITUS*, and *IM*; as, *rectè*, *antiquitus*, *privatim*. me are used two or three ways, as, *primum*, v. -ò; *purè*, -iter; *certè*, -ò; *cautè*, -tim; *humanè*, -itus, *publicè*, *publicitus*, &c. Adverbs from adjectives of the third declension commonly end *TER*, seldom in *E*; as, *turpiter*, *felicitè*, *acriter*, *pariter*; *facilè*, *repente*; one in *O*, *omnino*. e neuter of adjectives is sometimes taken adverbially; as, *recens natus*, for *recenter*; *perfidum cas*, for *perfidè*, Hor. *nulla reluctans*, for *multum* or *valde*, Virg. So in English we say, *to speak d, high*, &c. for *loudly*, *highly*, &c. In many cases a substantive is understood; as, *primò*, sc. *o*, *oplatò advenis*, sc. *tempore*; *hàc*, sc. *vià*, &c.

3. From each of the pronominal adjectives, *ille*, *iste*, *hic*, *is*, *idem*, &c. are formed adverbs, which press all the circumstances of place; as, from *ille*, *illic*, *illuc*, *illorum*, *illiuc*, and *illac*. So from *ubi*, *quo*, *quorsum*, *unde*, and *quò*. Also of time; thus, *quando*, *quandiu*, &c.

4. From verbs and participles; as, *càsim*, with the edge; *punctim*, with the point; *strictim*, sely; from *cedo*, *pungo*, *stringo*; *amanter*, *properanter*, *dubitanter*; *disinctè*, *emandatè*; *meritò*, *pinatò*, &c. But these last are thought to be in the ablative, having *ex* understood.

5. From prepositions; as, *intus*, *intro*, from *in*; *clanculum*, from *clam*; *subtus*, from *sub*, &c.

Adverbs derived from adjectives are commonly compared like their primitives. The itive generally ends in *e*, or *ter*; as, *durè*, *facilè*, *acriter*; the *comparative*, in *ius*; *durius*, *facilius*, *acrius*; the *superlative*, in *ime*; as, *durissimè*, *facillimè*, *errimè*.

If the comparison of the adjective be irregular or defective, the comparison of the adverb is so; as, *benè*, *melius*, *optimè*; *malè*, *pejus*, *passimè*; *pàrùm*, *minùs*, *minimè*, and -*am*; *nullum*, *plurimum*; *prope*, *propius*, *proximè*; *ocius*, *ociusime*; *prius*, *primò*, -*am*; *nuper*, *nuperrimè*; *et noviter*, *novissimè*; *meritò*, *meritissimò*, &c. Those adverbs also are compared whose natives are obsolete; as, *aspe*, *aspiùs*, *aspiùsimè*; *penitùs*, *penitius*, *penitissimè*; *satis*, *satiùs*; *us*, *secius*, &c. *Magis*, *maxime*; and *potius*, *potissimum*, want the positive.

PREPOSITION.

Adverbs are variously compounded with all the different parts of speech ; thus, *postri die, magis, maxime, maxime, summo, tantum, multimodis, omnimodis, quomodo, quare* ; of *postero die, magno opere, &c.* *Illicet, scilicet, videlicet*, of *ire, scire, videre, licet* ; *illico*, of *in loco* ; *quorum*, of *quo verum ?* *communis*, hand to hand, of *cum* or *con* and *manus* ; *eminus*, at a distance, of *e* and *manus* ; *quorum*, of *quo verum* ; *denuo*, anew, of *de novo* ; *quin*, why not, but, of *qui ne* ; *cur*, of *cui rei* ; *pedalenti*, step by step, as it were, *pedem tendendo* ; *perendie* for *perempto die* ; *nimirum*, of *ne*, i. e. *non*, and *mirum* ; *antea, postea, præterea, &c.* of *ante*, and *ea, &c.* *Ubiis, quous, undelicet, quousque, sicut, sicuti, velut, veluti, desuper, insuper, quomobrem, &c.* of *ubi*, and *via, &c.* *nudiustertius*, of *nunc dies tertius* ; *identidem*, of *idem et idem* ; *impræsentidurum*, i. e. *in tempore rerum præsentium, &c.*

Obs. 1. The adverb is not an essential part of speech. It only serves to express shortly, in one word, what must otherwise have required two or more ; as, *sapienter*, wisely, for *cum sapientiâ* ; *hic*, for *in hoc loco* ; *semper*, for *in omni tempore* ; *semel*, for *una vice* ; *hic*, for *duobus vicibus* ; *Mehercule*, for *Hercules, me juret, &c.*

Obs. 2. Some adverbs of time, place, and order, are frequently used the one for the other ; as, *ubi*, where or when ; *inde*, from that place, from that time, after that, next ; *hactenus*, hitherto, thus far, with respect to place, time, or order, &c.

Obs. 3. Some adverbs of time are either *past, present, or future* ; as, *jam*, already, now, by and by ; *olim*, long ago, some time, hereafter. Some adverbs of place are equally various ; thus, *cum peregris*, to be abroad ; *ire peregris*, to go abroad ; *redire peregris*, to return from abroad.

Obs. 4. Interrogative adverbs of time and place doubled, or compounded with *cunque*, answer to the English adjection, *as ever* ; as, *ubique, or ubicunque*, wheresoever ; *quoque, quocunque*, whithersoever, &c. The same holds also in interrogative words ; as, *quotquot, or quocunque*, how many soever ; *quantusquantus, or quantuscunque*, how great soever ; *utut, or utcunque*, however or howsoever, &c.

PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is an indeclinable word, which shows the relation of one thing to another.

There are twenty-eight prepositions, which govern the accusative ; that is, have an accusative after them.

Ad,	To.	Infra,	Beneath
Apud,	At.	Juxta,	Nigh to.
Ante,	Before.	Ob,	For.
Adversus,	Against, towards.	Propter,	For, hard by.
Adversum,		Per,	By, through.
Contra,	Against.	Præter,	Besides, except.
Cis,	On this side.	Pænes,	In the power of.
Citra,		Post,	After.
Circa,	About.	Pone,	Behind.
Circum,		Sæcus,	By, along.
Erga,	Towards.	Sæcundum,	According to.
Extra,	Without.	Supra,	Above.
Inter,	Between, among.	Trans,	On the farther side.
Intra,	Within.	Ultra,	Beyond.

The Prepositions which govern the ablative are fifteen ; namely,

A,	From or by.	De,	Of, concerning.
Ab,		E,	Of, out of.
Abs,	Without.	Ex,	For.
Abque,		Pro,	Before.
Cum,	With.	Præ,	With the knowledge of.
Clam,	Without the knowledge of.	Pålám,	Without.
Coram,	Before, in the presence of.	Sine,	Up to, as far as.
		Tenus,	

These four govern sometimes the accusative, and sometimes the ablative.

In, In, into. Sub, Under. Super, Above. Subter, Beneath.

Obs. 1. Prepositions, are so called, because they are generally placed before the word with which they are joined. Some however, are put after ; as, *cum*, when joined with *me, te, se*, and sometimes with *quo, qui, and quibus* ; thus, *mecum, tecum, &c.* *Tenus* is always placed after ; as, *mentenus*, up to the chin. So likewise are *versus* and *usque*.

Obs. 2. Prepositions are often compounded with other parts of speech, particularly with verbs ; as, *subire*, to undergo.

Prepositions are also sometimes compounded together ; as, *Ex adversus eum locum, Cic. Ex adversum Athenas, C. Nep. In ante diem quartum Kalendarum Decembris distulit, i. e. usque in eum diem, Cic. Supplicatio indicta est ex ante diem quintum idus Octob. i. e. ab eo die, Liv. Ex ante prima Idus Septembris, Plin.* But prepositions compounded together commonly become adverbs or conjunctions ; as, *propålum, proptinus, insuper, &c.*

Obs. 3. Prepositions in composition usually retain their primitive signification ; as, *adco*, to go to ; *præpono*, to place before. But from this there are several exceptions ; 1. *IN* joined with adjectives

in generally denotes privation ; as, *infidus*, unfaithful : but when joined with verbs, increases their passion ; as, *indare*, to harden greatly. In some words *in* has two contrary senses ; as, *inobtus*, called upon ; or not called upon. So *infrēditus*, *immulātus*, *innectus*, *impensus*, *intumatus*, *intatus*, &c. 2. *PER* commonly increases the signification ; as, *Percūsus*, *perceler*, *percōmis*, *peritus*, *perdifficilis*, *perlegans*, *pergrātus*, *pergrāvis*, *perhospitālis*, *perillustis*, *perletus*, &c. very ; very swift, &c. 3. *PRÆ* sometimes increases ; as, *Præclarus*, *prædixus*, *prædulcis*, *prædurus*, *spēgnis*, *prævalidus* ; *prævalde*, *præpolles* : and also *EX* ; as, *Exclāmo*, *exaggero*, *exauges*, *exeficio*, *extenuo*, *exhilāro* ; but *EX* sometimes denotes privation ; as, *Exanguis*, bloodless, pale ; *exanimis*, -mo, &c. 4. *SUB* often diminishes ; as, *Subalbidus*, *subaureus*, *subamarus*, *subleis*, *subgrandis*, *subgravis*, *subniger*, &c. a little white or whitish, &c. *DE* often signifies upward ; as, *Decido*, *decurro*, *degrāvo*, *despicio*, *delābor* : sometimes increases ; as, *dedmor*, *shw* : and sometimes expresses privation ; as, *Demens*, *decolor*, *deformis*, &c.

Obs. 4. There are five or six syllables, namely, *am*, *di* or *dis*, *re*, *se*, *con*, which are commonly called *Insuperable Prepositions*, because they are only to be found in compound words : however, *y* generally add something to the signification of the words with which they are compounded ;

<i>Am</i> ,	}	round about ;	}	as,	{	<i>Ambio</i> ,	to surround.
<i>Di</i> ,		<i>anunder</i> ;				<i>Divello</i> ,	to pull asunder.
<i>Dis</i> ,						<i>Distrāho</i> ,	to draw asunder.
<i>Re</i> ,		again ;				<i>Rēlēgo</i> ,	to read again.
<i>Se</i> ,		aside, or apart ;				<i>Sépōno</i> ,	to lay aside.
<i>Con</i> ,		together ;				<i>Concreasco</i> ,	to grow together

INTERJECTION.

An Interjection is an indeclinable word *thrown in between* the parts of a sentence, *express some passion or emotion of the mind*.

Some Interjections are natural sounds, and common to all languages ; as, *Oh ! Ah !* Interjections express in one word a whole sentence, and thus fitly represent the quickness of the passions.

The different passions have commonly different words to express them ; thus,

1. **JOY** ; as, *exax* ! hey, brave, lo !
2. **GRIEF** ; as, *ah*, *hei*, *heu*, *chu* ! ah, alas, wo is me !
3. **WONDER** ; as, *pape* ! O strange ! *vah* ! hah !
4. **PRAISE** ; as, *euge* ! well done !
5. **AVERSION** ; as, *apage* ! away, begone, avaunt, off, fy, tush !
6. **EXCLAIMING** ; as, *Oh*, *proh*, O !
7. **SURPRISE** or **FEAR** ; as, *atat* ! ha, aha !
8. **IMPRECATION** ; as, *væ* ! wo, pox on't !
9. **LAUGHTER** ; as, *ha*, *ha*, *he* !
10. **SILENCING** ; as, *au*, *'ai*, *pax* ! silence, hush, 'st !
11. **CALLING** ; as, *eho*, *ehdum*, *to*, *ho* ! soho, ho, O !
12. **DERISION** ; as, *hut* ! away with !
13. **ATTENTION** ; as, *hem* ! ha !

Some interjections denote several different passions ; thus, *Vah* is used to express joy, and sorrow, and wonder, &c.

Adjectives of the neuter gender are sometimes used for interjections ; as, *Mahum* ! with a mischief ! *fandum* ! O shame ! *fy*, *fy* ! *Miserum* ! O wretched ! *Nefas* ! O the villany !

CONJUNCTION.

A conjunction is an indeclinable word, which serves to join sentences together.

Conjunctions, according to their different meaning, are divided into the following classes :

1. **COPULATIVE** ; as, *et*, *ac*, *atque*, *que*, and ; *etiam*, *quodque*, *item*, also ; *cum*, *tum*, both, and so their contraries, *neq*, *nēque*, *neu*, *neve*, neither, nor.
2. **DISJUNCTIVE** ; as, *aut*, *ve*, *vel*, *seu*, *sive*, either, or.
3. **CONCESSIVE** ; as, *etsi*, *etiāsi*, *tāmsi*, *licet*, *quanquam*, *quāvis*, though, although, *et*.
4. **ADVERSATIVE** ; as, *sed*, *verūm*, *autem*, *at*, *ast*, *atqui*, but ; *tamen*, *attāmen*, *verūntāmen*, *amenimvērō*, yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless.
5. **CAUSAL** ; as, *nam*, *namque*, *enim*, for ; *quia*, *quippe*, *quantum*, because ; *quod*, that cause.
6. **ILLATIVE** or **RATIONAL** ; as, *ergo*, *ideo*, *igitur*, *idcirco*, *itāque*, therefore ; *quapropter*, *circa*, *wherfore* ; *proinde*, therefore ; *cum*, *quum*, seeing, since ; *quonodoquādem*, forasmuch as.
7. **FINAL** or **PERFECTIVE** ; as, *ut*, *uti*, that, to the end that.
8. **CONDITIONAL** ; as, *si*, *sin*, if ; *dum*, *modo*, *dummodo*, provided, upon condition that ; *siquidem*, indeed.
9. **EXCEPTIVE** or **RESTRICTIVE** ; as, *nē*, *nisi*, unless, except.
10. **DIMINUTIVE** ; as, *sallēm*, *certe*, at least.
11. **SUSPENSIVE** or **DUBITATIVE** ; as, *an*, *anne*, *num*, whether ; *ne*, *annon*, whether, not *ne*, or not.

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12. EXPLETIVE ; as, *autem, vero, now, truly ; quidem, equidem, indeed.*

13. ORDINATIVE ; as, *deinde, thereafter ; denique, finally ; insuper, moreover ; ceterum, moreover, but, however.*

14. DECLARATIVE ; as, *videlicet, scilicet, nempe, nimirum, &c. to wit, namely.*

Obs. 1. The same words, as they are taken in different views, are both *adverbs* and *conjunctions*. Thus, *an, anne, &c.* are either *interrogative adverbs* ; as, *An scribit ?* Does he write ? or, *suspensive conjunctions* ; as, *Nescio an scribat,* I know not if he writes.

Obs. 2. Some conjunctions, according to their natural order, stand first in a sentence ; as, *Ac, atque, nec, neque, aut, vel, sive, at, sed, verum, nam, quandoquidem, quocirca, quare, si, siquidem, præterquam, &c.* Some stand in the second place ; as, *Autem, vero, quoque, quidem, enim* : and some may indifferently be put either first or second ; as, *Etiā, equidem, licet, quamvis, quanquam, tamen, attamen, namque, quod, quia, quoniam, quippe, utpote, ut, uti, ergo, ideo, igitur, idcirco, itaque, proinde, propterea, si, si, nisi, &c.* Hence arose the division of them into *Prepositive, Subjunctive, and Common.* To the subjunctive may be added these three, *que, ve, ne*, which are always joined to some other word, and are called *Enclitics*, because when put after long syllables, they make the accent incline to the foregoing syllable ; as in the following verse,

Indoctusque pilæ, discive, trochive, quiescit. Horat.

But when these enclitic conjunctions come after a short vowel, they do not affect its pronunciation ; thus,

Arbuteos fetus montanæque fraga legebat. Ovid.

SENTENCES.

A SENTENCE is any thought of the mind expressed by two or more words put together ; as, *Ego lego,* I read. *Puer legit Virgilium,* the boy reads Virgil.

That part of grammar which teaches to put words rightly together in sentences, is called *Syntax* or *Construction*.

Words in sentences have a twofold relation to one another : namely, that of *Concord* or *Agreement* ; and that of *Government* or *Influence*.

Concord, is when one word agrees with another in some accidents ; as, in gender, number, person, or case.

Government, is when one word requires another to be put in a certain case, or mode.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF SYNTAX.

1. In every sentence there must be a verb and a nominative expressed or understood.

2. Every adjective must have a substantive expressed or understood.

3. All the cases of nouns, except the nominative and vocative, must be governed by some other word.

4. The genitive is governed by a substantive noun expressed or understood.

5. The dative is governed by adjectives and verbs.

6. The accusative is governed by an active verb, or by a preposition ; or is placed before the infinitive.

7. The vocative stands by itself, or has an interjection joined with it.

8. The ablative is governed by a preposition expressed or understood.

9. The infinitive is governed by some verb or adjective.

All sentences are either SIMPLE or COMPOUND.

SIMPLE SENTENCES.

A simple sentence is that which has but one nominative, and one finite verb ; *that is*, a verb in the indicative, subjunctive, or imperative mode.

In a simple sentence, there is only one *Subject* and one *Attribute*.

The *SUBJECT* is the word which marks the person or thing spoken of.

The *ATTRIBUTE* expresses what we affirm concerning the subject ; as,

The boy reads his lesson : Here "the boy," is the *Subject* of discourse, or the person spoken of ; "reads his lesson," is the *Attribute*, or what we affirm concerning the subject. *The diligent boy reads his lesson carefully at home.* Here we have still the same subject, "the boy," marked by the character of "diligent" added to it ; and the same attribute, "reads his lesson," with the circumstances of manner and place subjoined, "carefully," "at home."

COMPOUND SENTENCES.

A compound sentence is that which has more than one nominative, or one finite verb.

A compound sentence is made up of two or more simple sentences or *phrases*, and commonly called a *Period*.

The parts of which a compound sentence consists, are called *Members* or *Clauses*.

Every compound sentence there are either several subjects, and one attribute, or several attributes, and one subject, or both several subjects and several attributes; that is, there are either several nominatives applied to the same verb, or several verbs applied to the same nominative, or

every verb marks a judgment or attribute, and every attribute must have a subject. There must, therefore, be in every sentence or period as many propositions, as there are verbs of a finite tense.

Sentences are compounded by means of relatives and conjunctions; as,

Happy is the man who loveth religion, and practiseth virtue.

CONCORD.

The following words agree together in a sentence: 1. An adjective with a substantive. 2. A verb with a nominative. 3. A relative with an antecedent. 4. A substantive with a substantive.

1. Agreement of an Adjective with a Substantive.

RULE I. The adjective agrees with its substantive, in number, case, and gender; as,

<i>Bonus vir</i> , a good man;	<i>Bonī viri</i> , good men.
<i>Femina casta</i> , a chaste woman;	<i>Feminae castae</i> , chaste women.
<i>Dulce pomum</i> , a sweet apple.	<i>Dulcia pomā</i> , sweet apples.

And so through all the cases and degrees of comparison.

This rule applies also to pronouns and participles; as, *Meus liber*, my book; *ager colendus*, a field to be tilled; Plur. *Mei libri*, *agri colendi*, &c.

s. 1. The substantive is frequently understood, or its place supplied by an infinitive; and then the adjective is put in the neuter gender; as, *triste*, &c. *negotium*, a sad thing, *Virg. Tunum scire*, same with *tua scientia*, thy knowledge, *Pers.* We sometimes, however, find the substantive understood in the feminine; as, *Non posteriores feram*, sup. *partes*, *Ter.*

s. 2. An adjective often supplies the place of a substantive; as, *Certus amicus*, a sure friend; *ferina*, good venison; *Summum bonum*, the chief good: *Homo* being understood to *amicus*, to *ferina*, and *negotium* to *bonum*. A substantive is sometimes used as an adjective; as, *incola vocant*, the inhabitants, *Ovid Fast.* 3. 682.

s. 3. These adjectives, *primus*, *medius*, *ultimus*, *extremus*, *infimus*, *imus*, *summus*, *supremus*, *us*, *cetera*, usually signify the *first part*, the *middle part*, &c. of any thing: as, *Media nox*, middle part of the night; *Summa arbor*, the highest part of a tree.

s. 4. Whether the adjective or substantive ought to be placed first in Latin, no certain rule is given. Only if the substantive be a monosyllable, and the adjective a polysyllable, the adjective is elegantly put first; as, *vir clarissimus*, *res præstantissima*, &c.

2. Agreement of a Verb with a Nominative.

RULE II. The verb agrees with its nominative case, in number and person; as,

<i>Ego lego</i> , I read;	<i>Nos legimus</i> , We read.
<i>Tu scribis</i> , Thou writest or you write;	<i>Vos scribitis</i> , Ye or you write.
<i>Præceptor docet</i> , the master teaches;	<i>Præceptores docent</i> , Masters teach.

And so through all the modes, tenses, and numbers.

s. 1. *Ego* and *nos* are of the first person; *tu* and *vos* of the second person; *ille*, and all other, of the third. The nominative of the first and second person is seldom expressed, for the sake of emphasis or distinction; as, *tu es patronus*, *tu pater*, *Ter.* *Tu legis*, *ego*

s. 2. An infinitive, or some part of a sentence, often supplies the place of a nominative; as, *iri est turpe*, to lie is base; *Diu non perblatum tenuit dictatorem*, the sacrifice not being attended favourable omens, detained the dictator for a long time, *Liv.* vii. 8. Sometimes the neuter *id* or *illud* is added, to express the meaning more strongly; as, *Facere quæ libet*, *id est regem*, *Sallust.*

s. 3. The infinitive mode often supplies the place of the third person of the imperfect of the active; as, *Milites fugere*, the soldiers fled, for *fugiebant* or *fugere ceperunt*. *Invidere omnes* for *invidebant*.

s. 4. A collective noun may be joined with a verb either of the singular or of the plural number, *Multitudo stat*, or *stant*, the multitude stands, or stand.

A collective noun when joined with a verb singular, expresses many considered as one whole; when joined with a verb plural, signifies many separately, or as individuals. Hence, if an

adjective or participle be subjoined to the verb when of the singular number, they will agree both in gender and number with the collective noun; but if the verb be plural, the adjective or participle will be plural also, and of the same gender with the individuals of which the collective noun is composed; as, *Pars erant cæsi: Pars omnium tridunt*, sc. *formosæ*, Virg. *Æn.* iv. 406. *Magnæ pars raptæ*, sc. *virginæ*, Liv. i. 9. Sometimes, however, though more rarely, the adjective is thus used in the singular; as, *Pars arduus*, Virg. *Æn.* vii. 624.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF RELATIVES.

3. Agreement of the Relative with the Antecedent.

III. The relative *Qui*, *Quæ*, *Quod*, agrees with its antecedent in gender, number, and person.

Singular.

Vir qui,
Femina quæ,
Negotium quod,
Ego quæ scribo,
Tu qui scribis,
Vir qui scribit,
Mulier quæ scribit,
Animal quod currit,
Vir quem vidi,
Mulier quam vidi,
Animal quod vidi,
Vir cui pareo,
Vir cui est similis,
Vir a quo,
Mulier ad quam,
Vir cujus opus est,
Vir quem miserior,
cujus miserior, vel misereor,
cujus me miseret,
cujus vel cujâ interest, &c.

The man who.
The woman who.
The thing which.
I who write.
Thou who writest.
The man who writes.
The woman who writes.
The animal which runs.
The man whom I saw.
The woman whom I saw.
The animal which I saw.
The man whom he obeys.
The man to whom he is like.
The man by whom.
The woman to whom.
The man whose work it is.

Plural.

Viri qui.
Feminae quæ.
Negotia quæ.
Nos qui scribimus.
Vos qui scribitis.
Viri qui scribunt.
Mulieres quæ scribunt.
Animalia quæ currunt.
Viri quos vidi.
Mulieres quas vidi.
Animalia quæ vidi.
Viri quibus pareo.
Viri quibus est similis.
Viri a quibus.
Mulieres ad quas.
Viri quorum opus est.

} The man whom I pity.

whose interest it is, &c.

IV. If no nominative come between the relative and the verb, the relative is the nominative to the verb; but when a nominative intervenes, the relative is governed by the verb, or some other word in the sentence.

Oss. 1. The relative must always have an antecedent expressed or understood, and therefore may be considered as an adjective placed between two cases of the same substantive, of which the one is always expressed, generally the former; as,

Vir qui (vir) legit; vir quem (virum) amo: Sometimes the latter; as, *Quam quisque nôrit artem, in hæc (arte) se exerceat*, Cic. *Eunuchum, quem dedisti nobis, quas turbas dedit*, Ter. sc. *Eunuchus*. Sometimes both cases are expressed; as, *Erant omnino duo itinera, quibus itineribus domo exire possent*, Cæs. Sometimes, though more rarely, both cases are omitted; as, *Sunt, quos hoc genus minime juvat, for sunt homines, quos homines, &c.* Hor.

Oss. 2. When the relative is placed between two substantives of different genders, it may agree in gender with either of them, though most commonly with the former; as,

Vultus quem dixere chaos, Ovid. *Est locus in carcere, quod Tullianum appellatur*, Sal. *Animal, quem vocamus hominem*, Cic. *Cogito id quod res est*, Ter. If a part of a sentence be the antecedent, the relative is always put in the neuter gender; as, *Pompeius se affligit, quod mihi est nullo dolori*, scil. *Pompeium se affligere*, Cic. Sometimes the relative does not agree in gender with the antecedent, but with some synonymous word supplied; as, *Scelus qui for scelestus*, Ter. *Abundantia earum rerum, quæ mortales prima putant*, scil. *negotia*, Sall. *Vel virtus tua me vel vicinitas, quod ego in aliqua parte amicitiae puto, facit ut te moneam*, scil. *negotium*, Ter. *In omni Africa, qui agebant, for in omnibus Afris*, Sallust. Jug. 89. *Non dissidentia futuri, quæ imperavisset, for quod*, Ib. 100.

Oss. 3. When the relative comes after two words of different persons, it agrees with the first or second person rather than the third; as, *Ego sum vir, qui facio, scarcely facit*.

Oss. 4. The antecedent is often implied in a possessive adjective; as,

Omnes laudare fortunas meas, qui haberem gnatum tali ingenio præditum, Ter. Sometimes the antecedent must be drawn from the sense of the foregoing words; as, *Carna pluit, quem imbrem aves repuisse feruntur*; i. e. *pluit imbrem carne, quem imbrem, &c.* Liv. *Si tempus est ullum jure homines necandi, quæ nulla sunt*, scil. *tempora*, Cic.

Oss. 5. The relative is sometimes entirely omitted; as, *Urbs antiqua fuit; Tyrii tenuere coloni, scil. quam or eam*, Virg. Or if once expressed, is afterwards omitted, so that it must be supplied in a different case; as, *Bocchus cum pedibus, quos filius ejus adduxerat, neque in priore pugna adfuerant, Romanos invadunt; for quique in priore pugna non adfuerant*, Sall. In English the relative is often omitted, where in Latin it must be expressed; as, *The letter I wrote, for the letter*

which I wrote; The man I love, to wit, whom. But this omission of the relative is generally improper, particularly in serious discourse.

Oss. 6. The case of the relative sometimes seems to depend on that of the antecedent; as, *Cum liquid agas eorum, quorum consulisti, for quæ consulisti agere, or quorum aliquid agere consulisti, &c. Restitue in quem me accepisti locum, for in locum, in quo, Ter. And. iv. 1. 68.* But such examples rarely occur.

Oss. 7. The adjective pronouns, *ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and idem*, in their construction, resemble that of the relative *qui*; as, *Liber ejus*, His or her book; *Vita eorum*, Their life, when applied to men; *Vita earum*, Their life, when applied to women. By the improper use of these pronouns in English, the meaning of sentences is often rendered obscure.

Oss. 8. The interrogative or indefinite adjectives, *qualis, quantus, quotus, &c.* are also sometimes construed like relatives; as, *Facies est, qualem decet esse sororum*, Ovid. But these have commonly other adjectives either expressed or understood, which answer to them; as, *Tanta est multitudo quantum urbs capere potest*: and are often applied to different substantives; as, *Quales sunt cives, alii est civiles*, Cic.

Oss. 9. The Latin relative often cannot be translated literally into English, on account of the different idioms of the two languages; as, *Quod cum ita esset*, When that was so: not, Which when it was so, because then there would be two nominatives to the verb *was*, which is improper. Sometimes the accusative of the relative in Latin must be rendered by the nominative in English; as, *Quem dicunt me esse?* Who do they say that I am; not whom. *Quem dicunt adventare?* Who do they say is coming?

Oss. 10. As the relative is always connected with a different verb from the antecedent, it is usually construed with the subjunctive mode, unless when the meaning of the verb is expressed positively; as, *Audire cupio, quæ legeris*, I want to hear what you have read; that is, what perhaps I probably you may have read; *Audire cupio, quæ legisti*, I want to hear what you (actually or in fact) have read.

To the construction of the Relative may be subjoined that of the ANSWER TO A QUESTION.

The answer is commonly put in the same case with the question; as,

Qui vocare? Geta, sc. vocor. Quid queris? Librum, sc. quero. Quotâ horâ venisti? Sextâ. Sometimes the construction is varied; as, *Cujus est liber? Meus*, not *mei*. *Quantû emptus est? Decem milibus.* *Damnatusne es furti? Imò alio crimine.* Often the answer is made by other parts of speech than nouns; as, *Quid agitur? Statur, sc. a me, a nobis. Quis fecit? Nescio: autumt eum fecisse. Quomodo vales? Bene, male. Scripsistine? Scripsi, ita, etiam, imò, &c. An vidisti? Non vidi, non, minime, &c. Chærea tuam vestem detraxit tibi? Factum. Et ed est videtur? Factum, Ter.* Most of the Rules of Syntax may thus be exemplified in the form of questions and answers

The same Case after a Verb as before it.

V. Any Verb may have the same Case after, as before it, when both words refer to the same person or thing; as,

<i>Ego sum discipulus,</i>	I am a scholar.
<i>Tu vocaris Joannes,</i>	You are named John.
<i>Illa incedit regina,</i>	She walks as a queen.
<i>Scio illum haberi sapientem,</i>	I know that he is esteemed wise.
<i>Scio vos esse discipulos,</i>	I know that you are scholars.

So *Redeo iratus, jaceo supplex*; *Evadent digni*, they will become worthy; *Republicam defendi telesens*; *nolo esse longus*, I am unwilling to be tedious; *Malim videri timidus, quàm parum rudens*, Cic. *Non licet mihi esse negligentî*, Cic. *Natura dedit omnibus esse beatî*, Claud. *Cupio e esse clementem*; *cupio non putari mendacem*; *Vult esse medium, sc. se*, He wishes to be neuter, &c. *Disce esse pater*; *Hoc est esse patrem?* sc. *cum*, Ter. *Id est, dominum, non imperatorem* se, Sallust.

Oss. 1. This rule implies nothing else but the agreement of an adjective with a substantive, or one substantive with another; for those words in a sentence which refer to the same object, must always agree together, how much soever disjoined.

Oss. 2. The verbs which most frequently have the same case after them as before them, are, I. Substantive and neuter verbs; as, *Sum, fio, forem*, and *existo*; *eo, venio, &c.*, *sedeo, evado, vivo, fugio, &c.*

2. The passive of verbs of naming, judging, &c. as, *Dicer, appello, vocor, nominor, nuncior*; which add, *videor, existimor, creor, constituor, salutor, designor, &c.*

These and other like verbs, admit after them only the nominative, accusative, or dative. When they have before them the genitive, they have after them an accusative; as, *Interest omnium esse nos*, scil. *se*; it is the interest of all to be good. In some cases we can use either the nominative or accusative promiscuously; as, *Cupio dici doctus* or *doctum*, sc. *me dici*; *Cupio esse clemens*, *non fieri mendax*; *vult esse medius*.

Oss. 3. When any of the above verbs are placed between two nominatives of different numbers,

they commonly agree in number with the former; as, *Dos est decem talenta*, Her dowry is ten talents, Ter. *Omnia pontus erant*, Ovid. But sometimes with the latter; as, *Amantium ira amoris integratio est*, The quarrels of lovers is a renewal of love, Ter. So when an adjective is applied to two substantives of different genders, it commonly agrees in gender with that substantive which is most the subject of discourse; as, *Oppidum est appellatum Possidonia*, Plin. Sometimes, however, the adjective agrees with the nearer substantive; as, *Non omnis error stultitia est dicenda*, Cic.

Obs. 4. When the infinitive of any verb, particularly the substantive verb *esse*, has the dative before it, governed by an Impersonal verb or any other word, it may have after it either the dative or the accusative; as, *Licet mihi esse beato*, I may be happy; or *licet mihi esse beatum*, me being understood; thus, *licet mihi (me) esse beatum*. The dative before *esse* is often to be supplied; as, *Licet esse beatum*, One may be happy, scil. *aliqui* or *homini*.

Obs. 6. The poets use certain forms of expression, which are not to be imitated in prose; as, *Retulit Ajax Jovis esse pronepos*, for *Se esse pronepotelem*, Ovid's Met. xii. 141. *Cum pateris sapiens amantissimæ vocari*, for *sapientem*, &c. Horat. Ep. 1. 16. 30. *Acceptum refero vernibus esse nocens*, Ovid. *Tantumque putavit jam bonus esse socer*, Lucan.

4. Agreement of one Substantive with another.

VI. Substantives signifying the same person or thing, agree in case; as,

Cicero orator, Cicero the orator; *Ciceronis oratoris*, of Cicero the orator.
Urbs Athenæ, the city of Athens; *Urbis Athenarum*, of the city Athens.

GOVERNMENT.

I. THE GOVERNMENT OF SUBSTANTIVES.

VII. One Substantive governs another signifying a different person or thing in the genitive; as,

Amor Dei, The love of God; *Lex naturæ*, The law of nature; *Domus Cæsaris*, The house of Cæsar, or Cæsar's house.

Obs. 1. When one substantive is governed by another in the genitive, it expresses in general the relation of property or possession, and therefore is often elegantly turned into a possessive adjective; as, *Domus patris*, or *paterna*, a father's house; *Filius heri*, or *herilis*, a master's son; and among the poets, *Labor Herculeus*, for *Herculis*; *Ensis Evandrius*, for *Evandri*.

Obs. 2. When the substantive noun in the genitive signifies a person, it may be taken either in an active or passive sense; thus, *Amor Dei*, The love of God, either means the love of God towards us, or our love towards him. So *caritas patris*, signifies either the affection of a father to his children, or theirs to him. But often the substantive can only be taken either in an active or in a passive sense; thus, *Timor Dei*, always implies *Deus timetur*; and *Providentia Dei*, *Deus providet*. So *caritas ipsius soli*, affection to the very soul, Liv. ii. 1.

Obs. 3. Both the former and latter substantive are sometimes to be understood; as, *Heclōris Andromache*, scil. *uxor*; *Ventum est ad Vestræ*, scil. *adem* or *templum*; *Ventum est tria millia*, scil. *passuum*, three miles.

Obs. 4. We find the dative often used after a verb for the genitive particularly among the poets; as, *Ei corpus porrigitur*, His body is extended, Virg. Æn. vi. 596.

Obs. 5. Some substantives are joined with certain prepositions; as, *Amicitia*, *inimicitia*, *pax cum aliquo*; *Amor in vel erga aliquem*; *Gaudium de re*; *Cura de aliquo*; *Mentio illius*, vel *de illo*; *Quies ab armis*; *Fumus ex incendiis*; *Prædator ex sociis*, for *sociorum*, Sallust, &c.

Obs. 6. The genitive in Latin is often rendered in English by several other particles besides *of*; as, *Descensus Averni*, the descent to Avernus; *Prudentia juris*, skill in the law.

Substantive pronouns are governed in the genitive like substantive nouns; as, *pars mei*, a part of me.

So also *adjective pronouns*, when used as substantives, or having a noun understood; as, *Liber ejus*, *illius*, *hujus*, &c. The book of him, or his book, sc. *hominis*: The book of her, or her book, sc. *feminae*. *Libri eorum*, v. *earum*, their books; *Cujus liber*, the book of whom, or whose book; *Quorum libri*, whose books, &c. But we always say, *meus liber*, not *mei*; *pater noster*, not *nostri*; *suum jus*, not *sui*.

When a passive sense is expressed, we use *mei*, *tui*, *sui*, *nostri*, *vestri*, *nostrum*, *vestrum*; but we use their possessives when an active sense is expressed; as, *Amor mei*, The love of me, that is, The love wherewith I am loved; *Amor meus*, My love that is, the love wherewith I love. We find, however, the possessives sometimes used passively, and their primitives taken actively; as, *Odium tuum*, Hatred of thee, Ter. Phorm. v. 8. 27. *Labor mei*, My labour, Plaut.

The possessives *meus*, *tuus*, *suius*, *noster*, *vester*, have sometimes nouns, pronouns, and participles after them in the genitive; as, *Pectus tuum hominis simplicis*, Phil. ii. 43. *Noster duorum eventus*, Liv. *Tuum ipsius studium*, Cic. *Mea scripta*

inientis, &c. Hor. *Solius meum peccatum corrigi non potest*; Cic. *Id maxime penique decet, quod est cuiusque suum maxime*, Id.

The reciprocals *SUI* and *SUUS* are used when the action of the verb is reflected as it were, upon its nominative; as, *Cato interfecit se. Miles defendit suam vitam. Dicit se scripturum esse*. We find, however, *is* or *ille* sometimes used in examples of this kind; as, *Deum agnoscimus ex operibus ejus*, Cic. *Persuadent Rauracis, ut ad cum iis proficiasscantur, for una secum*, Cæs.

VIII. If the latter of two Substantives have an Adjective of praise or dispraise, joined with it, it may be put either in the genitive or ablative; as,

Vir summæ prudentiæ, or *summâ prudentiâ*, A man of great wisdom.
Puer probæ indolis, or *probâ indole*, A boy of a good disposition.

Obs. 1. The ablative here is not properly governed by the foregoing substantive, but by some reposition understood; as, *cum, de, ex, in, &c.* Thus, *Vir summâ prudentiâ*, is the same with *Vir cum summâ prudentiâ*.

Obs. 2. In some phrases the genitive is only used; as, *Magnî formæ laboris*, the laborious art; *Vir uni subbellii, homo minimi pretii*, a person of the lowest rank. *Homo nullius stipendiî*, a man of no experience in war, Sallust. *Non multi cibi hospitem accipies, sed multi joci*, Cic. *Agarum jugerum*. In others only the ablative; as, *Es bono animo*, Be of good courage. *Mors sum lacritæ ad litigandum*, Cic. *Capite aperto est*, His head is bare; *obvoluto*, covered. *Capite ad opericulo semper est rarus*, Id. *Mulier magna natu*, Liv. Sometimes both are used in the same sentence; as, *Adolescens eximî spe, summâ virtutis*, Cic. The ablative more frequently occurs in prose than the genitive.

Obs. 3. Sometimes the adjective agrees in case with the former substantive, and then the latter substantive is put in the ablative; thus we say, either, *Vir præstantis ingenii*, or *præstanti ingenio*; or *Vir præstans ingenio*, and sometimes *præstans ingenii*. Among the poets, the latter substantive is frequently put in the accusative by a Greek construction, *secundum* or *quod ad*, being understood; the figure commonly called *Synecdoche*; as, *Miles fractus membra*, i. e. *fractus, secundum* or *quod ad membra*, or *habens membra fracta*, Horat. *Os humerosque deo similis*, Virg.

Adjectives taken as Substantives.

IX. An adjective in the neuter gender without a substantive, governs the genitive; as,

Multum pecuniæ, Much money. *Quid rei est?* What is the matter?

Obs. 1. This manner of expression is more elegant than *Mulla pecunia*, and therefore is much used by the best writers; as, *Plus eloquentiæ, minus sapientiæ, tantum fidei, id negotii; quicquid rat patrum, reos diceret*, Liv. *Id loci; Ad hoc ætatis*, Sallust.

Obs. 2. The adjectives which thus govern the genitive like substantives, generally signify quantity; as, *multum, plus, plurimum, tantum, quantum, minus, minimum, &c.* To which add, *hoc, illud, istud, id, quid, aliquid, quidvis, quiddam, &c.* *Plus* and *quid* almost always govern the genitive, and therefore by some are thought to be substantives.

Obs. 3. *Nihil*, and these neuter pronouns, *quid, aliquid, &c.* elegantly govern neuter adjectives of the first and second declension in the genitive; as, *nihil sinceri*, no sincerity; but seldom govern in this manner adjectives of the third declension, particularly those which end in *is* and *e*; as, *Nequid hostile timerent*, not *hostilis* we find, however, *quicquid civilis*, Liv. v. 3.

Obs. 4. Plural adjectives of the neuter gender also govern the genitive, commonly the genitive plural; as, *Angusta viarum, Opaca locorum, Telluris operata; loca* being understood. So *Amara urarum, acuta belli*, sc. *negotia*, Horat. An adjective, indeed, of any gender, may have a genitive after it, with a substantive understood; as, *Amicus Cæsaris, Patria Ulyssis, &c.*

Opus and Usus.

X. *Opus* and *Usus*, signifying need, require the ablative; as,

Est opus pecuniâ, There is need of money. *Unus viribus*, Need of strength.

Obs. 1. *Opus* and *usus* are substantive nouns, and do not govern the ablative of themselves, but by some preposition, as *pro*, or the like understood. They sometimes also, although more rarely, govern the genitive; as, *Lectionis opus est*, Quint. *Operæ usus est*, Liv.

Obs. 2. *Opus* is often construed like an indeclinable adjective; as, *Dux nobis opus est*, We need general, Cic. *Dices nummos mihi opus esse*, Id. *Nobis exempla opus sunt*, Id.

Obs. 3. *Opus* is elegantly joined with the perfect participle; as, *Opus maturato*, Need of haste, *opus consulto*, Need of deliberation; *Quid facto usus est?* Ter. The participle has sometimes a substantive joined with it; as, *Mihi opus fuit Hirtio convento*, It behoved me to meet with Hirtius, Cic.

Obs. 4. *Opus* is sometimes joined with the infinitive, or the subjunctive with *ut*; as, *Siquid forte id, quod opus sit sciri*, Cic. *Nunc tibi opus est, agram ut te adstruam*, Plaut. *Sive opus est, sperare equis*, Horat. It is often placed absolutely, i. e. without depending on any other word; as, *opus est; si opus sit, &c.*

GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

II. GOVERNMENT OF ADJECTIVES.

1. Adjectives governing the Genitive.

XI. Verbal adjectives, and such as signify an affection of the mind, govern the genitive; as,

Avidus gloriæ, Desirous of glory. *Ignarus fraudis*, Ignorant of fraud.
Memor beneficiorum, Mindful of favours.

To this rule belong: I. Verbal adjectives in AX; as, *capax, edax, ferax, tenax, pertinax*, &c. and certain participial adjectives in NS and TUS; as, *amans appetens, cupiens, insidens, sciens*; *consultus, doctus, expertus, insuetus, insolitus*, &c. II. Adjectives expressing various affections of the mind: 1. Desire; as, *avarus, cupidus studiosus*, &c. 2. Knowledge, ignorance, and doubting; as, *callidus, certus, certior conscius, gnarus, peritus, prudens*, &c. *Ignarus, incertus, inscius, imprudens, imperitus, inmemor, rudis*; *Ambiguus, dubius, suspensus*, &c. 3. Care and diligence, and the contrary; as, *Anxius, curiosus, sollicitus, providus, diligens*; *Incuriosus, securus, negligens*, &c. 4. Fear, and confidence; as, *Formidolosus, pavidus, timidus, trepidus*; *Impavidus, interritus, intrepidus*. 5. Guilt, and innocence; as, *Noxius, reus, suspectus, compertus*; *Innoxius, innocens, insons*.

To these add many adjectives of various significations; as, *æger animi*; *ardens, audax, avarus, diversus, egregius, erectus, falsus, felix, fessus, furens, ingens, integer, lætus, præstans animi*; *modicus voti*; *integer vitæ*; *seri studiorum*, Hor. But we say, *æger pedibus, ardens in cupiditatibus, præstans doctrinâ, modicus cultu; Lætus negotio, de re, or propter rem*, &c. and never *æger pedum*, &c.

Obs. 1. Verbals in NS are used both as adjectives and participles; thus, *patiens algoris*, able to bear cold; and *patiens algorem*, actually bearing cold. So *amans virtutis*, and *amans virtutem doctus grammaticæ*, skilled in grammar; *doctus grammaticam*, one who has learned it.

Obs. 2. Many of these adjectives vary their construction; as, *avidus in pecuniis*, Cic. *Avidior ad rem*, Ter. *Jure consultus et peritus, or juris*, Cic. *Rudis literarum, in jure civili*, Cic. *Rudis arte, ad mala*, Ovid. *Doctus Latine, Latinis literis*, Cic. *Assuetus labore, in omnia*, Liv. *Mense herili*, Virg. *Inauctus moribus Romanis*, in the dative, Liv. *Laboris, ad onera portanda*, Cæs. *Desuetus bello et triumphis*, in the dative or ablative, rather the dative, Virg. *Anxius, sollicitus, securus, de re aliqua*; *diligens in, ad, de*, Cic. *Negligens in aliquem, in or de re*; *Reus de vi, criminibus*, Cic. *Certior factus de re*, rather than *rei*, Cic.

Obs. 3. The genitive after these adjectives is thought to be governed by *causâ*, in *re*, or in *negotio*, or some such word understood; as, *Cupidus laudis*, i. e. *causâ*, or in *re laudis*, desirous of praise, that is, on account of, or in the matter of praise. But many of the adjectives themselves may be supposed to contain in their own signification the force of a substantive; thus, *studiosus pecuniæ*, fond of money, is the same with *habens studium pecuniæ*, having a fondness for money.

XII. Partitives, and words placed partitively, comparatives, superlatives, interrogatives, and some numerals, govern the genitive plural; as,

<i>Aliquis philosophorum,</i>	Some one of the philosophers.
<i>Senior fratrum,</i>	The elder of the brothers.
<i>Doctissimus Romanorum,</i>	The most learned of the Romans.
<i>Quis nostrum?</i>	Which of us?
<i>Una musarum,</i>	One of the muses.
<i>Octavus sapientum,</i>	The eighth of the wise men.

Adjectives are called *Partitives*, or are said to be placed *partitively*, when they signify a part of any number of persons or things, having after them, in English, *of* or *among*; as, *alius, nullus, solus*, &c. *quis* and *qui*, with their compounds: also Comparatives, Superlatives, and some Numerals: as, *unus, duo, tres*; *primus, secundus*, &c. To these add *multi, pauci, plerique, medius*.

Obs. 1. Partitives, &c. agree in gender with the substantive which they have after them in the genitive; but when there are two substantives of different genders, the partitive, &c. rather agrees with the former; as, *Inus Ruminum maximus*, Cic. Rarely with the latter; as, *Delphinus animalium velocissimum*, Plin. The genitive here is governed by *ex numero*, or by the same substantive understood in the singular number; as, *Nulla sororum*, scil. *soror*, or *ex numero sororum*.

Obs. 2. Partitives, &c. are often otherwise construed with the prepositions *de, e, ex*, or *in*; as, *Unus de fratribus*; or by the poets, with *ante* or *inter*; as, *Pulcherrimus ante omnes*, for *omnium*, Virg. *Primus inter omnes*, Id.

Obs. 3. Partitives, &c. govern collective nouns in the genitive singular, and are of the same gender with the individuals of which the collective noun is composed; as, *Vir fortissimus nostræ civitatis*, Cic. *Maximus stirpis*, Liv. *Ultimos orbis Britannos*, Horat. Od. i. 35. 29.

Obs. 4. Comparatives are used when we speak of two; Superlatives, when we speak of more

; as, *Major fratrum*, the elder of the brothers, meaning *two*; *Maximus fratrum*, The the brothers, meaning *more than two*. In like manner, *uter, alter, neuter*, are applied to two; *quis, unus, alius, nullus*, with regard to three or more; as, *Uter vestrum*, Whether of you *two*; *Quis vestrum*, Which of you *three*: but these are sometimes taken promiscuously one for the other.

2. Adjectives governing the Dative.

. Adjectives signifying profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, &c. the dative; as,

<i>Utilis bello,</i>	Profitable for war.
<i>Perniciosus reipublicæ,</i>	Hurtful to the commonwealth.
<i>Similis patri,</i>	Like to his father.

as, *Any adjective may govern the dative in Latin, which has the signs TO after it in English.*

is rule belong:

atives of profit or disprofit; as, *Benignus, bonus, commodus, felix, fructuosus, prosper,*—*Calamitosus, damnosus, dirus, exitiosus, funestus, incommodus, malus, noxius, perniciosus,*

leasure or pain; as, *Acceptus, dulcis, gratus, gratior, jucundus, letus, suavis.*—*Acerbus, nuar, injucundus, ingratus, molestus, tristis.*

riendship or hatred; as, *Addictus, æquus, amicus, benevolus, blandus, carus, deditus, fidus, nis, mitis, propitiu.*—*Adversus, æmulus, asper, crudelis, contrarius, infensus, infestus, imilis, inimicus, iniquus, iniurius, invidus, iratus, odiosus, suspectus, trux.*

learnedness or obscurity; as, *Apertus, certus, compertus, conspicuus, manifestus, notus, per-*—*Ambiguus, dubius, ignotus, incertus, obscurus.*

learnedness; as, *Finitimus, proprius, proximus, propinquus, socius, vicinus.*

itness or unfitness; as, *Aptus, appositus, accommodatus, habilis, idoneus, opportunus.*—*Inhabilis, importunus, inconueniens.*

ease or difficulty; as, *Facilis, levis, obuius, pervius.*—*Difficilis, arduus, gravis, laboriosus, us, intus.* To these add such as signify propensity or readiness; as, *Promus, praelivis,* ; *promptus, paratus.*

quality or inequality; as, *Æqualis, æquus, par, compar, suppar.*—*Inæqualis, impar, scors.* Also of likeness or unlikeness; as, *Similis, æmulus, geminus.*—*Disimilis, absonus, æternus, discolor.*

real adjectives compounded with CON; as, *Cognatus, concolor, concors, confinis, congruus, inens, consentaneus, consonus, conveniens, contiguus, continuus, continens, contiguus;* as, *continens, ed, Cic.*

se add many other adjectives of various significations; as, *Obnoxius, subjectus, supplex, absurdus, decorus, deformis, præsto, indecl. at hand, secundus, &c.*—particularly.

als in BILIS and DUS govern the dative; as,

Amandus vel amabilis omnibus, To be loved by all men.

est *terribilis malis;* *Optabilis omnibus pax;* *Adhibenda est nobis diligentia, Cic.* *Semel calcanda est via lethi, Hor.* Also some participles of the perfect tense; as, *Bella matribus* hated by, *Hor.*

in DUS are often construed with the preposition *a*; as, *Deus est venerandus & colendus* *Cic.* Perfect participles are usually so; as, *Mors Crassi est a multis, defleta, rather tis defleta, Cic.* *A te invitatus, rogatus, proditus, &c.* hardly ever *tibi*.

The dative is properly not governed by adjectives, nor by any other part of speech; but them, to express the object to which their signification refers.

article *to* in English is often to be supplied; as, *Similis patri, Like his father, to being* *ad.*

Substantives have likewise sometimes a dative after them; as, *Ille est pater, dux, vel us;* He is father, leader, or son to me; so, *Præsidium reis, decus amicis, &c.* *Hor.* *Exilium* *irg.* *Virtutibus hostis, Cic.*

The following adjectives have sometimes the dative after them, and sometimes the *Affinis, similis, communis, par, proprius, finitimus, fidus, conterminus, superates, consocius, contrarius, and adversus;* as, *Similis tibi, or tui;* *Superates patri, or patri;* *Concussa facinoris, ris.* *Consocius* and some others frequently govern both the genitive and dative; as, *Mens ia recti.* We say, *Similes, dissimiles, pares, dispares, equales, commanet, inter se: Par et cum aliquo.* *Civitas secum ipsa discors; discordes ad alia, Liv.*

Adjectives signifying usefulness or fitness, and the contrary, have after them the dative

usative with a preposition; as, *inutilis, aptus, ineptus, accommodatus, idoneus, habilis, inhabilis, opportunus, conveniens, rei, or ad aliquid.* Many other adjectives governing the dative, are likewise construed with

us; as, *Attentus quæsitis, Hor.* *Attentus ad rem, Ter.*
Of adjectives which denote friendship or hatred, or any other affection of the mind any one: I. Some are usually construed with the dative only; as, *Affabulis, arrogans, us, difficilis, fidelis, iniurius, iratus, offensus, suspectus, ALICUI.* II. Some with the prepo-

and the accusative; as, *Acerbus, animatus, beneficus, graciosus, injuriosus, liberalis,*

mendax, misericors, officiosus, pius, impius, prolixus, severus, sordidus, torvus, vehemens, IN ALIQUEM. III. Some, either with the dative, or with the accusative and the preposition IN, ERGA, or AD-VERSUS, going before; as, *Contumax, crimosus, durus, exitiabilis, gravis, hospitalis, implacabilis*, (and perhaps also *inexorabilis* and *intolerabilis*); *iniquus, sœvus*, ALICUI or IN ALIQUEM. *Benevolus, benignus, molestus*, ALICUI or ERGA ALIQUEM. *Mitis, comis*, IN or ERGA ALIQUEM and ALICUI. *Pervicax* ADVERSUS ALIQUEM. *Crudelis* IN ALIQUEM, seldom ALICUI. *Amicus, æmulus, infensus, infestus* ALICUI, seldom IN ALIQUEM. *Gratus* ALICUI, or IN, ERGA, AD-VERSUS ALIQUEM. We say *alienus alicui* or *alicujus*; but oftener *ab aliquo*, and sometimes *aliquo* without the preposition.

AUDIENS is construed with two datives; as, *Regi dicto audiens erat*, he was obedient to the king; not *regis*; *Dicto audiens fuit jussis magistratum*, Nep. *Nobis dicto audientes sunt*, not *dictu*, Cic.

Obs. 6. Adjectives signifying motion or tendency to a thing, have usually after them the accusative with the preposition *ad* or *in*, seldom the dative; as,

Proptus, propensus, proclivis, celer, tardus, piger, &c. *ad iram*, or *in iram*.

Obs. 7. *Proprior* and *Proximus*, in imitation of their primitive *prope*, often govern the accusative; as, *Propter montem*, scil. *ad*, Sall. *Proximus finem*, Liv.

Obs. 8. *IDEM* sometimes has the dative, chiefly in the poets; as, *Invitum qui servat, idem fuit occidenti*, Hor. *Jupiter omnibus idem*, Virg. *Eadem illis censemus*, Cic. But in prose we commonly find *idem qui, et, ac, atque*, and also *ut, cum*; as, *Peripatetici quondam idem erant qui Academici*, Cic. *Est animus erga te idem ac fuit*, Ter. *Dianam et Lunam eandem esse putant*, Cic. *Idem faciunt, ut, &c.* *In eodem loco mecum*, Cic. But it would be improper to say of the same person or thing under different names, *idem cum*; as, *Luna eadem est cum Diana*.

We likewise say, *alius ac, atque* or *et*; and so, sometimes, *similis* and *par*

3. Adjectives governing the Ablative.

XIV. These adjectives, *dignus, indignus, præditus, and contentus*; also, *natus, satus, ortus, editus*, and the like, govern the ablative.

<i>Dignus honore</i> ,	Worthy of honour.	<i>Captus oculis</i> ,	Blind.
<i>Contentus parvo</i> ,	Content with little.	<i>Fretus viribus</i> ,	Trusting to his strength.
<i>Præditus virtute</i> ,	Endued with virtue.	<i>Ortus regibus</i> ,	Descended of kings.

So *generatus, creatus, cretus, prognatus, oriundus, procreatus regibus*.

Obs. 1. The ablative after these adjectives, is governed by some preposition understood; as, *Contentus parvo*, scil. *cum*; *Fretus viribus*, scil. *in*, &c. Sometimes the preposition is expressed; as, *Ortus ex concubina*, Sallust. *Editus de nymphe*, Ovid.

Obs. 2. *Dignus, indignus, and contentus*, have sometimes the genitive after them; as, *dignus æorum*, Virg. So *Macte estq, or macti extote virtutis* or *virtute*, Increase in virtue, or Go on and prosper; *Juberem macte virtute esse*, sc. *te*, Liv. ii. 12. In the last example *macte* seems to be used adverbially.

4. Adjectives governing the Genitive or Ablative.

XV. Adjectives signifying plenty or want, govern the genitive or ablative; as,

<i>Plenus iræ</i> or <i>iræ</i> ,	Full of anger.	<i>Inops rationis</i> or <i>ratione</i> ,	Void of reason.
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So *Non inopes temporis, sed prodigi sumus*, Sen. *Lentulus non verbis inops*, Cic. *Dei plena sunt omnia*, Cic. *Maxima quæque domus servis est plena superbis*, Juv. *Res est solliciti plena timoris amor*, Ovid. *Amor et melle et felle est fecundissimus*, Plaut. *Fecunda virorum pauperis fugitur*, Lucan. *Omnium consiliorum ejus particeps*, Curt. *Homo ratione particeps*, Cic. *Nihil invidius vacuum*, Id. *Vacuas cædis habeat manus*, Ovid.

Some of these adjectives are construed,

1. With the genitive only; as, *Benignus, exors, impos, impotens, irritus, liberalis, munificus, prælargus*.

2. With the ablative only; *Beatus, differtus, frugifer, mutilus, tentus, distentus, tumidus, turgidus*.

3. With the genitive more frequently; *Compos, consors, egenus, exhaeres, expertus, fertilis, indigus, parous, pauper, prodigus, sterilis*.

4. With the ablative more frequently; *Abundans, cassus, extorris, sætus, frequens, gravis, gravidus, jesus, liber, locuples, nudus, oneratus, onustus, orbis, pollens, solutus, truncus, viduus, and captus*.

5. With both promiscuously; *Copiosus, dives, fecundus, ferax, immunis, inanis, inops, largus, modicus, immotus, nimis, opulentus, plenus, potens, refertus, satur, vacuus, uber*.

6. With a preposition; as, *Copiosus, firmus, paratus, imparatus, inops, instructus, à re aliqua*; for *quod ad rem aliquam attinet*, in or with respect to any thing. *Extorris ab solo patrio*, banished; *Ordo ab optimatibus coactio*, Liv. So *pauper, tenuis, fecundus, modicus, parvus, in re aliqua. Immunis, inanis, liber, nudus, solutus, vacuus, a re aliqua. Potens ad rem, and in re*

GOVERNMENT OF THE VERB SUM.

§ 1. VERBS governing only one Case.

XVI. *Sum*, when it signifies possession, property, or duty, governs the genitive; as,

Est regis, It belong to the king; It is the part or property of a king.

So *Inipientis est dicere, non putram*, It is the part or property of a fool, &c. *Nihilum est esse*

duci parere, It is the part, or duty of soldiers, &c. *Laudare se vani; vituperare stulti est*, Sen. *Homini est errare; arrogantis est negligere quid de se quisque sentiat*, Cic. *Pecus est Melibari*, Virg. *Hæc sunt hominis*, Ter. *Pauperis est numerare pecus*, Ovid. *Temeritas est florentis ætatis, prudentia senectutis*, Cic.

¶ *Meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum*, are excepted; as,

Tuum est, It is your duty.

Scio tuum esse, I know that it is your duty.

Obs. 1. These possessive pronouns are used in the neuter gender instead of their substantives, *mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri*. Other possessives are also construed in this manner; as, *Est regnum, et humanum*, the same with *est regis, est hominis*. *Et facere et pati fortia, Romanum est*, Liv. ii. 12.

Obs. 2. Here some substantive must be understood; as, *officium, munus, res, negotium, opus*, &c. which are sometimes expressed; as, *Munus est principum; Tuum est hoc munus*, Cic. *Neutiquam officium liberi esse hominis puto*, Ter. In some cases, the preceding substantive may be repeated; as, *Hic liber est (liber) fratris*. In like manner, some substantive must be supplied in such expressions as these; *Ea sunt modo gloriosa, neque patrandi belli*, scil. *causâ* or *facta*, Sall. *Nihil tam equandæ libertatis est*, for *ad æquandam libertatem pertinet*, Liv.

Obs. 3. We say, *Hoc est tuum munus*, or *tui muneris*: So *mos est vel fuit*, or *moris*, or *in more*, Cic.

XVII. *Sum*, taken for *habeo*, (*to have*,) governs the dative of a person; as,

Est mihi liber,

A book is to me, that is, I have a book.

Sunt mihi libri,

Books are to me, i. e. I have books.

Dico libros esse mihi,

I say that I have books.

This is more frequently used than *habeo librum; habeo libros*. In like manner *deest* instead of *caro*; as, *Liber deest mihi*, I want a book; *Libri desunt mihi*; *Scio libros deesse mihi*, &c.

XVIII. *Sum*, taken for *affero*, (*to bring*,) governs two datives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing; as,

Est mihi voluptati.

It is, or brings, a pleasure to me.

Two datives are also put after *habeo*, *do*, *verto*, *relinquo*, *tribuo*, *fore*, *duco*, and some others; as,

Ducitur honori tibi, It is reckoned an honour to you. *Id vertitur mihi vitio*, I am blamed for that. So *Misit mihi muneri; Dedit mihi dono; Habet sibi laudi; Venire occurrere auxilio alicui*, Liv.

Obs. 1. Instead of the dative, we often use the nominative, or the accusative; as, *Est exitum pecori*, for *exilio*; *Dare aliquid alicui donum*, or *dono*; *Dare filiam ei nuptiam*, or *nuptiâ*. When *dare*, and other active verbs have two datives after them, they likewise govern an accusative either expressed or understood; as, *Dare crimini ei*, sc. *id*.

Obs. 2. The dative of the person is often to be supplied; as, *Est exemplo, indicio, præsidio, munus*, &c. scil. *mihi, alicui, hominibus*, or some such word. So, *ponere, opponere, pignori*, sc. *alicui*, to pledge. *Canere receptui*, sc. *suis militibus*, to sound a retreat; *Habere curâ, questui, odio, voluptati, religioni, studio, ludibrio, despiciatui*, &c. sc. *sibi*.

Obs. 3. To this rule belong forms of naming; as, *Est mihi nomen Alexandro*, my name is Alexander; or with the nominative, *Est mihi nomen Alexander*; or more rarely with the genitive, *Est mihi nomen Alexandri*.

XIX. The compounds of *Sum*, except *Possum*, govern the dative; as,

Præfuit exercitui,

He commanded the army.

Adfuit precibus,

He was present at prayers.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF COMPARATIVES

XX. Words of the comparative degree govern the ablative when *quam* is omitted in Latin; as,

Dulcior melle, Sweeter than honey.

Præstantior auro, Better than gold.

Obs. 1. The sign of the ablative in English is *than*. The positive with the adverb *magis*, likewise governs the ablative; as, *Magis dilecta luce*, Virg.

The ablative is here governed by the preposition *præ* understood, which is sometimes expressed; as, *Fortior præ cæteris*. We find the comparative also construed with other prepositions; as, *immansior ante omnes*, Virg.

Obs. 2. The comparative degree may likewise be construed with the conjunction *quàm*; and then, instead of the ablative, the noun is to be put in whatever case the sense requires; as,

Dulcior quàm mel, scil. *est*. *Amo te magis quàm illum*, I love you more than him, that is, *quàm amo illum*, than I love him. *Amo te magis quàm ille*, I love you more than he, i. e. *quàm ille amat*, than he loves. *Plus datur a me quàm illo*, sc. *ab*.

Obs. 3. The conjunction *quàm* is often elegantly suppressed after *amplius* and *plus*; as, *Vulnerantur amplius sexcenti*, Cæs. scil. *quàm*. *Plus quingentos colaphos infregit mihi*, He has laid on me more than five hundred blows, Ter. *Cætra ab urbe haud plus quinque millia passuum locant*, sc. *quàm*, Liv.

Quàm is sometimes elegantly placed between two comparatives; as, *Triumphus clarior quàm gratior*, Liv. Or the preposition *pro* is added; as, *Prælium atrocius quàm pro numero pugnantium editur*, Liv.

The comparative is sometimes joined with these ablatives, *opinione*, *spe*, *æquo*, *justo*, *dicto*; as, *Credibili opinione major*, Cic. *Credibili fortior*, Ovid. Fast. iii. 618. *Gravius æquo*, Sall. *Dicto citius*, Virg. *Majora credibili tutissimus*, Liv. They are often understood; as, *Liberius vivebat*, sc. *justo*, too freely, Nepos.

Nihil is sometimes elegantly used for *nemo* or *nulli*; as, *Nihil vidi quidquam letius*, for *neminem*, Ter. *Crauso nihil perfectius*, Cic. *Asperius nihil est humili, cum surgit in altum*. So *quid nobis laboriosius*, for *quis*, &c. Cic. We say, *inferior patri nulla re*, or *quàm pater*. The comparative is sometimes repeated or joined with an adverb; as, *Magis magisque, plus plusque, minus minusque, carior cariorque*; *Quotidie plus, indies magis, semper candidior candidiorque*, &c.

Obs. 4. The relation of equality or sameness is likewise expressed in English by conjunctions; as, *Est tam doctus quàm ego*, He is as learned as I. *Animus erga te idem est ac fuit*. *Ac* and *atque* are sometimes, though more rarely, used after comparatives; as, *Nihil est magis verum atque hoc*, Ter.

Obs. 5. The excess or defect of measure is put in the ablative after comparatives; and the sign in English is *by*, expressed or understood; (or more shortly, the difference of measure is put in the ablative;) as,

Est decem digitis altior quàm frater, He is ten inches taller than his brother, or by ten inches. *Altero tanto major est fratre*, i. e. *duplo major*, he is as big again as his brother, or twice as big. *Sesquipedale minor*, a foot and a half less; *Altero tanto, aut sesquimajor*, as big again, or a half bigger, Cic. *Ter tanto peior est*; *His tanto amici sunt inter se, quàm prius*, Plaut. *Quinque tanto amplius, quàm quantum licitum sit civitatibus imperavit*, five times more, Cic. To this may be added many other ablatives, which are joined with the comparative to increase its force; as, *Tanto, quanto, quo, eo, hoc, multo, paulo, nimio*, &c. thus, *Quo plus habent, eo plus cupiunt*, The more they have, the more they desire. *Quanto melior, tanto felicior*, The better, the happier. *Quoque minor spes est, hoc magis ille cupit*, Ovid. Fast. ii. 766. We frequently find *multo, tanto, quanto*, also joined with superlatives; *Multo pulcherrimam eam haberemus*, Sall. *Multoque id maximum fuit*, Liv.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF INDECLINABLE WORDS.

1. THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADVERBS.

XXI. Adverbs qualify verbs, participles, adjectives, and other adverbs; as,

Bene scribit, He writes well.

Servus egregiè fidelis, A slave remarkably faithful.

Fortiter pugnans, Fighting bravely.

Satis bene, Well enough.

Obs. 1. Adverbs are sometimes likewise joined to substantives; as, *Homerus planè orator*; *planè noster, verè Metellus*, Cic. So *Hodie mane*; *oras mane, heri mane, hodie vespere*, &c. *tam mane, tam vespere*.

Obs. 2. The adverb for the most part is placed near to the word which it modifies or affects.

Obs. 3. Two negatives are equivalent to an affirmative; as, *Nec non senserunt*, Nor did they not perceive, i. e. *Et senserunt*, And they did perceive; *Non poteram non examinari metu*, Cic. Examples, however, of the contrary of this sometimes occur in good authors, both in English and Latin. Thus two or three negative participles are placed before the subjunctive mode, to express a stronger negation. *Neque tu haud dicas tibi non prædictum*, And do not say that you were not forewarned, Ter.

But what chiefly deserves attention in adverbs, is the degree of comparison and the mode with which they are joined:

1. *Apprimè, admodum, vehementer, maximè, perquam, valdè, oppidò*, &c. and *per* in composition, are usually joined to the positive; as, *Utrique nostrum gratum admodum feceris*, You will do what is very agreeable to both of us, Cic. *perquam puerile*, very childish; *oppidò pauci*, very few; *perfacile est*, &c. In like manner, *Parum, multum, nimium, tantum, quantum, aliquantum*; as, *In rebus expertissimis nimium longi sumus*; *parum firmus, multum bonus*, Cic. Adverbs in *um* are sometimes also joined to comparatives; as, *Forma viri aliquantùm amplior humanà*, Liv.

QUAM is joined to the positive or superlative in different senses; as, *Quam difficile est*! How difficult it is! *Quam crudelis*, or *Ut crudelis est*! How cruel he is! *Flens quam familiariter*, very familiarly, Ter. So *quam severè*, very severely, Cic. *Quam latè*, very widely, Cæs. *Tum multa, quam*, &c. as many things as, &c. *Quam maximas potest copias armarum*, as great as possible, Sall. *Quam maximas gratias agi, agam primum quam sepius*, Cic. *Quam quaque perimè fecit, tam maximè tutus est*, Sall.

FACILE, for *haud dubiè*, undoubtedly, clearly, is joined to the superlatives or words of a similar meaning; as, *Facilè doctissimus, facilè princeps*, v. *præcipuus*. *LONGE* to comparatives or superlatives, rarely to the positive; as, *Longè eloquentissimus Plato*, Cic. *Pedibus longè melior Lycus*, Virg.

2. *CUM*, when, is connected with the indicative or subjunctive, oftener with the latter; *DUM*, whilst, or *how long*, with the indicative; as, *Dum hæc aguntur*; *Exprobro, dum anima est, spes est*,

dicatur, Cic. *Donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos*, Ovid. DUM and DONEC, for *usque dum*, until, sometimes with the indicative and sometimes with the subjunctive; as, *Operior, dum ita agnoscere*, Cic. *Haud desinam, donec perfecero*, Ter. So QUOAD, for *quamdiu, quantum, quatenus* as long, as much, as far as; thus, *Quoad Catilina fuit in urbe. Quoad tibi equum videbitur quoad possem et liceret; quoad progredi potuerit amentia*, Cic. But QUOAD, until, oftener with the subjunctive; as, *Thessalonice esse statueram, quoad aliquid ad me scriberes*, Cic. but not always; *Non faciam finem regendi, quoad nuntiatur erit te fecisse*, Cic. The pronoun *ejus*, with *facere* or *feri*, is elegantly added to *quoad*; as, *Quoad ejus facere poteris; Quoad ejus feri, possit*, Cic. *Ejus* is thought to be here governed by *aliquid* or some such word understood. *Quoad corpus, quoad animam*, for *secundum*, or *quoad attinet ad corpus vel animam*, as to the body or soul, is esteemed by the best grammarians not to be good Latin.

3. POSTQUAM or POSTEAQUAM, after, is usually joined with the indicative. ANTEQUAM, PRÆQUAM, before; SIMUL, SIMUL AC, SIMUL ATQUE, SIMUL UT, as soon as; UBI, when, sometimes with the indicative, and sometimes with the subjunctive; as, *Antequam dico or dicam*, Cic. *Simul ac persensit*, Virg. *Simul ut videro Curionem*, Cic. *Hæc ubi dicta debet*, Liv. *Ubi semel quis perjeraverit, ei credi postea non oportet*, Cic. So NÆ, truly; as, *Næ ego homo sum infelix*, Ter. *Næ tu, si id fecisses, melius famæ conuulsiſses*, Cic. But NE, not, with the imperative, or more elegantly with the subjunctive; as, *Næ jura*, Plaut. *Næ post conferas culpam in me*, Ter. *Næ tot annorum felicitatem in unius hore dederis discrimen*, Liv.

4. QUASI, CEU, TANQUAM, PERINDE, when they denote resemblance, are joined with the indicative; *Fuit olim quasi ego sum, senex*, Plaut. *Adveni rupto ceu quondam turbine venit, confugit*, Virg. *Hæc omnia perinde sunt, ut aguntur*. But when used ironically, they have the subjunctive; as, *Quasi de verbo, non de re laboretur*, Cic.

5. UTINAM, O SI, UT for *utinam*, I wish, take the subjunctive; as, *Utinam ea res ei voluptati sit*, Cic. *O mihi præteritos referat si Jupiter annos*, Virg. *Ut illum dii deique perdant*, Ter.

6. UT, when, or after, takes the indicative; as, *Ut discessit, venit*, &c. ¶ Also for *quam* or *quomodo*, how! as, *Ut valet! Ut falsus animi est! Ut sæpe summa ingenia in occulto latent!* Plaut. ¶ Or when it simply denotes resemblance; as, *Ut tute es, ita omnes censes esse*, Plaut. ¶ In this sense it sometimes has the subjunctive; as, *Ut sementem feceris, ita metes*, Cic.

7. QUIN for CUR NON, takes the indicative; as, *Quin contipetis vocem indicem stultitiæ vestræ?* Cic. ¶ For IMO, may or but, the indicative or imperative; as, *Quin est paratum argentum; quin tu hoc audi*, Ter. ¶ For UT, NON, QUI, QUÆ, QUOD NON, or QUO MINUS, the subjunctive; as, *Nulla tam facilis res, quin difficilis fiet quum invitus facias*, Ter. *Nema est, quin maleat; Facere non possum, quin ad te militam*, I cannot help sending; *Nihil abest, quin sim miserrimus*, Cic.

1. THE GOVERNMENT OF ADVERBS.

XXII. Some adverbs of time, place, and quantity, govern the genitive; as,

<i>Pridie ejus diei,</i>	The day before that day.
<i>Ubique gentium,</i>	Every where.
<i>Satis est verborum,</i>	There is enough of words.

1. Adverbs of time, governing the genitive are, *Interea, postea, inde, tunc*; as *Interea loci*, in the meantime; *postea loci*, afterwards; *inde loci*, then; *tunc temporis*, at that time. 2. Of place, *Ubi* and *quo*, with their compounds *ubique, ubicunque, ubivis, ubi-ubi*, &c. Also *Eo, hæc, hucine, unde, usquam, nusquam, longe, ibidem*; as, *Ubi, quo, quovis*, &c. also *usquam, nusquam, unde terrarum, vel gentium*; *longè gentium; ibidem loci, eo audacia, vecordie, miseriæ, &c.* to that pitch of boldness, madness, misery, &c. 3. Of quantity, *Abunde, affatim, largiter, nimis, satis, parum, minime*; as, *Abundè gloriæ, affatim divitiarum, largiter auri, satis loquentiæ, sapientiæ parum est illi vel habet*. He has enough of glory, riches, &c. *Minimè gentium*, by no means.

Some add *ergo* and *instar*; as, *Ergo virtutis*, for the sake of virtue, Cic. *Instar montis*, like a mountain, Virg. But these are properly nouns.

Oss. 1. These adverbs are thought to govern the genitive, because they imply in themselves the force of a substantive; as, *Potentia gloriæque abundè adeptus*, the same with *abundantiam gloriæ*; or *res, locus, or negotium* and a preposition, may be understood; as, *Interea loci*, i. e. *inter ea negotia loci*; *Ubi terrarum*, for *in quo loco terrarum*.

Oss. 2. We usually say, *pridie, postridie, ejus diei, seldom diem*; but *pridie, postridie Kalendas, Nonas, Idus, ludos Apollinares, natalem ejus, absolutionem ejus*, &c. rarely *Kalendarum*, &c.

Oss. 3. *En* and *ecce* are construed either with the nominative or accusative; as, *En hostis, or hostem; Ecce miserum hominem*, Cic. Sometimes a dative is added; as, *Ecce tibi Strato*, Ter. *Ecce duas* (scil. aras) *tibi, Daphni*, Virg. In like manner is construed *hem* put for *ecce*; as, *Hem tibi Davum*, Ter. But in all these examples some verb must be understood.

Oss. 4. Some derivative adverbs govern the case of their primitives; as,

<i>Omnium optimè loquitur,</i>	He speaks the best of all.
<i>Convenienter naturæ,</i>	Agreeably to nature.
<i>Venit obviam ei,</i>	He came to meet him.
<i>Proximè castris or castra,</i>	Next the camp.

2. THE CONSTRUCTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

1. Prepositions governing the Accusative.

XXIII. The prepositions *ad, apud, ante*, &c. govern the accusative.

Ad extra, to the stars; *relegari ad asserem*, to be bound to a plank; *ad eam veniam, solvam*, &c. at or on; *ad portam, ostium, forum, &c.* before; *ad urbem Tiberim, near, at; ad tem-*

PLA supplicatio, *in*; **AD** summum, *at most*, or *to the top*; **AD** summam, *on the whole*; Cic. **AD** ultimum, *extremum, at last, finally*; **AD** v. in speciem, *to appearance*; mentis **AD** omnia capacitas; annus fatalis **AD** interitum; lenius **AD** severitatem, *for, with respect to*, Cic. **AD** vivum, *sc. corpus, to the quick*; **AD** iudicem agere, *before*; nihil **AD** Cæsarem, *in comparison of*; numero **AD** duodecim, *to the number of*; omnes **AD** unum, *to a man*; **AD** hoc, *besides*; **AD** vulgi opinionem, *according to*; homo **AD** unguem factus, *an accomplished man*; herbes **AD** lunam messæ, *by the light of*, Virg. **AD** tempus venit, *at*; ira brevis est **AD** tempus, *for*, **AD** tempus consilium capiam, *according to*, Cic. **AD** decem annos, *after*; annos **AD** quinquaginta natus, *about*, Cic. nebula erat **AD** multum diei, *for a great part of the day*, Liv. **AD** pedes, *jacere, proconvolvere, & ad genua*; **AD** manus esse, *at*; **AD** manus venire, *to come to a close engagement*; **AD** libellam deberi, *to a farthing, no more and no less*; **AD** amuseim, *exactly*; **AD** hæc visa auditaque, *upon seeing and hearing these things*, Liv.

AD seems sometimes to be taken adverbially; as, **AD** duo millia cæsa sunt; **AD** mille hominum amissum est; **AD** ducenti perierunt, *about*, Liv.

APUD forum, *at*; **APUD** me cœnabis, *at my house*; **APUD** senatum, *judices, v. aliquem dicere, before*; **APUD** majores nostros, *among*; **APUD** Xenophontem, *in the book of*; Est mihi fides, *vel valeo apud illum, I have credit with him*; facio te **APUD** illum deum, *Ter.*

ANTE diem, focum, &c. *before*.

ADVERSUS, *v. -um*; **CONTRA** hostes, *against*; **ADVERSUS** infimos iustitia est servanda, *toward*; **ADVERSUS** hunc loqui, *to*, Ter. Lerina **ADVERSUS** Antipolim, *over against*, Plin.

CIS vel **CITRA** flumen, *on this side*; **CITRA** necessitatem, *without*; **EDE** **CITRA** crudelitatem, *bibe citra ebrietatem, Senec.*

CIRCUM & **CIRCA** regem, *about*; **Varia** **CIRCA** hæc opinio, *Plin.*

ERGA amicos, *towards*. **EXTRA** muros; **EXTRA** jocum, periculum, noxiam, sortem, *without*; nemo **EXTRA** te, *besides*; **EXTRA** conjurationem, *not concerned in*, Sall.

INFRA tectum, *below the roof*.

INTER fratres, *among*; **inter** & **super** cœnam,

during, in the time of; **inter** hæc parata, *during these preparations*, Sall. **Inter** tot annos, *in*, Cic. **Inter** diem, *whences*; **interdiu**, *in the day time*; **inter** se amant, *they love one another*; Quasi non **NOBIS** nos **inter** nos, *Ter.*

INTRA privatos parietes, *intra paucos annos, within*; **intra** famam est, *less than report*, Quinct.

JUXTA macellum, *near the shambles*.

OB lucrum, *for gain*; **ob** oculos, *before*; **ob** industriam, *for de industria, on purpose*, Plant.

PENES quem, or *in* **penes**, *in the power of*; **Penes** te es? *you in your senses?* Hor.

PER agros, *th*; **per** vim, **per** scelus, *by*; **per** anni tempus, **per** ætatem licet, *for, by reason of*.

PONE caput, *behind*.

POST hoc tempus, *after*; **post** tergum, *behind*; **post** homines natos, **post** hominum memoriam, *since the world began*.

PRÆTER te nemo, *nobody besides, or except*; **præter** casam fugere, *beyond*; **præter** legem, *morem æquum et bonum, spem, opinionem, &c. contrary to, against, beyond*; **præter** cæteros excellere, *lamentari, above*; **præter** ripam ire, *along, near*; **præter** oculos, *before*, Cic.

PROPTER virtutem, *for, on account of*; **propter** aquæ rivum, *near, hard by*, Virg.

SECUNDUM facta et virtutes tuas, *according to*, Ter. **secundum** litus, **secundum** aurem vulneratus est, *near to*; **in** actione **secundum** vocem, **vultus** plurimum valet; **secundum** patrem tu es proximus, *after, next to*; **Prætor secundum** me decrevit, *sententiam dedit, for, in my favour*, Cic.

SECUS viam, *by, along*.

SUPRA terram, *above*.

TRANS mare, *over, beyond*.

ULTRA oceanum, *beyond*.

To prepositions governing the accusative are commonly added **CIRCITER**, **PROPE**, **USQUE**, and **VERSUS**; as, **Circiter** meridiem, *about mid day*; **prope** muros, *near the walls*; **usque** Puteolos, *Tharsum usque, as far as*; **Orientem** **versus**, *towards the east*. But in these *ad* is understood, which we find sometimes expressed; as, **Prope** **ad** annum, *Nep.* **Ab** ovo **usque** **ad** mala, *Hor.* **Ad** oceanum **versus**, *Cæs.* In Italian **versus**, *Cic.*

2. Prepositions governing the Ablative.

XXIV. The prepositions *a, ab, abs, &c.* govern the ablative.

A patre, **ab** omnibus, **abs** te, *by or from*; **a** puero, *vel* **pueris**, *in* **pueritia**, *in cunabulis, teneris unguibus, &c. from a child, ever since childhood*; **ab** ovo **usque** **ad** mala, *from the beginning to the end of supper*; **a** manu, *sc. fervus, an amanuensis or clerk*; **ad** manum, *a waiting man*; **a** pedibus, *a foolman*; **a** latere principis, *an attendant*. So **a** secretis, *rationibus, consiliis, cyathis, &c. a secretary, accountant, &c. fores a nobis, for nostræ*. **Injuria** **ab** illo, *for illius*. **Ter.** **a** cœna, *after*; **secundus**, **tertius** **a** Romulo; **ictus** **ab** latere, *on or in*; **a** senatu stare, *for, in defence of*; **ab** oculis doleo, *Plaut.* **ab** ingenio improbus, *a pecunia et militibus imparatus, as to, with respect to*, Cic. **Est** calor **a** sole; **omissiores** **ab** re, *too careless about money*; **a** villa mercenarium vidi, *Ter.*

Absque causa, *without*; **absque** te esset, *recte ego mihi vidissem i. e. si tu non esses, nisi tu*

esses, but for you, had it not been for you, Ter. **Absque** is chiefly used by comic writers; *sine*, by orators.

CLAM patre and patrem, *without the knowledge of*.

CORAM omnibus, *before, in presence of*.

CUM exercitu, *with*; **testis** **mecum** est annulus, *in my possession*, Ter. **cum** prima luce, *at break of day*; **cum** imperio esse, *in*; **cum** primis, *in primis, in the first place*; **cum** metu dicere, *cum lætitia vivere, cum cura, &c. Cic.* **We say, mecum, tecum, secum, nobiscum, vobiscum; rarely cum me, cum te, &c. and quocum or cum quo, quibuscum or cum quibus.**

DE lana caprina rixantur, *about, concerning*; **de** tanto patrimonio nihil relictum est, *of*; **de** loco superiore, *from*; **de** die, *by day*; **de** nocte, *by night*; **de** integro, *anew, afresh*; **de, v. ex** improviso, *unexpectedly*; **de, v. ex** industria, *on purpose*; **de** meo, *at my expense*; **id** **de** lucro

esse, *clear gain*, Ter. de, v. ex com-agere, *by agreement*; de transverso, *se, atwart*; de, v. ex ejus sententia, con-xording to; qua, v. hac de causa, *for*; e plebe; templum de marmore, *of*; de dicere, *to read a speech*; de filio emit, *ic*. De servis fidelissimus; de ipsius non amplius hominum mille cecidit. Robur de exercitu, Liv. Adolescens de loco, Plaut. De procul aspicere, Id. x ædibus, *from, out of*; e contrario, v. ia parte, *on the contrary*; e regione, *minst*; e republica, e re alicujus, *for the*; statim e somno, ex fuga, ex tanta ntia, aliud ex alio malum, *from, after*; io, *out of hand, immediately*; poculum o; ex equo pugnare, *on horseback*; uguam ex commodò, *on advantageous* Sall. diem ex die expectare, *from day day after day*; ex ordine, *in order*; ex parte, *for the most part*; ex super uperfluously; ex tua dignitate, v. virtute, eto senatûs, e natura, *according to*; so ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa; ex, v. de more, ad v. in morem alicu-; animo, *from the heart*; Insolentia ex is rebus, e via languere, ex doctrina on account of; ex usu est tibi, *of ad-*; ex eo die, *since*; ex amicis certis nus, *of, or among*; ex pedibus laborare, l of the gout, Cic. E re nata, *as the dands*, Ter. Commenta mater est, esse viro, nescio quo, puerum natum, *by*, Id. a certare, *for*; Rati noctem pro se, ble to them, Sall. Hoc est pro me, Cic. plo, tribunali, concione, rostris, castris, before; pro sua dignitate, sapientia, potestate cogere, pro tempore, re, loco, e, according to; est pro prætoris, pro te

molam, comes facundus pro vehiculo est, *for, instead of*; pro viribus, pro parte virili, pro sua quisque parte, v. facultate, *to one's ability or power*; Farum tibi pro eo, quod a te habeo, reddidi, *in comparison of, considering*, Cic. pro ut, pro eo ac, pro eo at mereor, *as I deserve*; pro se quisque, uterque, *&c. for his own part*; pro rata parte, pro portione, *in proportion*; pro cive se gerit; agere pro victoribus; pro suo uti; pro rupto fœdus habet, *for, as, so*; pro certo, infecto, comperto, nihilo, concesso, &c. habeo, duco. Pro occiso, relictus est, Cic.

PRÆ se pugionem tulit, *before*; speciem præ se boni viri fert, *pretends to be*, Ter. præ lacrymis non possum scribere, *for, because, of*; illum, præ me contempsi, *in comparison of*: So the adverb præut; as, præut hujus rabies quæ dabit, Ter.

PALAM populo, omnibus, *before, with the knowledge of*.

SINE labore, *without*; sine ulla causa, pompa, molestia, querela, impensa, &c. homo sine re, fide, spe, fortunis, sedes, &c. Cic.

Capulo TENUS, *up to the hilt*. Tenus is construed with the genitive plural, when the word wants the singular; as, Cumarum tenus, as far as Cuma: or when we speak of things, of which we have by nature only two; as, Oculorum, aurium, narium, laborum, lumborum, crurum tenus, *up to*. We also find Corcyræ tenus, et ostiis tenus, Liv. Colchis tenus, Flor. Pectoribus tenus, Ovid.

To prepositions governing the ablative is commonly added PROCUL; as, Procul domo, far from home; but here a is understood, which is also often expressed; as, Procul a patria, Virg. Procul ab ostentatione, Quinct. Culpa est procul a me, Ter.

3. Prepositions governing the Accusative or Ablative.

7. The prepositions *in*, *sub*, *super*, and *subter*, govern the accusative, notion to a place is signified; but when motion or rest in a place is 1, *in* and *sub*, govern the ablative; *super* and *subter* either the accusative.

When it signifies *into*, governs the accusative; when it signifies *in* or *among*, it governs the ablative; as,

ire, *into*; amor in patriam, in te be-towards; in lucem, *until day*; in eam iam, *to that purpose, on that head*; in am est, *for your advantage*; in utramque disputare, *on both sides, for and*; litura in nomen, *on*, Cic. potestas in rer; in aliquem dicere, *against*; mirum um, *after*; in pedes stare, in aurem; on; in os laudare, *to, before*; in, v. tres lectus, *into the number of*; in vulburi, spargere, &c. among; crescit in singulos dies, omnes in dies, every diem posterum, proximum, decimum; in diem vivere, *to live from hand to not to think of to-morrow*; Est in diem, open sometime after, Ter. Induciæ in enses datæ, in hunc diem, annum, &c. rnis assibus in pedem, v. in singulos transegit, He bargained for three shil-foot, or for every foot; So in jugerum, capita, naves, &c. In medimna sin-l. S. quinos denos dedisti, Cic. avigo, in tempore, in; esse in potestate,

v. in potestatem, honore, v. honorem, mente, v mentem; in manu, v. manibus esse, habere, tenere, in one's power, on hand; in amicis, among; in oculis, before; Occisus est in provinciam, far in provincia, Sall. In pueritia, adolescentia, senectute, absentia, for puer or pueri, when a boy or boys, &c. Hoc in tempore, Nep. In loco fratris diligere, for ut fratrem, Ter.

SUB terras ibit imago, sub aspectum cadit, under; sub ipsum funus, near, just before. Hor. sub lucem, ortum lucis, noctem, vesperam, brumam, i. e. incipiente luce, &c. at the dawn of day, &c. sub idem tempus, about; sub eas literas recitatæ sunt tuæ, sub festos dies, after, Cic.

SUB muro, rege, pedibus, &c. under; sub urbe, near, Ter. sub ea conditione, v. -em, on or with.

SUPER Numidiam, above, beyond; super ripas, upon; super hæc; super morbum etiam fames affixit, besides, Liv. super arbore, fronde super viridi, upon super hac re scribere, his accan-

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super, concerning; alii *super* alios trucidantur, *tur laude laborem, for, Virg.*
Liv. Super conam, super vinum et epulas, for *SURTER terram vel terra, under.*
inter, during, Curt. Nec super ipse suâ moli-

Obs. 1. When prepositions do not govern a case, they are reckoned adverbs.

Such are *ante, circa, clam, coram, contra, infra, intra, juxta, palam, pone, post, propter, secus, subter, super, supra, ultra*. But in most of these the case seems to be implied in the sense; as *Longo post tempore venit, sc. post id tempus. Adversus, juxta, propter, secus, secundum, and clam* are by some thought to be always adverbs, having a preposition understood when they govern a case. So other adverbs also are construed with the accusative or ablative; as, *Intus cellam, sc. intra, Liv. Intus templo divum, sc. in, Virg. Simul his, sc. cum, Hor.*

Obs. 2. A and x are only put before consonants; ab and ex, usually before vowels, and some times also before consonants; as,

A patre, a regione; ab initio, ab rege; ex urbe, ex parte; abs before q and t; as, *abs te, a quois homine, Ter.* Some phrases are used only with e; as, *e logiquo, e regione, e vestigio, e r mes est, &c.* Some only with ex; as, *Ex compacto, ex tempore, magna ex parte, &c.*

Obs. 3. Prepositions are often understood; as, *Devenere locos, scil. ad; It portis, sc. ex Virg. Nunc id prodes, scil. ob vel propter, Ter. Maria aspera juro, scil. per, Virg. Ut se loco movere ne possent, scil. e vel de, Cæs. Vinea promens dolio, scil. ex, Hor. Quid illo facias? Quid me fiet, &c. de, Ter.* We sometimes find the word to which the preposition refers, suppressed; as, *Circum Concordiæ, sc. ædem, Sall. Campum Stellatim divini extra sortem ad viginti millibus civium, i. civium millibus ad viginti millia, Suet.* But this is most frequently the case after prepositions i composition; thus, *Emittere servum, scil. manu, Plaut. Evomere virus, scil. ore, Cic. Educere copias, scil. castris, Cæs.*

3. THE CONSTRUCTION OF INTERJECTIONS.

XXVI. The interjections *O, heu, proh*, and some others, govern the nominative, accusative, or vocative; as,

O vir bonus or bone! O good man! Heu me miserum! Ah wretched me!

So *O vir fortis atque amicus! Ter. Heu vanitas humana! Plin. Heu miserande puer! Virg. O præclarum custodem ovium (ut aiunt) lupum! Cic.*

XXVII. The interjections *hei*, and *væ*, govern the dative; as,

Hei mihi! Ah me! Væ vobis! Wo to you!

Obs. 1. *Heus* and *ohe* are joined only with the vocative; as, *Heus Syre, Ter. Ohe libelle! Martial. Proh or pro, ah, vah, hem*, have generally either the accusative or vocative; as, *Pro hominum fidem! Ter. Proh Sancte Jupiter! Cic. Hem astutias! Ter.*

Obs. 2. Interjections cannot properly have either concord or government. They are only mere sounds excited by passion, and have no just connexion with any other part of a sentence. Whatever case, therefore, is joined with them, must depend on some other word understood, except the vocative which is always placed absolutely; thus, *Heu me miserum!* stands for *Heu! quam me miserum sentio*; *Hei mihi* for *Hei! malum est mihi! Proh dolor!* for *Proh! quantus est dolor!* and so in other examples.

4. THE CONSTRUCTION OF CONJUNCTIONS.

XXVIII. The conjunctions *et, ac, atque, nec, aut, neque*, and some others, connect like cases and modes; as,

Honora patrem et matrem, Honour father and mother.
Nec legit nec scribit, He neither reads nor writes.

Obs. 1. To this rule belong particularly the copulative and disjunctive conjunctions; as likewise, *quam, nisi, præterquam, an*; and also adverbs of likeness; as, *ceu, tanquam, quasi, ut, &c. as, Nullum præmium a vobis postulo, præterquam hujus die memoriam, Cic. Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur, Id.*

Obs. 2. These conjunctions properly connect the different members of a sentence together, and are hardly ever applied to single words, unless when some other word is understood. Hence if the construction of the sentence be varied, different cases and modes may be coupled together; as, *Interest mea et reipublicæ; Constitit ase et pluris; Sive es Romæ, sive in Epiro; Decius cum se devoveret, et in medium aciem irruerat, Cic. Vir magni ingenii summæque industriæ; Neque per vim, neque insidiis, Sall. Tecum habita, et nôris, quam sit tibi curia supellex, Pers.*

Obs. 3. When *et, aut, vel, sive, or nec*, are joined to different members of the same sentence, without connecting it particularly to any former sentence, the first *et* is rendered in English by *both or likewise*; *aut or vel*, by *either*; the first *sive*, by *whether*; and the first *nec*, by *neither*; as, *Et legit, et scribit*; so *tum legit, tum scribit*; or *cum legi, tum scribit*, He both reads and writes; *Sive legit, sive scribit*, Whether he reads or writes; *facere quâ vera, quâ falsa*; *Increpare quâ consules ipsos, quâ exercitum*, to upbraid both the consuls and the army, *Liv.*

XXIX. Two, or more substantives singular, connected by a conjunction, may have a verb, adjective, or relative plural to agree with them; as,

Petrus et Joannes, qui sunt docti, Peter and John, who are learned.

Obs. 1. If the substantives be of different persons, the verb plural must agree with the first person rather than the second, and with the second rather than the third; as, *Si tu et Tullia*

saluti, ego et Cicero valemus, If you and Tullia are well, I and Cicero are well, *Cic.* In English, the person speaking usually puts himself last; thus, *You and I read*; *Cicero and I are well*; but in Latin, the person who speaks is generally put first; thus, *Ego et tu legimus*.

Obs. 2. If the substantives are of different genders, the adjective or relative plural must agree with the masculine rather than the feminine or neuter; as, *Pater et mater, qui sunt mortui*; but this is only applicable to beings which may have life. The person is sometimes implied; as, *Athenarum et Cratippi, ad quos, &c.* *Propter summam doctoris auctoritatem et urbis, quorum alter, &c. Cic.* Where *Athenae et urbs* are put for the learned men of Athens. So in substantives; as, *Ad Ptolemaeum Cleopatraeque reges legati missi*, i. e. the king and queen, *Liv.*

Obs. 3. If the substantive signify things without life, the adjective or relative plural must be put in the neuter gender; as, *Divitiæ, decus, gloria, in oculis sita sunt*, *Sall.*

The same holds, if any of the substantives signify a thing without life: because when we apply a quality or join an adjective to several substantives of different genders, we must reduce the substantive to some certain class, under which they may all be comprehended, that is, to what is called their *Genus*. Now the *Genus* or class which comprehends under it both persons and things, is that of substances or beings in general, which are neither masculine nor feminine. To express this, the Latin Grammarians use the word *Negotia*.

Obs. 4. The adjective or verb frequently agrees with the nearest substantive or nominative, and is understood to the rest; as,

Et ego et Cicero meus flagitabit, *Cic.* *Socii et rege recepto*, *Virg.* *Et ego in culpa sum, et tu*, Both I am in the fault, and you; or, *Et ego et tu es in culpa*, Both I and you are in the fault. *Nihil hic nisi carmina, derunt*; or *nihil hic deest nisi carmina*. *Omnia, quibus turbati solita erat animas, domi discordia, foris bellum exortum*; *Duo milia et quadringenti cæsi*, *Liv.* This construction is most usual, when the different substantives resemble one another in sense; as, *Mens, ratio, et consilium, in senibus est*, Understanding, reason, and prudence is in old men. *Quibus ipse meique sive Latrem proprium vescor, for vescimur*, *Horat.*

Obs. 5. The plural is sometimes used after the preposition *cum* put for *et*; as, *Remo cum fratre Quirinus jura dabunt*, *Virg.* The conjunction is frequently understood; as, *Dum etas, metus, magister prohibebant*, *Ter.* *Frons, oculi, vultus sæpe mentiuntur*, *Cic.*

The different examples comprehended under this rule are commonly referred to the figure *Syllepsis*.

XXX. The conjunctions *ut, quo, licet, &c.* govern the subjunctive mood; as,

Lego ut discam, I read that I may learn.

Utinam sapires, I wish you were wise.

Obs. 1. All interrogatives, when placed indefinitely, have after them the subjunctive mode.

Whether they be adjectives; as, *Quantus, qualis, quotus, quotuplex, uter*; pronouns, as, *quis et quisque*; adverbs, as, *Ubi, quo, unde, quid, quorum, quamdiu, quamdiudum, quampridem, quoties, cur, quare, quomobrem, num, utrum, quomodo, quid, ut, quam, quantopere*; or conjunctions, as, *ne, an, anne, annon*: Thus, *Quis est?* Who is it? *Nescio quis sit*, I do not know who it is. *An venturus es?* *Nequis, dubito, an venturus sit*; *Vident' ut alta flet nive candidum Soracte?* *Hor.* But these words are sometimes joined with the indicative; as, *Scio quid ago*, *Plaut.* *Haud scio, an amat*, *Ter.* *Vide curvitas quid facit*, *Id.* *Vides quam turpe est*, *Cic.*

In like manner the relative *QUI* in a continued discourse; as, *Nihil est quod Deus efficere non possit. Quis est, qui utilia fugiat?* *Cic.* Or when joined with *QUIPPE* or *UTPOTE*; *Neque Antonius procul aberat, utpote qui sequeretur, &c. Sall.* But these are sometimes, although more rarely, joined with the indicative. So *Est qui, sunt qui, est quando v. ubi, &c.* are joined with the indicative or substantive.

NOTE. *Haud scio an recte dixerim*, is the same with *dico, affirmo*, *Cic.*

Obs. 2. *ETSI*, *TAMETSI*, and *TAMENETSI*, *QUAMQUAM*, in the beginning of a sentence, have the indicative; but elsewhere, they also take the subjunctive; *ETIAMSI* and *QUAMVIS* commonly have the subjunctive, and *UT*, although, always has it; as, *Ut querat, non reperies*, *Cic.* *QUONIAM*, *QUANDO*, *QUANDOQUIDEM*, are usually construed with the indicative; *SI*, *SIN*, *NE*, *NISI*, *SIQUIDEM*, *QUOD*, and *QUIA*, sometimes with the indicative, and sometimes with the subjunctive. *DUM*, for *dummodo*, provided, has always the subjunctive; as, *Oderint dum metuant*, *Cic.* And *QUIPPE*, for *nam*, always the indicative; as, *Quippe velor satis*.

Obs. 3. Some conjunctions have their correspondent conjunctions belonging to them; so that, in the following member of the sentence, the latter answers to the former; thus, when *etsi, tametsi, or quamvis*, although, are used in the former member of a sentence, *tamen, yet or nevertheless*, generally answers to them in the latter. In like manner, *Tam—quam*; *Adeo* or *ita—ut*: in English, *As—as*, or *so*; as, *Etsi sit liberalis, tamen non est profusus*, Although he be liberal, yet he is not profuse. So *prius* or *ante—quam*. In some of these, however, we find the latter conjunction sometimes omitted, particularly in English.

Obs. 4. The conjunction *ut* is elegantly omitted after these verbs, *Volo, nolo, malo, rogo, precor, cæneo, nupteo, licet, oportet, necesse est*, and the like; and likewise after these imperatives, *Sine, fac or facito*; as, *Ducas volo hodie uxorem*; *Nolo mentiri*; *Fac cogites*, *Ter.* In like manner *ut* is commonly omitted after *cave*; as, *Cave facias*, *Cic.* *Post* is also sometimes understood; thus, *Die octavo, quam creatus erat*, *Liv. iv. 47. scil. post*.

Obs. 5. *Ut* and *Quod* are thus distinguished: *ut* denotes the final cause, and is commonly used with regard to something future; *quod* marks the efficient or impulsive cause, and is generally used concerning the event or thing done; as, *Lego ut discam*, I read that I may learn; *Gaudes quod legi*, I am glad that or because I have read. *Ut* is likewise used after these intensive words, as they are called, *Adeo, ita, sic, tam, talis, tantus, tot, &c.*

Obs. 6. After the verbs *timeo*, *vereor*, and the like, *ut* is taken in a negative sense for *ne non*, and *ne* in an affirmative sense; as,

Timeo ne faciat, I fear he will do it; *Timeo ut faciat*, I fear he will not do it. *Id paves ne ducas tu illam, tu autem ut ducas*, Ter. *Ut sis vitalis, metuo*, Hor. *Timeo ut frater vivat*, will not; — *ne frater moriatur*, will. But in some few examples they seem to have a contrary meaning.

1. Verbs governing the Accusative.

XXXI. Verbs, signifying actively, govern the accusative; as,

Amb Deum, Love God. *Reverere parentes*, Reverence your parents.

Obs. 1. Neuter verbs also govern the accusative, when the noun after them has a signification similar to their own; as,

Ire iter or viam; *Pugnare pugnam* or *prælium*; *Currere cursum*; *Canere cantilenam*; *Vivere vitam*; *Ludere ludum*; *Sequi sectam*; *Somniare somnium*, &c. or when they are taken in a metaphorical sense; as, *Corydon ardebat Alerin*, scil. *propter*, i. e. *vehementer amabat*, Virg. *Currinus æquar*, scil. *per*, Id. *So comptos arsit adulteri crines*, Hor. *Sallare Cyclopa*; *olet hircum*; *Sulcos et vineta crepat mera*, Hor. *Vox hominem sonat*; *Sudare mella*, Virg. *Si Xerxes Helleponto juncto, et Alhone perfosso, maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset*, sc. *per* Cic. Or when they have a kind of active sense; as, *Clamare aliquem nomine*, Virg. *Callere jura*; *Merere mortem*; *Horret iratum mare*, Hor.

Sometimes instead of the accusative, neuter verbs have an ablative; as, *Ire itinere*; *dolere dolore*, *vicem ejus*; *gaudere gaudio*; *mori v. obire morte*; *vivere vita*; *ardet virgine*, Horat. *Ludere aleam v. -â*; *manare, plueret, rorare, stillare, sudare, aliquid vel aliquo*. *Erubescere jura*, Virg. *origine*, Tacit. *equo vehi*, Curt.

Obs. 2. Several verbs are used both in an active and neuter sense; as,

Abhorreere famam, to dread infamy, Liv. a litibus; *ab uxore ducenda*, to be averse from, Id. a meis moribus abhorret, is inconsistent with, Cic.

Abolere monumenta viri, to abolish, Virg. illis Cladis Caudinæ nondum memoria aboleverat, was not effaced from, they had not forgotten, Liv.

Adolere penates, to burn, to sacrifice to, Virg.

Ætas adolevit; *adolevit ad ætatem*, Plaut.

Declinare ictum, to avoid; *loco*; *agmen aliquo*, to remove.

Degenerare animos, to weaken; *patri*, to degenerate from; a virtute majorum.

Durare adolescentes labore, to harden; *Res durat ad breve tempus*, endures; *In ædibus durare nequeo*, stay or remain, Plaut.

Obs. 3. These accusatives, *hoc*, *id*, *quid*, *aliquid*, *quicquid*, *nihil*, *idem*, *illud*, *tantum*, *quantum*, *multa*, *pauca*, &c. are often joined with neuter verbs, having the prepositions *circa* or *propter* understood; as, *Id lacrimat*, *Id succenset*, Ter.

Obs. 4. The accusative is often understood. *Tum prora avertit*, sc. *se*, Virg. *Flumina præcipitant*, sc. *se*, Id. *Quicumque intenderat*, sc. *se*, turned or directed himself, Sallust. *Obiit sc. mortem*, Ter. *Cum faciam vitulâ*, sc. *sacra*, Virg. Or its place supplied by an infinitive or part of a sentence; as, *Reddes dulce loqui*, *reddes ridere decorum*; for *dulcem sermonem*, *decorum risum*, Hor.

2. Verbs governing the Genitive.

XXXII. *Misereor*, *miseresco*, and *satago*, govern the genitive; as,

Misereor civium tuorum, Pity your countrymen.

Satagit rerum suarum, { He has his hands full at home, or has enough to do about his own affairs.

Obs. 1. Several other verbs among the poets govern the genitive by a Greek construction, particularly such as signify some affection of the mind; as, *Ango*, *decipior*, *desipio*, *discrucior*, *excrucior*, *fallo & fallor*, *fastideo*, *invideo*, *lælor*, *miror*, *pendeo*, *studeo*, *vereor*; as, *Ne angas te animi*, Plaut. *Laborum decipitur*, Hor. *Discrucior animi*, Ter. *Pendet mihi animus*, *pendeo animi vel animo*; but we always say, *Pendemus animis*, not *animorum*, are in suspense, Cic. *Justitiæ prius miret*, Virg. In like manner, *Abstineo*, *desino*, *desisto*, *quiesco*, *regno*; likewise, *adipiscor*, *condico*, *credo*, *frustor*, *funo*, *laudo*, *libero*, *levo*, *participo*, *prohibeo*; as, *Abstinetelo irarum*; *Desine querelarum*; *Regnavit populorum*, Hor. *Desistere pugnae*, Virg. *Quarum rerum condixit*, Liv.

But all these verbs are for the most part differently construed; thus, *Angor*, *desipio*, *discrucior*, *fallo animo*. *Hoc animum meum excruciat*. *Fastidio*, *miror*, *vereor aliquem*, vel *aliquid*. *Lælor aliquid re*. Some of them are joined with the infinitive; or with *quod*, *ut*, *ne*, and the subjunctive.

In like manner we usually say, *Desino aliquid*, et *ab aliquo*, to give over; *Desisto incepto de negotio*, *ab illa mente*; *Quiesco a labore*; *Regnare in equitibus*, *oppidis*, sc. *in*, Cic. *Per urbes*, Virg. *Adipisci id*; *Frustrari in re*; *Furere de aliquo*, Cic.

Obs. 2. The genitive after verbs, in the same manner as after adjectives, is governed by some substantive understood. This substantive is different according to the different meaning of the verbs; thus, *Misereor fratris*, scil. *causâ*, *Angor animi*, scil. *dolore* or *anxietate*.

3. Verbs governing the Dative.

XXIII. Any verb may govern the dative in Latin, which has *to*, or *for*, it in English; as,

Finis venit imperio, An end is come to the empire, *Liv.*
Animus redit hostibus, Courage returns to the enemy, *Id.*
Tibi seris, tibi metis, You sow for yourself, you reap for yourself, *Plaut.*
Non nobis solim nati sumus, *Cic.* *Multa malè eveniunt bonis,* *Id.*
et etiam sceleratis, *Sen.* *Heret lateri lethalis arundo,* *Virg.*

XXIV. Verbs compounded with *satis*, *bene*, and *male*, govern the *e*; as,

Satisfacio, satiso, benefacio, benedico, benevolo, malefacio, maledico tibi, &c.

XXV. Many verbs compounded with these nine prepositions, *præ*, *ad*, *ub*, *ante*, *ob*, *in*, *inter*, *super*, govern the dative; as,

cedo, præcurro, præeo, præideo, præluceo, præniteo, præsto, prævaleo, prævertio.
cedo, accresco, accumbo, acquiesco, adno, adnato, adequito, adhæreo, adno, adstipulo, advolo,
, allabor, allaboro, annuo, appareo, applaudo, appropinquo, arrideo, aspiro, assentior, assideo
avesco, assurgo.
olludo, concino, consono, conviso.
cedo, succumbo, sufficio, suffragor, subcreasco, suboleo, subjaceo, subrepro.
resello, anteco, anteleo, antevertio.
brepro, obliuctor, obtrector, obstrepro, obmurmuro, occumbo, occurro, occurso, obsto, obisto,
ocumbo, indormio, indubito, inkio, ingemisco, inhæreo, insideo, insidior, insto, insisto, insudo,
insigilo, ilacrymo, illudo, immineo, immorior, immoror, impendeo.
tervenio, internico, intercedo, intercido, interjaceo.
supervenio, supercurro, supersto. But most verbs compounded with *SUPER* govern the *ive*.

XXVI. Verbs, signifying *to profit*, *hurt*, *favour*, *assist*, *command*, *obey*, *resist*, *trust*, *threaten*, and *be angry with*, govern the dative.

To profit or hurt; as,

prosum, placeo, commodo, prospicio, caveo, metuo, timeo, consulo, for *prospicio*. Likewise, *officio, incommodo, displiceo, insidior.*

To favour or assist, and the contrary; as,

o, gratulor, gratificor, grator, ignosco, indulgeo, parco, adulo, plaudo, blandior, lenecino,
asseror, supparator. Likewise, *Auxilior, adminiculo, subvenio, succurro, patrocinor,*
, medicor, opitulo. Likewise, *Derogo, detraho, invideo, æmulor.*

To command and obey, to serve and resist; as,

ro, præcipio, mando, moderor, for *modum adhibeo*. Likewise, *Pareo, auscullo, obedio,*
ro, obtempero, morigeror, obsecundo. Likewise, *Famulo, servio, inservio, ministro,*
, Likewise, Repugno, obsto, reluctor, renitor, resisto, refragor, adversor

To threaten and to be angry; as,

ro, comminor, internino, irascor, succenseo.

To trust; as,

confido, credo, diffido.

ase add, Nulo, excello, hæreo, supplico, cedo, despéro, operor, præstolo, prævaricor, recipio,
use; renuncio; respondeo, to answer or satisfy; *tempero, studeo, vaco,* to apply; *convicio.*
Jubeo, juvo, lædo, and *offendo,* govern the accusative.

1. Verbs governing the dative only, are either neuter verbs, or of a neuter signification. verbs governing the dative, have also an accusative expressed or understood.

2. Most verbs governing the dative only, have been enumerated; because there are a great verbs compounded with prepositions, which do not govern the dative, but are otherwise con- and still more signifying advantage or disadvantage, &c. which govern the accusative; as, *rigo, alo, nutrio, amo, diligo, vexo, crucio, aversor, &c. aliquem, not alicui.*

3. Many of these verbs are variously construed, particularly such as are compounded with position; as,

, antecedere, antecellere, præcedere, præcurrere, præire, &c. alicui or aliquem, to go before,
cel.

scere, rei, re, v. in re. Adequitate portæ Syracusæ.

re, mari, v. mare, to lie near.

navibus, naves, ad naves, to swim to

ari ei, rarely eum, to oppose.

i genibus, genua, ad genua, to fall at one's knees.

re ei, ad eum, rostra, to fly up to.

rei, v. homini; rem, v. hominem; aliquid, alicui, to breathe upon.

Adulari ei, v. eum, to flatter. *Allebi oris; aures ejus, Virg. ad exta, Læ.*
Apparere consuli, to attend; ad solium Jovis; Res apparere mihi, appears.
Appropinquare Britannie, portam, ad portam, to approach.
Congruere alicui, cum re aliqua, inter se, to agree.
Dominari cunctis oris, Virg. in cætera animalia, to rule over. Ovid.
Fidere, confidere alicui rei, aliqua re, in re, to trust to, or in.
Ignoscere mihi, culpæ meæ, mihi culpam, to pardon me or my fault.
Impendere alicui, aliquem, in aliquem, to hang over.
Incessit cura, cupido, timor ei, eum, v. in eum, seized.
*Incumbere toro; gladium, in gladium, to fall upon; labori, ad laudem, ad studium, in studi-
 curam, cogitationem, &c. to apply to.*
Indulgere alicui, id ei; nimio vestitu, to indulge in, Ter.
Inhiare auro, bona ejus, to gaze after. Innasci agris, in agris, to grow in.
Insultare rei et homini, v. hominem; fores; patientiam ejus, in miseriam ejus; honos, to insult o
Inniti rei, re, in re; in aliquem, to depend on.
Latet res mihi, v. me, is unknown to me. Mederi ei; cupiditates, to cure.
Ministrare ei, to serve; arma ei, to furnish.
Moderari animo, gentibus: navim, omnia, to rule.
Nocere ei, rarely eum, to hurt, Plaut.
Nubere alicui; in familiam; Nupta ei and cum eo, to marry, Cic.
Opprepere ei and eum, to creep upon; in animos; ad honores.
Obstreperere auribus and aures. Obtrectare ei laudibus, ejus, to detract from.
Obumbrat sibi vinea; solem, nubes, shades. Palpare alicui and aliquem.
Pacisci alicui, cum aliquo; vitam ab eo, Sall. vitam pro laude, Virg.
Preestolari alicui and aliquem, to wait upon.
Procumbere terræ; genibus ejus, Ovid. ad genua, Liv. ad pedes, to fall.

To these may be added verbs, which, chiefly among the poets, govern the dative; but in *P* are usually construed with a preposition; as, 1. *Contendo, certo, bello, pugno, concurreo, coeo* al for *cum aliquo*; 2. *Distare, dissentire, discrepare, dissidere, differre rei alicui, for à re aliquo.* also say, *Contendunt, pugnant, distant, &c. inter se*; and *contendere, pugnare contra and ab eo aliquem.*

Oss. 4. Many verbs vary both their signification and construction; as, *Timeo, metuo, form* horreo tibi, *de te, and pro te, I am afraid for you, or for your safety*; but *timeo, horreo te, v. I fear or dread you as an enemy*; So *Consulo, prospicio, caveo tibi, hoc, I foresee this*; *Studere aliq* to desire; *alicui, to favour; alicui rei, rem, and in re, to apply to a thing.* So *Æmulo tibi, I en* te, I imitate, *Auscullo tibi, I obey or listen to; te, I hear; Cupio tibi, I favour; rem, I dei* Fanero and *-or tibi, I lend you on interest; abs te, I borrow; Metuisti, ne non tibi istuc faneri* should not return with interest, or bring usury, *Ter.* And thus many other verbs, which will afterwards explained.

Oss. 5. Verbs signifying *Motion* or *Tendency* to a thing are construed with the prepositi *ad*; as,

Eo, vado, curro, propero, festino, pergo, fugio, tendo, vergo, inclino, &c. ad locum, rem hominem. Sometimes, however, in the poets they are construed with the dative; as, *Il de* celo, for *ad cælum, Virg.*

**XXXVII. Recordor, memini, reminiscor, and obliviscor, govern the accu-
 tive or genitive; as,**

Recordor lectionis or lectionem, I remember the lesson.

Obliviscor injuriæ or injuriam, I forget an injury.

Oss. 1. These verbs are often construed with the infinitive, or some part of a sentence; as, *Mem* videre virginem, *Ter. Oblitus est, quid paulo ante possidisset, Cic.*

Oss. 2. *Memini*, when it signifies to make mention, is joined with the genitive, or the accu-
 with the preposition *de*; as, *Memini alicujus, vel de aliquo.* So *recordor*, when it signifies
 recollect; as, *Velim scire eequid de te recordere, Cic.*

4. Verbs governing the Ablative.

XXXVIII. Verbs of abounding and wanting, govern the ablative, sometimes the genitive; as,

Abundat divitiis, He abounds in riches.

Caret omni culpa, He has no fault.

Verbs of plenty are, *Abundo, affluo, exubero, redundo, supposito, scpteo, &c.*—of want, *Ege-
 ego, indigeo, vaco, deficior, destitutor, &c.*

Oss. 1. *Egeo* and *indigeo* frequently govern the genitive; as, *Eget artis, He needs money, I*
Non tam artis indigent, quam laboris, Cic.

Oss. 2. The ablative after these verbs is governed by some preposition understood; and so
 times we find it expressed; as, *Vacat a culpa, he is free from fault, Liv.*

XXXIX. Utor, abutor, fungor, fruor, potior, vescor, and some oth
 govern the ablative; as,

Utitur fraude, He uses deceit. Abutitur libris, He abuses books.

To these add, *gaudeo, creor, nascor, fido, vivo, victio, cenato, labore, for male me habeo, to be*
pavor, equilor, nitor, &c.

Obs. 1. *Potior* often governs the genitive; as, *Potiri urbis*, Sall. And we always say, *Potiri rerum*, to possess the chief command, never *rebus*; *imperio* being understood.

Obs. 2. *Potior*, *fungor*, *vescor*, *epulor*, and *pascor*, sometimes have an accusative; as, *Potiri urbem*, Cic. *Officia fungi*, Ter. *Munera fungi*, Tacit. *Pascuntur silvas*, Virg. And in ancient writers, *utor*, *abutor*, and *frutor*; as, *Uti consilium*, Plant. *Operam abutitur*, Ter. *Depasco* and *depascor*, always take an accusative; as, *Depascitur artus*, Virg.

XL. A verb compounded with a preposition, often governs the case of that preposition; as,

Adeamus scholam, Let us go to the school.
Exeamus scholâ, Let us go out of the school.

Obs. 1. The preposition with which the word is compounded, is often repeated; as, *Adire ad scholam*; *Exire ex schola*; *Aggredi aliquid*, or *ad aliquid*; *ingredi orationem*, or *in orationem*; *inducere animum*, and *in animum*; *evadere undis* and *ex undis*; *decedere de suo jure*, *decedere viâ* or *de via*; *expellere*, *ejicere*, *exterminare*, *extrudere*, *exturbare urbem*, and *ex urbe*. Some do not repeat the preposition; as, *Affari*, *alloqui*, *allatrare aliquem*, not *ad aliquem*. So *Alluere urbem*, *accelere flumen*; *circumvenire aliquem*; *præterire injuriam*; *abdicare se magistratu*, (also *abdicare magistratum*); *transducere exercitum fluvium*, &c. Others are only construed with the preposition; as, *Acurrere ad aliquem*, *adhortari ad aliquid*, *incidere in morbum*, *avocare a studiis*, *asertere ab inceptis*, &c.

Some admit other prepositions; as, *Abire*, *demigrare loco*; and *a*, *de*, *ex loco*; *abstrahere aliquem a se*, vel *e conspectu*; *Desistere sententiâ*, *a vel de sententiâ*; *Excidere manibus de*, vel *e manibus*, &c.

Obs. 2. Some verbs compounded with *e* or *ex* govern either the ablative or accusative; as, *Egredi urbe* or *urbem*, sc. *extra*; *egredi extra vallum*, Nep. *Evadere insidiis*, or *insidias*. *Patros excedere muros*, Lucan. *Seclerata excedere terrâ*, Virg. *Elabi ex manibus*; *pugnam*, *vincula*, Tac.

Obs. 3. This rule does not take place, unless when the preposition may be disjoined from the verb, and put before the noun by itself; as, *Alloquor patrem*, or *loquor ad patrem*.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE INFINITIVE.

XXI. The infinitive mood may be governed by a verb, participle, adjective, or noun; as,

Cupio discere, I desire to learn.

Obs. 1. The infinitive is often governed by adjectives; as, *Horatius est dignus legi*, Quintil. And sometimes depends on a substantive; as, *Tempus, equum fumantia solvere colla*, Virg.

Obs. 2. The word governing the infinitive is sometimes understood; as, *Mene incepto desiderare ridam*, scil. *deceat*, or *par est*, Virg. *Videre est*, one may see. *Dicere non est*, scil. *copia*, or *facultas*, Horat. And sometimes the infinitive itself is to be supplied; as, *Socratem fidibus docuit*, scil. *canere*, Cic. So *Discere*, *scire*, *fidibus*.

Obs. 3. The infinitive was not improperly called by the ancients *Nomen verbi*, the name or noun of the verb; because it is both joined with an adjective like a substantive; as, *Velle enim cuique est*, Every one has a will of his own; and likewise supplies the place of a noun, not only in the nominative, but also in all the oblique cases; as, 1. In the nominative, *Latrocinari*, *fraudare*, *turpe est*, Cic. *Didicisse fideliter artes emollit mores*, Ovid. 2. In the genitive, *Peritus cantare for cantandi*, or *cantus*, Virg. 3. In the dative, *Paratus servire*, for *servituti*, Sall. 4. In the accusative, *Da mihi fallere*, for *artem fallendi*, Horat. *Quod faciam superest*, præter *amare*, *nihil*, Ovid. 5. In the vocative. *O vitæ nostrum, ut non sentientibus effluis!* for *vita nostra*. 6. In the ablative, *Dignus amari*, for *amore*, or *qui ametur*, Virg.

Obs. 4. Instead of the infinitive, a different construction is often used after verbs of *doubting*, *willing*, *ordering*, *fearing*, *hoping*; in short, after any verb which has a relation to futurity; as, *Dubitas ita facere*, or more frequently, *an, num, or utrum ita facturus sis*; *Dubitavit an faceret necne*, *Non dubito quin fecerit*. *Vis me facere*, or *ut faciam*. *Metuit tangi*, or *ne tangatur*. *Spero te venturum esse*, or *fore ut venias*. *Nunquam putavi fore ut ad te supplex venirem*, Cic. *Existimabant futurum fuisse ut oppidum amitteretur*, Cæs.

Obs. 5. *To*, which in English is the sign of the infinitive, is omitted after *bid*, *date*, *need*, *make*, *se*, *hear*, *feel*, and some others; as, *I bid him do it*; and in Latin may often be rendered otherwise than by the infinitive; as, I am sent to complain, *Mittor questum*, or *ut querar*, &c. Ready to hear, *Promptus ad audiendum*; Time to read, *Tempus legendi*; Fit to swim, *Aptus natando*; Easy to say, *Facile dictu*; I am to write, *Scripturus sum*; A house to let, or more properly, to be let, *Domus locanda*; He was left to guard the city, *Relictus est ut tueretur urbem*.

Accusative before the Infinitive.

XXII. When *quod*, *quin*, *ut*, or *ne*, is omitted in Latin, the word, which would otherwise be in the nominative, is put in the accusative, and the verb in the infinitive mood; as,

Gaudeo te valere, I am glad that you are well.

Obs. 1. The particle *that* in English, is the sign of the accusative before the infinitive in Latin, when it comes between two verbs without expressing intention or design. Sometimes the particle is omitted; as, *Sunt regem adventare*, They say the king is coming, *that* being understood.

Obs. 2. The accusative before the infinitive always depends upon some other verb, commonly on a neuter or substantive verb; but seldom on a verb taken in an active sense.

Obs. 3. The infinitive, with the accusative before it, seems sometimes to supply the place of nominative; as, *Turpe est militem fugere*, That a soldier should fly is a shameful thing.

Obs. 4. The infinitive *esse* or *fuisse*, must frequently be supplied; especially after participle as, *Hostium exercitum cœcum suumque cognovi*, Cic. Sometimes both the accusative and infinitive are understood; as, *Pollicitus suscepturum, scil. me esse*, Ter.

Obs. 5. The infinitive may frequently be otherwise rendered by the conjunctions, *quod, ut, or quin*; as, *Gaudeo te valere*, i. e. *quod valeas*, or *propter tuam bonam valetudinem*; *Jubeo bene sperare*, or *ut bene speretis*; *Prohibeo eum exire*, or *ne exeat*; non dubito eum fecisse, or *ut* better, *quin fecerit*. *Scio quod filius amet*, Plaut. for *filium amare*. *Miror si potuit*, for *e potuisse*, Cic. *Nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus omnes virtute superaret*, for *populum Romanum superasse*, Nep. *Ex animi sententia juro, ut ego reipublicam non deseram*, for *me non deservisse*, Liv. xxii. 53.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PARTICIPLES, GERUNDS, AND SUPINES.

XLIII. Participles, gerunds, supines, and adverbs, govern the same cases as the words from which they are derived; as,

Amans virtutem, Loving virtue. *Carens fraude*, Wanting guile.

Obs. 1. Passive participles often govern the dative, particularly when they are used as adjectives; as,

Suspectus mihi, Suspected by me; *Suspectiores regibus*, Sall. *Invidus mihi*, hated by me, hateful to me; *Invidus invidior*, Suet. *Occulta, et maribus non intrata solum, sed etiam inaccessa* as unseen, Cic.

EXOSUS, PEROSUS, and often also *PERTRISUS*, govern the accusative; as, *Tædus a jugales*, Ovid. *Plebs consulum nomen haud secus quam regum perosa erat*, Liv. *Pertesus ignarus*; *semel ipse*, displeased with, Suet. *vilam*, weary of, Justin. *lexitatis*, Cic.

Verbs in *BUNDUS* govern the case of their own verbs; as, *Gratulabundus patriæ*, Just. *Abundus castra hostium*, Liv. So sometimes also nouns; as, *Justitia est obtemperatio scriptis legi* Cic. *Invidie consuli*, Sall. *Domum reditionis spe mblata*, Cæs. *Specialio ludos*, Plaut.

Obs. 2. These verbs *do, reddo, volo, curo, facio, habeo, comperio*, with the perfect participle, form a periphrasis similar to what we use in English; as, *Comperit habeo*, for *comperi*, I have found. *Effectum dabo*, for *efficiam*; *Inventum tibi curabo*, et *adductum tuum Pamphilum*, i. e. *inveniam et adducam*, Ter. Sometimes the gerund is used with *ad*; as, *Tradere ei gentes diripiendū*, or *ad diripiendum*, Cic. *Rogo, accipio, do aliquid utendum*; or *ad utendum*; or *Misit mihi lib legendum*, or *ad legendum*, &c.

Obs. 3. These verbs, *curo, habeo, mando, loco, conduco, do, tribuo, mitto*, &c. are elegantly construed with the participle in *dus* instead of the infinitive; as, *Funus faciendum curari*, for *fiat ut fieret*; *Columnas edificandas locari*, Cic.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF GERUNDS.

Obs. Gerunds are construed like substantive nouns; as,

Studendum est mihi, I must study. *Aptus studendo*, Fit for studying.

Tempus studendi, Time of study. *Scio studendum esse mihi*, I know that I must study.

XLIV. The gerund in *dum*, of the nominative, with the verb *est*, governs the dative; as,

Legendum est mihi, I must read. *Moriendum est omnibus*, All must die.

So *Scio legendum est mihi*; *moriendum esse omnibus*, &c.

Obs. 1. This gerund always imports obligation or necessity; and may be resolved into *opus necesse est*, or the like, and the infinitive or the subjunctive, with the conjunction *ut*; as, *Omnis est moriendum*, or *Omnibus necesse est mori*, or *ut moriantur*; or *Necesse est ut omnes moriantur*. *Consultandum est tibi a me*, I must consult for your good; for *Oportet ut consulam tibi*, Cic.

Obs. 2. The dative is often understood; as, *Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano*, sc. Juv. *Hic vincendum, aut moriendum, milites, est, sc. vobis*, Liv. *Deliberandum est diu, quod aendum est semel*, sc. *tibi vel alicui*, P. Syr.

XLV. The gerund in *di*, of the genitive, is governed by nouns, or adjectives; as,

Tempus legendi, Time of reading. *Cupidus discendi*, Desirous of learning.

Obs. This gerund is sometimes construed with the genitive plural; as, *Facultas agrorum donandi*, for *agros*, Cic. *Copia spectandi comediarum*, for *comedias*, Ter. But chiefly with nouns; as, *In castra venerunt sui purgandi causâ*, Cæs. *Vestri adhortandi causâ*, Liv. *Ejus viâ cupidus*, sc. *fœminæ*, Ter. The gerund here is supposed to govern the genitive like a substantive noun.

XLVI. The gerund in *do*, of the dative, is governed by adjectives signifying usefulness, or fitness, &c.; as,

Charta utilis scribendo, Paper useful for writing.

Obs. 1. Sometimes the adjective is understood; as, *Non est solvendo*, scil. *par*, or *habilis*, I not able to pay. *Is finis censendo factus est*, Liv.

Obs. 2. This gerund is sometimes governed also by verbs; as, *Adesse scribendo*, Cic. *Aptat habendo ensem*, for wearing, Virg.

XLVII. The gerund in *dum*, of the accusative, is governed by the prepositions *ad*, *ob*, *inter*, *ante*, *propter*; as,

Promptus ad audiendum, Ready to hear.
Attentus inter docendum, Attentive in time of teaching.

Obs. This gerund is also governed by some other prepositions; as, *Circa movendum*, Quinctil. Or it depends on some verb going before, and then with the verb *esse* governs the dative case; as, *Scio moriendum esse omnibus*, I know that all must die. *Esse* is often understood.

XLVIII. The gerund in *do*, of the ablative, is governed by the prepositions *a*, *ab*, *de*, *e*, *ex*, *in*; or without a preposition, as the ablative of *cause*, *means*, or *manner*; as,

Pena a peccando absterret, Punishment frightens from sinning.
Memoria excolendo augetur, The memory is improved by exercising it.
Defessus sum ambulando, I am wearied with walking.

Obs. The gerund in its nature very much resembles the infinitive. Hence the one is frequently put for the other; as, *Est tempus legendi*, or *legere*: only the gerund is never joined with an adjective, and is sometimes taken in a passive sense; as, *Cum Titidum vocaretur ad imperandum*, i. e. ut ipsi imperetur, to receive orders, Sall. *Nunc ades ad imperandum, vel ad parendum potius*, Sic enim antiqui loquebantur, Cic. i. e. ut tibi imperetur. *Urit videndo*, i. e. dum videtur, Virg.

Gerunds turned into participles in *dus*.

Obs. 1. Gerunds governing the accusative are elegantly turned into participles in *dus*, which, like adjectives, agree with their substantives in gender, number, and case; as,

By the Gerund.		By the Participle or Gerundive.
<i>Petendum est mihi pacem,</i>	} or more frequently	<i>Pax est petenda mihi.</i>
<i>Tempus petendi pacem,</i>		<i>Tempus petendæ pacis.</i>
<i>Ad petendum pacem,</i>		<i>Ad petendam pacem.</i>
<i>A petendo pacem,</i>		<i>A petenda pace.</i>

Obs. 2. In changing gerunds into participles in *dus*, the participle and the substantive are always to be put in the same case in which the gerund was; as,

Genitive. *Inita sunt consilia urbis delendæ, civium trucidandorum, nominis Romani extinguendi*, Cic.

Dative. *Perpetiundo labori idoneus*, Colum. *Capessendæ reipublicæ habilis*, Tac. *Area firmis templis ac porticibus sustinendis*, Liv. *Oneri ferendo est*, sc. aptus v. habilis, Ovid. *Natus miseris ferendis*, Ter. *Literis dandis rigilare*, Cic. *Locum oppido condendo capere*, Liv.

Acc. and Ablative. *Ad defendendam Romam ab oppugnanda Capua duces Romanos abstrahere*, Liv. *Orationem Latinam legendis nostris efficies pleniorum*, Cic.

Obs. 3. The gerunds of verbs which do not govern the accusative, are never changed into the participle, except those of *medeor*, *utor*, *abutor*, *frutor*, *fungor*, and *potior*; as, *Spes potiundi urbe*, or *potiundæ urbis*; but we always say, *Cupidus subveniendi tibi*, and never *tui*.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF SUPINES.

1. The Supine in *um*.

XLIX. The supine in *um*, is put after a verb of motion; as,

Abiit deambulatum, He hath gone to walk.

So *Ducere cohortes prædatum*, Liv. *Nunc venit irrisum dominum? Quod in rem tuam optimum factu arbitror, te id admonitum venio*, Plaut.

Obs. 1. The supine in *um* is elegantly joined with the verb *eo*, to express the signification of any verb more strongly; as, *Il se perditum*, the same with *id agit*, or *operam dat, ut se perdat*, He is bent on his own destruction, Ter. This supine with *iri* taken impersonally, supplies the place of the infinitive passive; as, *An credebis illam sine tuâ operâ iri deductum domum?* Which may be thus resolved, *An credebis iri* (a te vel ab aliquo) *deductum* (i. e. ad deducendum) *illam, domum*, Ter.

Obs. 2. The supine in *um* is put after other verbs besides verbs of motion; as, *Dedit filiam nuptum*; *Cantatum provocemus*, Ter. *Revocatus defensum patriam*; *Divisit copias hiematum*, Nep.

Obs. 3. The meaning of this supine may be expressed by several other parts of the verb; as, *Venit oratum opem*: or 1. *Venit opem orandi causâ*, or *opis orandæ*. 2. *Venit ad orandum opem*, or *ad orandam opem*. 3. *Venit opi orandæ*. 4. *Venit opem oraturus*. 5. *Venit qui*, or *ut opem oret*. 6. *Venit opem orare*. But the third and the last of these are seldom used.

2. The Supine in *u*.

L. The supine in *u*, is put after an adjective; as,

Facile dictu, Easy to tell, or to be told.

So *Nihil dictu fædum, visuque hæc limina tangat; intra quæ puer est*, Juv. *Difficilis res est inveniendus verus amicus*; *Fas v. nefas est dictu*; *Opus est scitu*, Cic.

CONSTRUCTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

Obs. 1. The supine in *u* being used in a passive sense, hardly ever governs any case. It is sometimes, especially in old writers, put after verbs of motion; as, *Nunc obsonatu redeo*, from getting provisions, *Plaut.* *Primus cubitu surgat*, (villicus) from bed, *postremus cubitum eat*, *Cato*.

Obs. 2. This supine may be rendered by the infinitive, or gerund with the preposition *ad*; as, *Difficile cognitu, cognesci, or ad cognoscendum*; *Res facilis ad credendum*, *Cic.*

Obs. 3. The supines being nothing else but verbal nouns of the fourth declension, used only in the accusative and ablative singular, are governed in these cases by prepositions understood; the supine in *um* by the preposition *ad*, and the supine in *u* by the preposition *in*.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

The circumstances, which in Latin are expressed in different cases, are, 1. The *Price of a thing*. 2. The *Cause, Manner, and Instrument*. 3. *Measure and Distance*. 4. *Time*.

1. PRICE.

LI. Nouns, signifying the *price* of a thing, are put in the ablative; as,

Emi librum duobus asibus, I bought a book for two shillings.
Constitit talento, It cost a talent.

So *Asse carum est*; *vile viginti minis*; *auro renale*, &c. *Nocet empti dolore voluptas*, *Hor.* *Spem pretio non emam*, *Ter.* *Plurimi auro veniunt honores*, *Ovid.*

¶ These genitives, *tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris*, are excepted; as,

Quanti constitit, How much cost it? *Asse et pluris*, A shilling and more.

Obs. 1. When the substantive is added, they are put in the ablative; as, *parvo pretio, imperio pretio vendere*, *Cic.*

Obs. 2. *Magno, permagno, parvo, paululo, minimo, plurimo*, are often used without the substantive; as, *Permagno constitit*, scil. *pretio*, *Cic.* *Heu quanto regnis nox stetit una tuis?* *Ovid.* *Pastor ii. 812.* We also say, *Emi carè, carissimè; bene, melius, optimè; malè, pejùs, vilis, vilissimè. Valde carè aestimas: Emi domum prope dimidio carius, quàm aestimabal*, *Cic.*

Obs. 3. The ablative of price is properly governed by the preposition *pro* understood, which is likewise sometimes expressed; as, *Dum pro argenteis decem aureus unus valeret*, *Liv.*

2. MANNER AND CAUSE.

LII. Nouns, signifying the *instrument, cause, means, or manner*, are put in the ablative; as,

Palleo metu, I am pale for fear.
Fecit suo more, He did it after his own way.
Scribo calamo, I write with a pen.

So *Ardet dolore; pallescere culpa; æstare dubitatione; gestire voluptate vel secundis rebus: Corruptus morbo; affectus beneficiis, gravissimo supplicio; insignis pietate; deterior licentia: Pietas de filius, consiliis pater, amore frater*; hence *Reus Dei gratia. Paritur pax bello*, *Nep.* *Procedere lento gradu; Acceptus regio apparatu: Nullo sono convertitur annus*, *Juv.* *Jam veniet tacito cursum senecta pede*, *Ovid.* *Percutere securi, defendere saxis, configere sagittis*, &c.

Obs. 1. The ablative is here governed by some prepositions understood. Before the manner and cause, the preposition is sometimes expressed; as, *De more matrum locuta est*, *Virg.* *Magno cum metu; Hac de causa; Præ morore, formidine*, &c. But hardly ever before the instrument; as, *Vulnerare aliquem gladio, not cum gladio*: unless among the poets, who sometimes add *a* or *ab*; as, *Trajectus ab ense*, *Ovid.*

Obs. 2. When any thing is said to be in company with another, it is called the ablative of *Concomitancy*, and has the preposition *cum* usually added; as, *Obedit curiam cum gladiis; Ingressus est cum gladio*, *Cic.*

Obs. 3. Under this rule are comprehended several other circumstances; as the matter of which any thing is made, and what is called by grammarians the *ADJUNCT*, that is, a noun in the ablative joined to a verb or adjective, to express the character or quality of the person or thing spoken of; as, *Capitolium saxo quadrato constructum*, *Liv.* *Floruit acumine ingenii*, *Cic.* *Pollet opibus, et armis, viget memoriâ, famâ nobilitas*, &c. *Eger pedibus*. When we express the matter of which any thing is made, the preposition is usually added; as, *Templum de marmore*, seldom *marmoribus*; *Poculum ex auro factum*, *Cic.*

3. MEASURE AND DISTANCE.

LIII. Nouns, signifying *measure, or distance*, are put in the accusative—sometimes in the ablative; as,

Murus est decem pedes altus, The wall is ten feet high.
Urbe distat triginta millia, or triginta millibus passuum, The city is thirty miles distant.
Iter, or itinere unius diei, One day's journey.

Obs. 1. The accusative or ablative of measure is put after adjectives and verbs of dimension; as, *Longus, latus, crassus, profundus*, and *altus*: *Palei, porrigitur, eminet*, &c. The names of measures

itum, ulna, passus, digitus, an inch; *palmus*, a span, a hand-breadth, &c. The accusative of distance is used only after verbs which express motion or distance; as, *Ecce, curro*, &c. The accusative is governed by *ad* or *per* understood, and the ablative by *a* or *ab*. When we express the measure of more things than one, we commonly use the distributive; as, *Muri sunt densae pedes alii*, and sometimes *dentium pedum*, for *denarium*, in the genitive, *ea* being understood. But the genitive is only used to express the measure of things in number.

When we express the distance of a place where any thing is done; we commonly use *ibi*; or the accusative with the preposition *ad*; as, *Sex millibus passuum ab urbe concessit, millia passuum*, Cæs. *Ad quantum milliarium, v. milliare concessit*, Cic. *Ad quantum* ep.

The excess or difference of measure and distance is put in the ablative; as, *un excedit illud digito*. *Toto vertice supra est*, Virg. *Britanniae longitudo ejus latitudinem adraginta milliariis superat*.

4. TIME.

Nouns, signifying the time *when*, are put in the ablative; those, *how* the accusative—sometimes in the ablative; as,

Venit hora tertia, He came at three o'clock.

In the question is made by *Quamdiu*? How long? time is put in the accusative, but oftener in the accusative; as,

Mansit paucos dies, He staid a few days.
Sex mensibus absuit, He was away six months.

us, Time *when* is put in the ablative; time *how long* is put in the accusative.

When we speak of any precise time, it is put in the ablative; but when continuance of time is expressed, it is put, for the most part, in the accusative.

All the circumstances of time are often expressed with a preposition; as, *In presentia*, or *scil. tempore*; *in vel ad presens*; *Per decem annos*; *Surgunt de nocte, ad horam destinatum annum*; *Per idem tempus, ad Kalendas soluturos ait*, Suet. The preposition *ad* or *circum* is suppressed, as in these expressions, *hoc, illud, id, isthuc atatis, temporis, hora, &c. te, hoc tempore, &c.* And *ante* or some other word; as, *Annos natus unum & viginti, scil. li quolannis tribula conferunt scil. tot annis, quot vel quotquot sunt*, Cic. *Prope diem, scil. Oppidum paucis diebus, quibus eo ventum est, expugnatum, scil. post eos dies*, Cæs. *Ante Kalendas Maias accepi tuas literas, for die tertio ante*, Cic. *Qui dies futurus erat in clavam Kalendas Novembris, id. Ex ante diem quintum Kal. Octob. Liv. Lacedaemonii, jam annos amplius unis moribus et nunquam mutatis legibus vivunt, scil. quam per*, Cic. *rimum septendecim mensium annorum decem septemque, scil. Atticus; for septemdecim annos nunc teen years old*, Nep.

The adverb *ABHINC*, which is commonly used with respect to past time, is joined with *ive* or ablative without a preposition; as, *factum est abhinc biennium* or *biennium*. It was years ago. So likewise are *post* and *ante*; as, *Paucos post annos*: but here, *ea*, or *id*, may add.

1. Verbs governing the Accusative and the Genitive.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, admonishing, and acquitting, govern the accusative of a person with the genitive of a thing; as,

Arguit me furti, He accuses me of theft.
Seipsum inertiae condemno, I condemn myself of laziness.
Illum homicidii absolvunt, They acquit him of manslaughter.
Monet me officii, He admonishes me of my duty.

of accusing are, *Accuso, ago, appello, arcesso, inquiero, arguo, defero, postulo, alligo, astringo*; of condemning, *Damno, condemno, infamo, noto*; of acquitting, *Absolvo, libero, purgo*; of admonishing, *Moneo, admonero, commonefacio*.

Verbs of accusing and admonishing, instead of the genitive, frequently have after them *an* the preposition *de*; as, *Monere aliquem officii, or de officio; Accusare aliquem furti, De vi condemnati sunt*, Cic.

Crimen and *caput* are put either in the genitive or ablative; but in the ablative usually with the preposition; as, *Damnare, postulare, absolvere cum crimini, v. capiti; and crimine, v. Absolvo me peccato*, Liv. And we always say, *Plectere, punire aliquem capite*, and not *capite* one capitally, or with death.

Many verbs of accusing, &c. are not construed with the accusative of a person, and the accusative of a thing, but the contrary; thus we say, *Culpa, reprehendo, laxo, traduco, vituperio, crimino, excuso, &c. avaritiam alicujus*, and not *alicujus avaritiam*. We sometimes also use the accusative of a person, &c. construed in this manner; as, *Accusare, inertiam adolescentium, for inertia*, Cic. *Culpam arguo*, Liv. We say, *Agere cum aliquo furti*, rather than *alicujus*, *ne* of theft, Cic.

Verbs of accusing and admonishing sometimes govern two accusatives, when joined with *stud, id, unum, nulla, &c.* as, *Moneo, accuso te illud*. We seldom find, however, *Errorem* or *erroris* or *de errore*; except in old writers, as Plautus.

LVI. Verbs of *esteeming*, govern the accusative of the person, or thing esteemed, and the genitive of the value; as,

Æstimo te magni, I value you much.

Verbs of valuing are, *Æstimo, existimo, duco, facio, habeo, pendo, puto, taxo*. They govern several other genitives; as, *tanti, quanti, pluris, majoris, minoris, minimi, plurimi, maximi, nauci, pili, assis, nihili, teruncii, kujus*.

Obs. 1. *Æstimo* sometimes governs the ablative; as, *Æstimo te magno, permagno, parvo, scil. pretio*: and also *nikilo*. We likewise say, *Pro nihilo, habeo, puto, duco*.

Obs. 2. *Æqui* and *boni* are put in the genitive after *facio* and *consulo*; as, *Hoc consulo boni, æqui bonique facio*, I take this in good part.

Obs. 3. The genitive after all these verbs is governed by some substantive understood; as, *Arguere aliquem furti*, scil. *de crimine furti*; *Æstimo rem magni*, scil. *pretii*, or *pro re magni pretii*; *Consulo bono*, i. e. *status* or *census* *eae factum*, or *manus boni viri*, or *animi*; *Monere aliquem officii*, i. e. *officii causâ*, or *de re* or *negotio officii*.

2. Verbs governing the Accusative and the Dative.

LVII. Verbs of *comparing, giving, declaring, and taking away*, govern the accusative and dative; as,

<i>Compâro Virgilium Homero,</i>	I compare Virgil to Homer.
<i>Suum cuique tribuito,</i>	Give every one his own.
<i>Narras fabulam surdo,</i>	You tell a story to a deaf man.
<i>Eripui me morti,</i>	He rescued me from death.

Or rather,—ANY ACTIVE VERB MAY GOVERN THE ACCUSATIVE AND THE DATIVE, (when together with the object of the action, we express the person or thing with relation to which it is exerted,) as,

Lagam lectionem tibi, I will read the lesson to you. *Emit librum mihi*, He bought a book for me. *Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra boves*, Virg. *Paupertas sæpe suadet mala hominibus*, advises men to do bad things, Plaut. *Imperare pecuniam, frumentum, naves, arma aliquibus*, to order them to furnish, Cæs.

Obs. 1. Verbs of comparing and taking away, together with some others, are often construed with a preposition; as, *Comparare unam rem cum alia*, and *ad aliam*, or *comparare res inter se*. *Eripui me morti*, *morle*, a or *ex mortis*: *Mittere epistolam alicui*, or *ad aliquem*; *Intendere telum alicui*, or *in aliquem*: *Incidere æri*, *in æs*, or *in ære*; and so in many others.

Obs. 2. Several verbs governing the dative and accusative, are construed differently; as, *Circumdare mœnia oppido*, or *oppidum mœnibus*, to surround a city with walls. *Intercludere comœdum alicui*, or *aliquem comœatu*, to intercept one's provisions. *Donare, prohibere rem alicui*, or *aliquem re*, to give one a present, to hinder one from a thing. *Maclare hostiam Deo*, or *Deum hostid*, to sacrifice. *Impertire salutem alicui*, or *aliquem salutē*, to salute one. *Interdixit Galliam Romanis*, or *Romanos Gallid*, he debarred the Romans from Gaul. *Induere, exuere vestem sibi*, or *se veste*, to put on, to put off one's clothes. *Levare dolorem alicui*; *dolorem alicujus*; *aliquem dolore*, to ease one's distress. *Minari aliquid alicui*, or sometimes, *alicui aliquo*, Cic. to threaten one with any thing; *Censeri gladio*, Sall.

Gratulor tibi hanc rem, hac re, in, *pro*, and *de, hac re*, I congratulate you on this. *Metrus Tullo devictos hostes gratulatur*, Liv.

Restituere alicui sanitatem, or *aliquem sanitati*, to restore to health.

Aspergere labem alicui, or *aliquem labe*, to put an affront on one; *aram sanguine, liliare Deum sacris*, and *sacra Deo*, to sacrifice.

Excusare se alicui and *apud aliquem, de re*; *valetudinem ei*.

Exprobare vitium ei v. in eo, to upbraid.

Occupare pecuniam alicui and *apud aliquem*, i. e. *pecuniam fœnori locare*, to place at interest, Cic.

Opponere se morti, and *ad mortem*; *Renunciare id ei*, and *ad eum*, to tell.

Obs. 3. Verbs signifying motion or tendency to a thing, instead of the dative, have an accusative after them, with the preposition *ad*; as,

Porto, fero, lego, -as, præcipito, tollo, traho, duco, verito, incito, suscito; also *hortor* and *invito, voo, provoco, animo, stimulo, conformo, laceo*; thus, *Ad laudem milites hortatur*; *Ad prælorem hominem trahit*, Cic. But after several of these verbs, we also find the dative; as, *Inferre Deo Latio*, for *in Latium*, Virg. *Invilare aliquem hospitio*, or *in hospitium*, Cic.

Obs. 4. The accusative is sometimes understood; as, *Nubere alicui*, scil. *se*; *Cedere alicui*, scil. *locum*; *Delrahare alicui*, scil. *laudem*; *Ignoscere alicui*, scil. *culpam*. And in English the particle *to* is often omitted; as, *Dedit mihi librum*, He gave me a book, for *to* me.

3. Verbs governing two Accusatives.

LVIII. Verbs of *asking, and teaching*, govern two accusatives; the one of a person, and the other of a thing; as,

<i>Pecimus te pacem,</i>	We beg peace of thee.
<i>Dedit me grammaticam,</i>	He taught me grammar.

Verbs of asking which govern two accusatives are, *Rogo, oro, exoro, obsecro, precor, posco, reposco, flagito, &c.* Of teaching, *Doceo, edoceo, dedoceo, erudio.*

Obs. 1. *Celo* likewise governs two accusatives; as, *Celavit me hanc rem*, He concealed this matter from me; or otherwise, *celavit hanc rem mihi*, or *celavit me de hac re*.

Obs. 2. Verbs of asking and teaching are often construed with a preposition; as, *Rogare rem ab aliquo; Docere aliquem de re*, to inform; but we do not say, *docere aliquem de grammatica*, but *grammaticam*, to teach. And we always say, with a preposition, *Peto, exigo, a v. abs te, Percontor, scilicet, sciscitor ex or a te*, or *te* without the preposition: *Interrogo, consulto te de re; Ut facias te docere; Exorat pacem dirum, for diros, Virg. Instruo, insituo, formo, informo aliquem artibus*, in the ablative, without a preposition. *Imbuo eum artibus*, in v. *ab artibus*. Also *instruo ad rem, & in re, ignorantiam alienjus. Erudire aliquem artes, de v. in re, ad rem. Formare ad studium, mentem studii, studia ejus.*

Obs. 3. The accusative of the thing is not properly governed by the verb, but by *quod ad* or *secundum* understood.

4. Verbs governing the Accusative and the Ablative.

LIX. Verbs of loading, binding, clothing, depriving, and some others, govern the accusative and the ablative; as,

Onerat naves auro, He loads the ships with gold.

Verbs of loading are, *onero, cumulo, premo, opprimo, obruo.* Of unloading, *levo, exonero, &c.* Of binding, *astringo, ligo, alligo, devincio, impedio, irretio, illaqueo, &c.* Of loosing, *solvo, exsolvo, libero, laxo, expedio, &c.* Of depriving, *privo, nudo, orbo, spolio, fraudo, emungo.* Of clothing, *vestio, amicio, induo, cingo, tego, velo, corono, and calceo.* Of unclothing, *exuo, discingo, &c.*

Obs. 1. The preposition by which the ablative is governed after these verbs, is sometimes expressed; as, *Solvere aliquem ex calenis*, Cic. Sometimes the ablative is to be supplied; as, *Complet nares, sc. viris*, means the ships, *Virg.*

Obs. 2. Several of these verbs likewise govern the genitive; as, *Adolescentem suae temeritatis implet*, Liv. And also vary their construction; as, *Induit, exuit se vestibus*, or *vestes sibi*.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PASSIVE VERBS.

LX. When a verb in the active voice governs two cases, in the passive it retains the latter case; as,

<i>Accusor furti,</i>	I am accused of theft.
<i>Virgilius comparatur Homero,</i>	Virgil is compared to Homer.
<i>Doceor grammaticam,</i>	I am taught grammar.
<i>Navis oneratur auro,</i>	The ship is loaded with gold.

So *Scio homines accusatum iri furti;—Eos creptum iri morti, morte, a vel ex morte;—pueros detum iri grammaticam;—rem celatum iri mihi vel me; me celatum iri de re, &c.*

Sometimes the active has three cases, and then the passive has the two last cases; as, *Habetur ludibrio iis.*

Obs. 1. Passive verbs are commonly construed with the ablative and the preposition *a*; as, *Tu laudaris a me*, which is equivalent to *Ego laudo te. Virtus diligitur a nobis; Nos diligimus virtutem; Gaudeo meum factum probari a te, or te probare meum factum.* And so almost all active verbs. Neuter and deponent verbs also admit this preposition; as, *Mare a sole collucet*, Cic. *Phalaris non a paucis interit*, Id. So *cadere ab hoste; Censere a pretiis; Mori ab ense; Pati, furari, aliquid ab aliquo, &c.* Also *Venire ab hostibus*, to be sold; *Vapulare ab aliquo, Exulare ab urbe.* Thus likewise many active verbs; as, *Sumere, petere, tollere, pellere, expectare, emere, &c. ab aliquo.*

The preposition is sometimes understood after passive verbs; as, *Deseror conjuge, Ovid. Desertus suis, sc. a, Tacit. Tabula distinguitur unda, qui navigat, sc. ab unda*, Is kept from the water by a plank, *Juvenal.*

The preposition *PER* is also used in the same sense with *A*; as, *Per me defensa est respublica, or a me; Per me restitutus; Per me v. a me factum est*, Cic. But *PER* commonly marks the instrument, and *A* the principal efficient cause; as, *Res agitur per creditores, a rege, sc. a rege vel a legato ejus*, Cic. *Fam. i. 1.*

Obs. 2. Passive verbs sometimes govern the dative, especially among the poets; as, *Neque cernitur ulli, for ab ullo, Virg. Vix audior ulli, Ovid. Scriberis Varie, for a Varie, Hor. Honesta bonis viris queruntur, for a viris, Cic. VIDEOR, to seem, always governs the dative; as, Videris mihi, You seem to me: but we commonly say, Videris a me, You are seen by me; although not always; as, *Nulla tuarum audita mihi, neque visa sororum, for a me, Virg.**

Obs. 3. *Induor, amicio, cingor, accingor*, also *exuor*, and *discingor*, are often construed with the accusative, particularly among the poets, though we do not find them governing two accusatives in the active voice; as, *Induitur vestem* or *veste*.

Obs. 4. Neuter verbs are for the most part only used impersonally in the passive voice; unless when they are joined with a noun of a similar signification to their own; as, *Pugna pugnata est, Cic. Bellum militabitur, Horat.* Passive impersonal verbs are most commonly applied either to

a multitude, or to an individual taken indefinitely; as, *Statur, fletur, curritur, vivitur, venitur, &c. a nobis, ab illis, &c.* We are standing, weeping, &c. *Bene potest vivi a me, vel ab aliquo, I* or any person may live well. *Procurum est nobis optime a Deo; Reclamatum est ab omnibus, all* cried out against it, *Cic.*

They also govern the same cases as when used personally; as, *Ut majoribus natu assurgatur, ut supplicum miseretur, Cic.* Except the accusative: for in these phrases, *Itur Athenas, pugnatum est biduum, dormitur totam noctem*, the accusative is not governed by the verb, but by the prepositions *ad* and *per* understood. We find, however, *Tota mihi dormitur hyems; Noctes vigilantur amare; Oceanus raris ab orbe nostro navibus audetur, Tacit.*

THE CONSTRUCTION OF IMPERSONAL VERBS.

LXI. Impersonal verbs govern the dative; as,

Expedit reipublicæ, It is profitable for the state.

Verbs which in the active voice govern only the dative, are used impersonally in the passive, and likewise govern the dative; as,

Favetur mihi, I am favoured, and not *Ego faveor*. So *nocetur mihi, imperatur mihi, &c.* We find, however, *Hæc ego procurare imperor; Ego cur invadeor; for imperatur, invidetur mihi, Hor.*

Obs. 1. These verbs, *Potest, capil, incipit, desinit, debet, and colet*, are used impersonally, when joined with impersonal verbs; as,

Non potest credi tibi, You cannot be believed; *Mihi non potest noceri, I* cannot be hurt; *Negat jucunde posse vivi sine virtute, Cic.* *Per virtutem potest iri ad astra. Aliorum laudi et gloriæ invideri solet,* The praise and glory of others use to be envied, *Id. Neque a fortissimis infirmissimo generi resisti posse, Sallust.*

Obs. 2. Various verbs are used both personally and impersonally; as, *Venit in mentem mihi hæc res vel de hac re, vel hujus rei, scil. memoria, This* thing came into my mind. *Est curæ mihi hæc res vel de hac re. Doleo vel dolet mihi id factum esse.*

Obs. 3. The neuter pronoun *it* is always joined with impersonal verbs in English; as, *It rains, it shines, &c.* And in the Latin an infinitive is commonly subjoined to impersonal verbs, or the subjunctive with *ut*, forming a part of a sentence which may be supposed to supply the place of a nominative; as, *nobis non licet peccare*, the same with *peccatum*; *Omnibus bonis expedit rempublicam esse salvam, i. e. Salus reipublicæ expedit omnibus bonis, Cic.* *Accidit, evenit, contigit, ut ibi essemus.* These nominatives, *hoc, illud, id, idem, quod, &c.* are sometimes joined to impersonal verbs; as, *idem mihi licet, Cic. Eadem licent, Catull.*

Obs. 4. The dative is often understood; as, *Faciât quod libet, sc. sibi, Ter. Stat casus renovare omnes, sc. mihi, I* am resolved, *Virg.*

LXII. Interest and refert require the genitive; as,

Interest omnium, It is the interest of all. *Refert patris, It* concerns my father.

¶ But *mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra*, are put in the accusative plural neuter; as,

Non mea refert, It does not concern me.

Obs. 1. Some think *mea, tua sua, &c.* to be in the ablative singular feminine. We say either *cujus interest, and quorum interest*; or *cujus interest, from cuius, -a, -um.*

Obs. 2. *Interest* and *refert* are often joined with these nominatives, *Id, hoc, illud, quid, quod, nihil, &c.* also with common nouns; and with these genitives, *Tanti, quanti, magni, permagni, parvi, pluris*; as, *Illud mea magni interest, Cic. Hoc parvi refert. Uaque adeo magni refert studium, Lucret. Incessus in gravida refert, Plin.*

They are frequently construed with these adverbs, *Tantum, quantum, multum, plus, plurimum, infinitum, parum, maxime, vehementer, minime, &c.* as, *Faciâm, quod maxime reipublice interesse judicabo, Cic.* Sometimes instead of the genitive, they take the accusative with the preposition *ad*; as, *Quid id ad me, aut ad meam rem refert, Persæ quid rerum gerant? Of* what importance is it? &c. *Plaut.* *Magni ad honorem nostrum interest, Cic.* rarely the dative; as, *Dic quid referat intra nature fines viverit, &c. Hor.* Sometimes they are placed absolutely; as, *Magnopere interest opprimere Dolobellam, It* is of great importance, *Cic. Permultum interest, qualis primus aditus sit, Id. Adone est fundata leviter fides, ut ubi sim, quam qui sim, magis referat, Liv. Plurimum enim intererit, quibus artibus, aut quibus hunc tu moribus instituas, Juv.*

Obs. 3. The genitive after *interest* and *refert* is governed by some substantive understood, with which the possessives *mea, tua, sua, &c.* likewise agree; as, *Interest Ciceronis, i. e. est inter negotia Ciceronis; Refert patris, i. e. refert se hæc res ad negotia patris.* So *Interest mea, est inter negotia mea.*

LXIII. Miseret, pœnitet, pudet, tædet, and piget, govern the accusative of a person, with the genitive of a thing; as,

Miseret me tui, I pity you. *Tædet me vitæ, I* am weary of life.

Pœnitet me peccati, I repent of my sin. *Pudet me culpæ, I* am ashamed of my fault.

Obs. 1. The genitive here is properly governed either by *negotium* understood, or by some other substantive of a signification similar to that of the verb with which it is joined; as, *miseret me tui, that is, negotium or miseratio tui miseret me.*

Obs. 2. An infinitive or some part of a sentence may supply the place of the genitive; as, *Pœnitet*

se, or *quod peccaverim*. The accusative is frequently understood as, *Scelerum si bene cil. nos*, Horat.

Miseret, perimit, &c. are sometimes used personally, especially when joined with these *es, hoc, id, quod, &c.* as, *Ipsa tui miseret*, Lucr. *Nonne hæc te pudent*, Ter. *Nihil quod possit, facias, for cujus te penitere possit*, Cic.

metimes find *miseret* joined with two accusatives; as, *Menedemi vicem miseret me*, scil. or *quod ad*, Ter.

The preterites of *miseret, pudet, lædet*, and *piget*, when used in the passive form, govern cases with the active; as, *Miseritum est me tuorum fortunarum*, Ter. We likewise find, and *miseretur* used impersonally; as, *Miserescit me tui*, Ter. *Miseretur te fratrum tui, neque tuorum liberorum misereri potest*, Cic.

V. *Decet, delectat, juvat*, and *oportet*, govern the accusative of a person. e infinitive mood; as,

Delectat me studere, It delights me to study.

Non decet te rixari, It does not become you to scold.

These words are sometimes used personally; as, *Parvum parva decet*, Hor. *Est aliquid, oporteat, etiamsi liceat*, Cic. *Hæc facta ab illo oportebant*, Ter.

Decet is sometimes construed with the dative; as, *Ha nobis decet*, Ter.

Oportet is elegantly joined with the subjunctive mode, *ut* being understood; as, *utque consulat oportet*, Cic. Or with the perfect participle, *esse* or *fuisse* being understood; *unicatum oportuit; maxum oportuit; Adolescenti morem gestum oportuit*, The young man ve been humoured, Ter.

Fallit, fugit, præterit, latet, when used impersonally, also govern the accusative with *ive*; as, *In lege nulla esse ejusmodi caput, non te fallit; De Dionysio fugit me ad te antea* ic.

Attinet, pertinet, and *spectat*, are construed with *ad*; *Ad rempublicam pertinet*, ma, Cic. And so personally, *Ille ad me attinet*, belongs, Ter. *Res ad arma spectat*, looks, c.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NAMES OF PLACES.

circumstances of place may be reduced to four particulars. 1. The place or *in which*. 2. The place *whither*, or *to which*. 3. The place *whence*, or *ick*. 4. The place *by*, or *through which*.

IN a place is put in the genitive; unless the noun be of the third declension, plural number, and then it is expressed in the ablative.

place is put in the accusative; FROM or BY a place in the ablative.

ese cases will be more exactly ascertained by reducing the circumstances of particularly questions.

1. The Place WHERE.

. The name of a town, signifying the place *where*, or *in which*, if it be first or second declension and singular number, is put in the genitive; t be of the third declension, or plural number, it is put in the ; as,

Vixit Romæ, He lived at Rome.

Mortuus est Londini, He died at London.

Habitat Carthagine, He dwells at Carthage.

Studuit Parisiis, He studied at Paris.

When a thing is said to be done, not in the place itself but in its neighbourhood, or near says use the preposition *ad* or *apud*; as, *Ad* or *apud Trojam*, At or near Troy.

The name of a town, when put in the ablative, is here governed by the preposition *in* ; but if it be in the genitive, we must supply *in urbe*, or *in oppido*. Hence, when the town is joined with an adjective or common noun, the preposition is generally expressed; do not say, *Natus est Romæ urbis celebris*: but either *Romæ in celebri urbe*, or *in Roma e*, or *in Roma celebri urbe*, or sometimes *Romæ celebri urbe*. In like manner we usually tat *in urbe Carthagine*, with the preposition. We likewise find, *Habitat Carthagini*, which es the termination of the ablative when the question is made by *ubi*?

2. The Place WHITHER.

I. The name of a town, signifying the place *whither*, is put in the ve; as,

Venit Romam, He came to Rome.

Profectus est Athenas, He went to Athens.

Obs. 1. We find the dative also used among the poets, but more seldom ; as, *Carthagini nuntios mittam*, Horat.

Obs. 2. Names of towns are sometimes put in the accusative after verbs of telling and giving, where motion to a place is implied ; as, *Romam, erat nuntiatum*, The report was carried to Rome, Liv. *Hæc nuntiant domum Albani*, Id. *Messanam literas dedit*, Cic.

3. The Place WHENCE.

LXVII. The name of a town, signifying the place *whence*, or *through what place*, is put in the ablative ; as,

Discessit Corintho, He departed from Corinth.
Laodiceâ iter faciebat, He went through Laodicea.

When motion *by* or *through* a place is signified, the preposition *per* is commonly used ; as, *Per Thebas iter fecit*, Nep.

Domus and *Rus*.

LXVIII. *Domus* and *rus*, signifying the place *where*, are construed like the names of towns ; as,

Manet domi, He stays at home.
Domum revertitur, He returns home.
Domo arcessitus sum, I am called from home.
Vivit rure, or more frequently *ruri*, He lives in the country.
Rediit rure, He is returned from the country.
Abiit rus, He is gone to the country.

Obs. 1. *Humi, militiæ*, and *belli*, are likewise construed in the genitive, as names of towns ; thus,

Domi et militiæ, or *belli*, At home and abroad. *Jacet humi*, He lies on the ground.

Obs. 2. When *Domus* is joined with an adjective, we commonly use a preposition ; as, *In domo paterna*, not *domi paternæ* ; So *Ad domum paternam* : *Ex domo paternâ*. Unless when it is joined with these possessives, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, regius*, and *alienus* ; as, *Domi meæ vixit*, Cic. *Regiam domum comportant*, Sall.

Obs. 3. When *domus* has another substantive in the genitive after it, the preposition is sometimes used, and sometimes not ; as, *Deprehensus est domi, domo*, or *in domo Caesaris*.

Obs. 4. To names of countries, provinces, and all other places, except towns, the preposition is commonly added ; as,

When the question is made by

Ubi ? *Natus in Italia, in Latio, in urbe*, &c.
 Quo ? *Abiit in Italiam, in Latium, in or ad urbem*, &c.
 Unde ? *Rediit ex Italia, e Latio, ex urbe*, &c.
 Qua ? *Transit per Italiam, per Latium, per urbem*, &c.

Obs. 5. A preposition is often added to names of towns ; as, *In Roma*, for *Romæ* ; *ad Romam*, *ex Roma*, &c.

Peto always governs the accusative as an active verb without a preposition ; as, *Petivit Egyptum*, He went to Egypt.

Obs. 6. Names of countries, provinces, &c. are sometimes construed without the preposition like names of towns ; as, *Pompeius Cypri vinus est*, Cæs. *Cretâ jussit considerare Apollo*, Virg. *Non Lybiæ*, for *in Lybia* ; non antè Tyro, for Tyri, Id. Æn. iv. 36. *Venit Sardiniam*, Cic. *Romæ, Numidiæque facinora ejus memorat*, Sall.

THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

LXIX. A noun, or pronoun, joined with a participle expressed or understood, when its case depends on no other word, is put in the ablative absolute ; as,

Sole oriente, fugiunt tenebræ, The sun rising, or while the sun riseth, darkness flies away.
Opere peracto, ludemus, Our work being finished, or when our work is finished, we will play.

So *Dominante libidine, temperantiæ nullus est locus* ; *Nihil amicitia præstabilius est, exceptâ virtute* ; *Oppressâ libertate patriæ, nihil est quod speremus, amplius* ; *Nobilium viâ victuque mutato, mores mutari civitatum puto*, Cic. *Parumper silentium et quies fuit, nec Etruscis, nisi cogerentur, pugnam iniuris, et dictatore arcem Romanam respectante ; at ab auguribus, simul aves rite adnuntiavit, ex composito tolleretur signum*, Liv. *Bellicæ, depositis clypeo paulisper et hasta, Mars ades*, Ovid. Fast. iii. 1.

Obs. 1. This ablative is called *Absolute*, because it does not depend upon any other word in the sentence.

For if the substantive with which the participle is joined, be either the nominative to some following verb, or be governed by any word going before, then this rule does not take place ; the ablative Absolute is never used, unless when different persons or things are spoken of ; as, *Mittes, hostibus*

victis, redierunt. The soldiers having conquered the enemy, returned. *Hostibus victis*, may be rendered in English several different ways, according to the meaning of the sentence with which it is joined; thus, 1. *The enemy conquered, or being conquered*: 2. *When or after the enemy is or was conquered*: 3. *By conquering the enemy*: 4. *Upon the defeat of the enemy, &c.*

Oss. 2. The perfect participles of deponent verbs are not used in the ablative absolute; as, *Cicero locutus hæc conedit*, never *his locutis*. The participles of common verbs may either agree in case with the substantive before them, like the participles of deponent verbs, or may be put in the ablative absolute, like the participles of passive verbs; as, *Romani adepti libertatem floruerunt*; or, *Romani, libertate adepti floruerunt*. But as the participles of common verbs are seldom taken in a passive sense, we therefore rarely find them used in the ablative absolute.

Oss. 3. The participle *existente* or *existentibus*, is frequently understood; as, *Cæsare duce*, scil. *existente*. *His consulibus*, scil. *existentibus*. *Invidi Minervæ*, sc. *existente*, against the grain; *Crasse Minervæ*, without learning, *Hor. Magistræ ac duce naturæ*; *vitis fratribus*; *te hortatore*; *Cæsare impulsore*, &c. Sometimes the substantive must be supplied; as, *Nondum comperto, quam regionem hædes petissent*, i. e. *cum nondum compertum esset*, Liv. *Tum demum palam facto*, sc. *negotio*, Id. *Excepit quod non simul esset, cætera lætus*, Hor. *Parto quod ardebas*, Id. In such examples *negotio* must be understood, or the rest of the sentence considered as the substantive, which perhaps is more proper. Thus we find a verb supply the place of a substantive; as, *Vale dicto*, having said farewell, *Ovid.*

Oss. 4. We sometimes find a substantive plural joined with a participle singular; as, *Nobis presentibus*, *Plaut. Absente nobis*, Ter. We also find the ablative absolute, when it refers to the same person with the nominative to the verb; as, *me duce ad hunc voti finem*, *me milite, veni*, *Ovid. Amor. i. 12. 12. Lætos fecit se consule fastos*, *Lucan. v. 384. Populo spectante fieri credam, quicquid me conscio faciam*, *Senec. de. Vit. Beat. c. 20.* But examples of this construction rarely occur.

Oss. 5. The ablative called *absolute* is governed by some preposition understood; as, *a*, *ab*, *cum*, *sub*, or *in*. We find the preposition sometimes expressed; as, *Cum diis juvantibus*, Liv. The nominative likewise seems sometimes to be used absolutely; as, *Perniciosa libidine paulisper unus, infemalis naturæ accusatur*, *Sall. Jug. i.*

Oss. 6. The ablative absolute may be rendered several different ways; thus, *Superbo regnante*, is the same with *cum*, *dum*, or *quando Superbus regnabat*. *Opere peracto*, is the same with *Post opus peractum*, or *Cum opus est peractum*. The present participle, when used in the ablative absolute, commonly ends in *e*.

Oss. 7. When a substantive is joined with a participle in English independently in the rest of the sentence, it is expressed in the nominative; as, *Illo descendente*, He descending. But this manner of speech is seldom used except in poetry.

APPENDIX TO SYNTAX.

I. VARIOUS SIGNIFICATION AND CONSTRUCTION OF VERBS

[The verbs are here placed in the same order as in Etymology.]

FIRST CONJUGATION.

ASPIRARE ad gloriam & laudem, *to aim at; in curiam, to desire to be admitted*, Cic. equis Achillis, *to wish for*; labori ejus, *to favour*; amorem dictis, sc. ei, *to infuse*, Virg.

DESPERARE sibi de se; salutem, saluti, de salute, *to despair of*.

LEGARE aliquem ad alium, *to send as an ambassador*; aliquem sibi, *to make his lieutenant*; pecuniam alicui, i. e. testamento relinquere. *N. B.* Publice legantur homines; qui inde legati dicuntur: privatim allegantur; unde allegati.

DELEGARE res alienum fratri, *to leave him to pay*; laborem alteri, *to lay upon*; aliquid ad aliquem, i. e. in eum transferre, Cic.

LEVARE metum ejus & ei, eum metu, *to ease*.

MUTARE locum, solum, *to be banished*; aliquid aliqua re; bellum pro pace, *to exchange*; vestem, i. e. sordidam togam induere, Liv. vestem cum aliquo, Ter. fidem, *to break*.

OBNUNTiare comitiis vel concilio, i. e. comitia auspiciis impedire, *to hinder, by telling bad omens, and repeating these words* ALIO DIE; Consuli v. magistratui; i. e. prohibere ne cum populo agat, Cic.

PRONUNTiare pecuniam pro reo, *to promise*; aliquid edicto, *to order*; sententias, *to sum up the opinions of the senators*, Cic.

RENUNTiare aliquid, de re, alicui, ad aliquem, *to tell*; consulem, *to declare, to name*; vitæ amicitiam ei, *to give up*; muneri, hospitio, *to refuse*; repudium, *to divorce*.

OCCUPARE aliquem, *to seize*; se in aliquo negotio, *to be employed*; se ad negotium, Plaut. pecuniam alicui, v. apud aliquem grandi fœnore, *to give at interest*, Cic. occupat facere bellum, transire in agrum hostium, *begins first, anticipates*, Liv.

PRÆOCCUPARE saltum, portas Ciliciz, *to seize beforehand*, Nep.

PRÆJUDICARE aliquem, *to condemn one from the precedent of a former sentence or trial*, Cic.

ROGARE aliquem id, & de ea re; id ab eo; salutem, & pro salute, Cic. legem, *to propose*; hence UTI ROGAS, dicere, *to pass it*; militem sacramento, *to administer the military oath*; Roget quis? *if any one should ask*. Comitia rogandis consulibus, *for electing*, Liv.

ABROGARE legem, seldom legi, *to disannul a law, to repeal, or to change in part*; multam, *to take off a fine*; imperium ei, *to take from*.

ABROGARE id sibi, *to claim*.

DEROGARE aliquid legi v. de lege, *to repeal or take away some clause of a law*; lex derogatur, Cic. fidem ei, v. de fide ejus, *to hurt one's credit*; ex æquitate; sibi, alicui, *to derogate or take from*.

EROGARE pecuniam in classem, in *lay out money on*.

IMROGARE multam ei, *to impose*.

OBROGARE legi, *to enact a new law on an old*.

PROROGARE imperium, provinciam *prolong*; diem ei ad solvendum, *to put*

SUBROGARE aliquem in locum alteri *substitute*; legi, *to add a new clause or to place of another*.

SPECTARE orientem, ad orientem *towards*; aliquem ex censu, animum al suo, *to judge of*.

SUPERARE hostes, *to overcome*; n pass; superat pars cepti, sc. operis, Captis superavimus urbi, *survived*, Virg.

TEMPERARE iras, ventos, *to moderate to rule*; mihi sibi, *to restrain, to forbear to spare*; cadibus, a lacrymis, *to addain*

VACARE curâ, culpâ, morbo, muner &c. a labore, *to be free from*; animo, *be at ease*; philosophiz, in v. ad rem, *to*; vacat locus, *is empty*; si vacas v. v *if you are at leisure*.

VINDICARE mortem ejus, *to resist interitu, exercitum fame, to free*; id se, *to claim*; libertatem ejus, *to defend libertatem, to set at liberty*.

DARE animam, *to die*; animos, *to ex manus, to yield*; manum ei, *to shake hands*; jura, *to prescribe laws*; literas alicui ad *to give one a letter to carry to another* fugam, v. se in fugam, in pedes, *to fly in fugam, to put to flight*; operam, *to en operam philosophiz, literis palestre, to*; operam honoribus, *to seek*, Nep. v *to grant his request*, Ter. gemitus, l amplexus, cantus, ruinam, fidem, jussu &c. *to groan, weep, embrace, sing, fall, nitores honestos, to give good vouchers character*, Cic. aliquid mutuum, v. uti *lend*; pecuniam fœnori, & collocare, *at interest*; se alicui ad docendum, Cic.

suo ingenio, *to think much of*; se ad al *apply to*; se auctoritati senatus, *to yield lam, scripta foras, to publish*, Cic. effici *perform*; senatum, *to give a hearing of the actionem, to grant leave to prosecute*; pri *to tumble headlong*; aliquid paternum, *one's father*; lectos faciendos, *to besu litem secundum aliquem, to determine a in favour of one*; aliquem exitio, mo letho, rarely lethum alicui, *to kill*; alique dono, v. muner, *to make a present*; vitio, laudi, *to accuse, blame, praise*; p suffer; nomen militiz, v. in militiam, *to self to be a soldier*; se alicui, *to be fami* Ter. Da te mihi hodie, *be directed by*

viden; oblivioni, *to forget*; civitatem *one free of the city*; dicta, *to speak*; a, *to impose on, to cheat*; se in viam, *a journey*; viam ei, *to give place*; *to sacrifice justice to interest*; se turpe a shabby appearance; fundum vel icui, mancipio, *to convey the property ran the title to*; Vitaque mancipio, omnibus usu, *Lucr. servos in ques-give up slaves to be tortured*; primas, &c. (sc. partes) actioni, *to ascribe every livery*, Cic. Dat ei bibere, *Ter. comas ventis, to let them flow loose*, Virg. Da obis, *tell us*, Cic. Ut res dant se, as solertem dabo, *I'll warrant him ex-*

re judicatum solvi, to give security he judge has determined shall be paid,

contra aliquem; ab, cum, v. pro *side with, to be of the same party*; ju- *to follow*; in sententia; pacto, con- *conventis, to stand to, to make good an*; re judicatu, *to keep to what has been*; stare, v. constare animo, *to be in his* *on stat per me quo minus pecunia sol-* *not owing to me that, &c. multorum* *a Pœnis victoria stetit, cost, Liv. Mihi* *morbū, de sinere, I am resolved,*

re mense, to stand by; ad mensam, in

re ex multis rebus, animo et corpore, *if; secum, to be consistent with*, Cic. *ut v. stetit mihi duobus assibus, cost* *constat ei color, his colour comes and*

goes; auri ratio constat, the sum is right, Constat, *impers. It is evident, certain, or agreed on*; mihi, *inter omnes, de hac re.*

EXTARE aquis, *to be above*, Ovid. ad memo- *riam posteritatis, to remain*, Cic. sepulchra ex- *tant, Liv.*

INSTARE victis, *to press on the vanquished*; *rectam viam, to be in the right way*; currum *Marti, to make speedily*, Virg. instat factum, in- *sists that it was done*, Ter.

OBSTARE ei, *to hinder.*

PRÆSTARE multa, *to perform*; alicui, v. aliquem *virtute, to excel*; silentium ei, *to give*; auxilium, *to grant*, Juv. impensas, *to defray*; iter tutum, *to procure*; se incolumem, *to preserve*; se virum, *i. e. præbere, exhibere*; amorem, v. benevo- *lentiam alicui, to show*; culpam, v. damnum, *i. e. in se transferre, to take on one's self*; præstabo de me eum facturum, *I will be answer- able. In iis rebus repetendis, quæ mancipi sunt, is periculum iudicii præstare debet, qui se nexu obligavit, In recovering, or in an action to recover those things which are transferable, the seller ought to take upon himself the hazard of a trial*, Cic. N. B. Those things were called, Res mancipi, (contracted for man- *cipii, i. e. quas emptor manu caperet*), the pro- *perty of which might be transferred from one Roman citizen to another; as houses, lands, slaves, &c.*

PRÆSTAT impers. i. e. *it is better*; Præsto esse *alicui, adv. to be present, to assist*; Libri præstant *venales, the books are exposed to sale.*

ACCUBARE alicui in convivio, *to recline near*; apud aliquem. Incubare ovis & ova, *to sit upon*; stratis & super strata.

SECOND CONJUGATION.

LE spem, febriam, sinem, bonum exitum, *consuetudinem, voluntatem nocendi*; *mibus, v. inter manus, to have*; gratiam *to have a grateful sense of a favour*; *to hold a trial*; honorem ei, *to honour*; *to be fond of*, Ter. fidem alicui, *to trust*; curam de v. pro eo; rationem alicui *regard to, to allow one to stand candi-* *n office*; rationem, v. rem cum aliquo, *sines with*; satis, *to be satisfied*; ora- *cionem ad populum, to make a speech*; odio, in odium, *to hate*; ludibrio, *to* *gionis, to have a scruple about it*; So, *quid questui, honori, prædæ, voluptati,* *i; se bene v. graviter, to be well or ill*; *t duriter, to live*, Ter. aliquid comper- *itum, perspectrum, exploratum, certum,* *to, to know for certain*; aliquem con- *spicatum, -um, v. in despiciatum, to* *xcusatum, to excuse*; suæque deque, *to* *ight*; Ut res se habet, *stands, is*; rebus *entibus, in this state of affairs*; Hæc *habui dicere de, &c. Non habeo ne-* *bere, quid sim facturus, Cic. Habe* *is, a form of divorce.*

RE diligentiam, celeritatem, vim, se- *in aliquem, to use*; in convivium v. *to admit*; remedium vulneri, cura- *ro, to apply*; vinum segrotis, *to give*; *ibus, to hear with taste*; cultum & pre- *offer*, Cic. Exhibere molestiam ali- *is trouble.*

E legem, *to vote for, to pass*; regem, *aliquem salvere, to wish one health;*

esse bono animo, &c. Uxorem suas res sibi *habere jussit, divorced, Cic.*

DOCEO te hanc rem, & de hac re. Doctus, *adj. utriusque linguae; Latine & Græcis literis*; *Latine; & Græcè; ad militiam.*

MISCERE aliquid alicui, cum aliquo, ad ali- *quid*; vinum aquâ, *Plin. cuncta sanguine, Tacit.* *sacra profanis, Hor. humana divinis, Liv.*

VIDERE rem v. de re; sibi, de isthoc, *to* *take care of*, Ter. plus, *to be more wise*, Cic. De *hoc tu videris, consider, be answerable for*, Cic. *Videor videre, methinks I see*; visus sum audire, *methought I heard*; mihi visus est dicere, *he* *seemed*; Quid tibi videtur? *What think you?* *Si tibi videtur, if you please*; videtur fecisse, *guilty, &c.*

INVIDERE honorem ei, v. honori ejus; ei, vel *eum, to envy.*

PROVIDERE & prospicere id, *to foresee*; ei, *to* *provide for*; in posterum; rei frumentariæ, rem *v. de re.*

SEDERE ad dextram ejus; in equo, *to ride*; *toga bene sedet, fits*; Sedet hoc animo, *is fixed*, *Virg.*

ASSIDERE ei; Adherbalem, *to sit by*, Sall. *Assidet insano, is near or like to*, Hor.

DISSIDERE cum aliquo, *to disagree.*

INSIDERE equo, & in equo, *to sit upon*; locum, *Liv. in animo, memoriâ, to be fixed.*

PRÆSIDERE urbi, imperio, *to command*, Cic *exercitum, Italiam, Tacit.*

SUPERSEDERE labore, litibus; pugnae, loqui, *to forbear, to give over.*

PENDERE promissis, ab v. ex aliquo, *to*

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depend; de, ex, ab & in arbore; Opera pendent interrupta, *Virg.*

IMPENDET malum nobis, nos, v. in nos, *threatens.*

SPONDERE & despondere filiam alicui, *to betroth.*

DESPONDERE domum alicujus sibi, *to be sure of*; Cic. animo & -is, *to promise, to hope*; animum & -os, *to despair*, *Liv.*

RESPONDERE ei, literis ejus, his, ad hæc, ad nomen, *to answer*; votis ejus, *to satisfy his wishes*; ad spem.

SUADERE ei pacem, v. de pace; legem, *to speak in favour of.*

DOLERE casum ejus; de, ab, ex, in, pro, re; dolet mihi cor, v. hoc dolet cordi meo; caput dolet a sole.

VALERE gratiâ apud aliquem, *to be in favour with one*; lex valet, *is in force*; quid verbum valet, non video, *signifies*; valet decem talenta, *or oftener talentis, is worth*; vale vel, valeas, *farewell*; or ironically, *away with you.*

EMINERE aliqua re, vel in aliqua re, inter omnes; super cætera, *Liv.* super utrumque, *Hor.* *to be eminent, to excel*; ex aqua, v. aquam, super undas, *to be above*. Imminere alicui, *to hang over, to threaten*; in occasionem, exitio alicujus, *to seek, to watch for.*

TENERE promissum; se domi, oppido, castris, *sc. in, to keep*; modum, ordinem, *to observe*; rem, dicta, lectionem, *to understand, to remember*; linguam, *but not suam, silentium, se in silentio, to be silent*; ora, *to keep the countenance fixed*; secundum locum imperii, *to hold*, *Nep.* jura civium, *to enjoy*, *Cic.* causam, *to gain*; mare, *to be in the open sea, to hold, to be master of*; terram, portum, metam, montes, *to reach*; risum, lachrymas, *to restrain*: se ab accusando, quin accuset, *Cic.* Ventus tenet, *blows*; teneri legibus, jurejurando, &c. *to be bound by*; leges tenent eum, *bind*; teneri in manifesto furto, *to be seized*; teneri fama, *prevails.*

ASTINERE maledictis, v. a, *to abstain*; publico, *to live retired*, *Tacit.* animum a scelere, ægrum a cibo, *to keep from*; jus belli ab aliquo,

not to treat rigorously, *Liv.* Id ad me, *concerns me*; criminetur, *Cic.* But it is not proper to say ad me, ad fratrem pertinet, *for mei belongs to*; venæ ad vel in omnes corpora pertinet, *reach.*

SUSTINERE personam judicis, nomen tûs, *to bear the character*; assensionem, assensu, *to withhold assent*; rem in me defer.

MANERE apud aliquem; in castris; in urbe; proposito, sententiâ, in statu suo, &c. adventum hostium, *to ex promissis, to stand to, to keep*, *Virg.* O manet nox, *awaits*, *Horat.* Manent senibus, modò permaneat studium & *Cic.* Munera vobis certa manent, *Virg.*

MERERE laudem; bene, male de stipendiis, equo, pedibus, *to serve as a fustuarium, to be beaten to death.*

HERERE lateri; tergis, v. in terga *Liv.* curru, *Virg.* alicui in visceribus, Ci mihi aqua, *I am in doubt*; Vide, ne ha you be at a loss, *Cic.*

ADHERERE & adhærescere justitiæ rim; in me. Inherere rei, & in re.

MOVERE castra, *to decamp*; bella, aliquem tribu, *to remove a Roman citi a more honourable to a less honourable* senatu, *to degrade a senator*; risum t alicui, *to cause laughter*; stomachum ei, *Cic.*

FAVETE ore, vel linguis, *sc. mihi, silence, or abstain from words of a bad*

CAVERE aliquid, aliquem, vel ab guard against, to avoid; alicui, to provide as a lawyer does his client; aliquid *Cic.* sibi ab aliquo vel per aliquem *to get security on*; mihi prædibus & ch cautum est, *I have got security by bail* veteranis cautum esse volumus, *Cic.* Ca sc. ne, see you don't do it; mihi cave mea cautio est, *I must take care.*

CONNIVERE ad fulgura, *Suet.* o hominum sceleribus, *to take no notice of*

THIRD CONJUGATION.

Verbs in IO.

FACERE initium, finem, pausam, finem vitæ; pacem, amicitiam; testamentum, nomen, fossam, pontem in flumine, in Tiberim, *to make*; divortium cum uxore, *Cic.* bellum regi, *Nep.* se hilarem, *to show*, *Ter.* se divitem, miserum, pauperem, *to pretend*, *Cic.* se alienum, contrahere, v. confiare, *to contract debt*; animos, *to encourage*; damnum, detrimentum, jacturam, *to loose*; naufragium, *to suffer*; sumptum, *to spend*; gratum alicui, *to oblige*; gratiam delicti, *to pardon a fault*; gratiam legis, *to dispense with*; justa vel funus alicui, *to perform one's funeral rites*; rem, *to make an estate*; pecuniam, divitias ex metallis; fœdus, v. inire, icere, ferire, percutere, jungere, sancire, firmare, &c. *to make a league*; moram alicui, *to delay*; verba, *to speak*; audientiam sibi, *Cic.* negotium, et facessere, *to trouble*; aliquid missum, *to pass over*; aliquem missum, *to dismiss or excuse*; ad aliquid, rarely alicui, *to be fit or useful*; ratum, *to ratify*; planum, *to explain*; palam sibi, *to make known*, *Nep.* stipendium pedibus, v. equo, & merere, *to serve in the army*; sacra, sacrificium, v. rem divinam, *to sacrifice*;

reum, *to impeach*; fabulam, carmen, v. *to write a play*, &c. copiam consilii e advice; copiam vel potestatem dicend *to grant leave*; fidem, *to procure or give* periculum, *to make trial*; potestatem s pose himself, *Nep.* aliquem loquentem, *to suppose or represent*, *Cic.* piraticam *to be a pirate*; argentariam, medicinan turam, &c. *to be an unurer, a physician*; suram, *to contract a new debt, to din old one, to borrow money at great int* cum v. ab aliquo, *to side with*; contra v. *to oppose*; nomen, v. nomina, *to borrow and also, to settle accounts*; i. e. ration tarum, *sc. pecuniarum & expensarum* conferre; nomen in litura, *to write it wh thing was before*, *Cic.* pedem, v. pedes *the sails*, *Virg.* Fac ita esse, *suppose* obvius fieri alicui, *to meet*; ne longum, faciam, ut breve faciam, *not to be tedious* non facit, *will not move*, *Cic.* Fac velle *suppose me to be willing*, *Virg.* *Æn.* iv.

ATTICERE aliquem laude, honore, pr

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ponam, morte, leto, &c. to praise, &c. to disgrace, punish, &c. Affectus robor, weakened.

ERE bellum, to finish; orationes, to Nep. cibum, to chew; argentum, to set; also to spend, Cic. cum aliquo de Jude a bargain; exercitus hostium, to alterum, Curiatum, to kill, Liv. Qui confectis erant, i. e. emeriti, had served time, Cic.

RE animo, to faint; ab aliquo, to re- puse deficit mihi vel me, fails; Defici- tione, &c. to be deprived of.

RE se vitro, to stain; Infectus, part. affectus, adj. not done. Inficior, -atus, ty.

RE alicui, to hinder or hurt; Diogeni to stand betwixt him and the sun; auri- to stop or obstruct; Umbra terræ soli octem efficit, Cic.

ERE aliquem exercitui, to set drer. alicui, to profit, to do good; in philoso- progressu facere, to make progress.

RE muros, templa, aedes, rates, res, to nimium, vires, saucio, sc. jumenta, to recover.

ERE laboribus, ictibus, to be able to ra v. vires alicui, to afford; Valerius in latini suffectus est, was substituted, Liv. tri suffectus, Tacit. Oculos suffecti & igne, sc. secundum, having their eyes flamed, Virg.

ICERE alicui, in v. de aliqua re, to satis- promisso, to perform.

ERE aliquem in præcepta; contumelias in vrow; fundamenta, & ponere, to lay; lay at dice; anchoram, to cast.

RE, to add; oculos alicui rei, to covet; tudis, to apply; sacerdotibus creandis,

ERE se in pedes, v. fugam, to fly; conjecture.

RE manus ei, to lay on; spem, ardorem, m, pavorem, alicui, to inspire; admi- sui cuius ipso aspectu, Nep.

RE se hostibus, in v. ad omnes casus, or expose; crimen ei, to lay to one's

RE tela in hostes, to throw back; judi- to reject; rem ad senatum, Romam, to ad Idus Febr. to delay, Cic.

ERE ova gallina; to set a hen; se im- ijus, to submit; testamenta, to forge; uborn; partes v. species generibus, ex anant, to put or class under; aliquid est; libellum ei, i. e. in manus dare; m, to expose; bona Pompeii v. fortu- vel voci & sub voce præconis, to expose sale, Cic. sub hasta venire, to be sold,

ERE copias v. exercitum, fluvium, Hel- , vel trans fluvium, to transport; Marius a navicula in Africam trajectus est, ailed over. Trajectus ferro, pierced.

E conjecturam, consilium, dolorem, ecinen, spem, sedem, &c. to guess, iove, fly, essay, hope, ail, &c. augurium, m, & agere, to take an omen; exem- lico: locum castris; terram, to alight; umma, sc. loca, to reach; spolia ex to gain, Sall. de republica nihil præter Vep. magistratum, to receive or en- nem Vestalem, to choose; amentum,

spiritus, superbiam alicujus, to bear, to contain; aliquem, consilio, perfidia, to catch; nec te Troja capit, Virg. Aedes vix nos capiunt, the house hardly contains us. Altero oculo capitur, blind of one eye; capitur locis, he is delighted with, Virg.

ACCIPERE pecuniam, vulnus, cladem, injuriam ab aliquo, to receive; Orbis terrarum divitias accipere nolo pro patriæ caritate, Nep. binas literas eodem exemplo, two copies of the same letter, Cic. clamorem de Socrate, to hear, id in bonam partem, to take in good part, to under- stand in a good sense: omnia ad contumeliam, aliter, aliorum, ac, atque, Ter. rudem v. rude donari, to be discharged as a gladiator; aliquem bene, v. male, to treat; eum male acceptum in Midiam hiematum coegit redire, roughly handled, Nep. rogationem, to approve the bill; nomen, i. e. ad pretendum admittere, to allow to stand un- didale; omen, to esteem good; satisfactionem, v. excusationem, Cæs. Acceptus plebi, apud plebem, popular.

CONCIPERE verba juramenti, to prescribe the form of an oath; conceptis verbis jurare: inimi- citias cum aliquo, to bear enmity to one; aquam, to gather, to form the head of an aqueduct, Fron- tinus.

EXCIPERE eum hospitio, to entertain; fugientes, to catch; extremum spiritum cognatorum; san- guinem patērā, to keep or gather; notis, & scri- bere, to write in short hand; motus futuros, to perceive: Hos homines excipio, I except; virtu- tem excipit immortalitas; turbulentior annus ex- cepit, succeeded; sic excepit regia Juno, replied, Virg.

INCIPERE, occipere, to begin. Percipere fruc- tus, to reap.

PRÆCIPERE futura, to foresee; gaudia, spem victoriæ, to anticipate; pecuniam mutuum, to take before the time, Cæs. lac, to dry up, Virg. alicui id, v. de ea re, to order; artem ei, to teach.

RECIPERE aliquid, to receive; urbem, to re- cover; eum tectis, to entertain; se v. pedem, to retreat; se domum, to return; se, mentem, ani- mum, to come to one's self again, to recover spirits; in se, to take charge; alicui, to promise; se ad frugem, to amend; senem sessum, to give a seat to, Cic.

RAPERERE vel trahere in pejorem partem, to take a thing in the worst sense; in jus, to bring before a judge; partes inter se, to share, Liv. Sub divum, to reveal, Horat.

UO.

EXUERE vestes sibi, se vestibus; jugum sibi, se jugo, to cast off; fidem, sacramentum, to break; mentem, to change, Virg. hostem castris, to beat from.

RUERE ad interitum, in ferrum: cæteros. Ter. spumas, to drive or toss, Virg.

LUERE pœnas capitis, to suffer; æs alienum, to pay, Curt. culpam suam vel alterius, morte, sanguine, to expiate, to atone, or suffer for.

FLUERE amicitias remissione upis, to drop gradually, Cic.

STATUERE stipendium iis de publico, to ap- point; exemplum in hominem, vel -ne, to make one a public example; aliquem capite in terram, to set or place, Ter.

CONSTITUERE colendam, to settle; agmen pau- liasper, to make, to stop or halt, Sall. in digitis, to count on one's fingers, Cic. urbem, to build, Ovid. Is hodie venturum ad me consultat domum, ap- pointed, resolved, Ter. Si utilitas amicitiarum con-

stituit, tollet eandem, *makes, constitutes*, Cic. Corpus bene constitutum, *a good constitution*, Id.

DESTITUIRE aliquem, *to forsake*; spem, *to deceive*; propositum, *to give over*, Ovid. deos pactâ mercede, *to defraud*, Hor.

INSTITUIRE aliquem secundum heredem filio, *to appoint*, Cic. collegiam fabrorum, *sacra, to institute, to found*, Plin. aliquem doctrinâ Græcis literis, *to instruct*; naves, *to build*, Cæs. sermonem, *to enter upon*, Id. animum ad cogitandum, *to settle*; antequam pro Murena dicere instituo, *I begin*, Cic.

PRÆSTITUIRE petitori, qua actione illum uti oportet, *to prescribe to the prosecutor what form of process he should use*, Cic. tempus ei, *to determine*.

RESTITUIRE exules; virginem suis, *to restore*; oppida vicosque, *to repair*; aciem inclinatum, *to rally*; prælium, *to renew*, Liv.

SUBSTITUIRE aliquem in locum ejus, pro altero, *to substitute, or put in the place of*, Cic.

STRUERE epulas, *to prepare*; insidias, mendacium, *to contrive*; odium, crimen alicui, *rel in aliquem, to raise against*.

BO.

SCRIBERE suâ manu, bene, velociter, epistolam alicui, *v. ad aliquem*; bellum, *v. de bello*; milites, *to enlist*; supplementum militibus, *to recruit them*; heredem, *to make one his heir*; dicam ei, *to raise an action against one*; nummos, *to give a bill of exchange*; de rebus suis scribi cupivit, Cic. Decemvir legibus scribendis, Liv.

ACRIBERE aliquem civitati, in civitatem, *v. -e, to make free*.

DESCRIBERE aliquem, *to describe and not to name*; partes Italiae, pecuniam, populum ordinibus, *to distribute, to divide*; vectigal civitatibus, *i. e. imperare*; jurn, *i. e. dare v. constituere*; censores binos in singulas civitates, *i. e. facere*, Cic.

INSCRIBERE literas alicui, *to correct a letter*; librum, *to entitle or name*; aedes mercede, *to put a ticket on one's house to let*, Ter.

PROSCRIBERE bona alicujus, aedes suas, auctionem, *to publish to be sold, to set to sale*; aliquem, *to banish, to outlaw*.

RESKRIBERE alicujus literis *v. ad literas*, alicui ad aliquid, *to write an answer*; pecuniam, *to pay money by bill*; legionem ad equum, *to set foot-soldiers on horseback*, Cæs.

SUBSCRIBERE exemplum literarum, *to write below*; causam, *to join or take part in an accusation*; Caesaris iræ, *to favour*, Ovid.

CO.

DICERE aliquid, *v. de aliqua re, ex aliquo loco*, alicui, *ad v. apud aliquem*; in aliquem, *against*; ad aliquid, *in answer to*; sententiam, *to give an opinion*; jus, *to administer justice, to pronounce sentence*; multam ei, *to amerce or fine*; diem ei, *to appoint a day for his trial before the people*; prodicere, *to put it off*; causam, *to plead*; testimonium, *to give evidence*; non idem, *loquitur est ac dicere, to harangue*, Cic. sacramento, *seldom sacramentum, to take the military oath*.

ADDICERE aliquid ei, *to call out at an auction, to sell*; servituti, *v. in servitute, to sentence or adjudge to bondage*; bona, *to give up the goods of the debtor to the creditor*; se alicui, *to devote himself to one's service*: aves non addixerant, *v. abdixerant, the birds did not give a favourable*

omen; pretio addictam habere fidem, *rupt*, Cic.

CONDICERE operam alicui, *to promise*; cenam alicui, *v. ad cenam, to supping with one without invitation*.

EDICERE alicui, *to order*; delectum, *t a lery*; prædam militibus, *to promise by justitium, diem comitiis, vel comitia c creandis, to appoint*.

INDICERE bellum, justitium, *to proclaim legem sibi, to appoint*, Cic. catus in d humorum, *to summon*, Liv. indicare, *to dictus, an adj. not said*; causâ indit cognitâ condemnari, *to be condemned being heard*; me indicente, *hæc non telling*, Ter.

INTERDICERE alicui, aliquid *v. a feminis usum purpure, to forbid or dei ei aquâ & igne, v. aquam et ignem, t male rem gerentibus, bonis paternis solet*, Cic. interdicti non poterat soco discharged the company of, Nep.

PRÆDICERE alicui aliquid, de aliqua hac re, *to foretel, to forewarn*.

DUCTERE in carcerem *v. vincula, exercitum, to command*; spiritum, animo *to breathe, to live*; fossam, murum, s make or draw; bellum, *to prolong, als on, Virg. ætatem, diem, to spend*; u take a wife; in jus, *to summon before aliquem, & vultum alicujus, ære, ex ære marmore, &c. to make a statue*; genus, *v. ex aliquo, to derive*; omnia pro nit so; id laudi, laudem, *v. in laudem, (t first), to reckon it a praise to him*; in com to impute to a consciousness of guilt; Plin. in crimen, Tacit. centesimas, s rel senus centesimis, *to compute inter for the hundred a month, or at 12 per annum*; binis centesimis fenerari, *to l cent. per annum*, Cic. ducere, longas fletum, *to draw out*, Virg. ordines, *to b rion*, Liv. ilia, *to pant like a broken-win* Hor.

ADDUCERE aliquem in judicium, meum, *to bring to a trial*; in suspicio Nep. arcum, *to draw in*; habenas, *the reins*.

CONDOCERE aliquem ex loco, *to conre domum, coquos, to hire*; columnam fi to engage to make at a certain price; hoc tæe laudi, in *v. ad rem, is of adva*

DEDUCERE naves, *to launch*; classem, *to bring*, Nep. equites, *to make Liv. eum domum, to accompany, to ra de sententia, Cic. coloniam, to transplan to drain*.

EDUCERE gladium e vagina, *to drat Italia, to lead out*; copias in aciem, Ci to educare, oftener educare; in astra, Hor. cælo, Virg.

INDUCERE tenebras clarissimis rebu on, Cic. animum, *v. in animum, to pers self*; senta pellibus, *to cover*, Cæs. solea: *v. in pedes, to put on*; colorem pictur nish, Plin. nomina, *to cancel or rase, t*

OBDOCERE exercitum, *to lead agains dolori, to blunt it*; sepulchrum sentibus

REDUCERE aliquem in memoriam ali alicui aliquid in memoriam, *to bring ba remembrance*; in gratiam cum aliquo, cite. Vallis reducta, *retired or low*.

PRODUCERE testes, *to bring out*;

sermonem in noctem, *to prolong, to con-*
sume in hiemem, to defer; servos vend-
ring to market.

ACCERE *se a custodibus, to steal away ; draw up on shore ; cibum ei & deducere, from ; summam, rationes, to reckon, to account.*

ERE sibi, labore, *to spare*, &c. a cardi-
orbear : aurum natis. *Virg.*

ESCERE rei alicui, *v. re aliqua*, in *v.*
to be accustomed; *mentem, pluribus &*
re, Hor. Animis bella, Virg. to accustom.
esco rei v. re; *insuevit hoc me pater, Hor.*

VERE legem, to vote, to decree; hence
am.

VERE regium nomen, *to assume*; socios societatem sceleris, *to disassociate*; ritus ps., *to adopt*.

ISCERE mortem v. necem sibi, *to kill*
: fugam sibi, *to flee*, Liv.

ERE aliquid ab aliquo, v. apud aliquem, *re, or without ex*: **Dediscere**, to forget *both learned*: **Ediscere**, to get by heart.

NDERE de palatio, praesidio, aedibus; in
uriam, campum; ad accusandum, ad
d extrema, *to have recourse to*, Cic.

DO.

RE aleâ, v. -am, *to play at dice ; par
t even and odd ; operam, to lose one's*

FERE alicui, ad aliquem: Colludere ei, illudere ei, eum, in eum, in eo; id, to

ERE insidias, -iis, *vel ex*, to escape ; in
mount : Hæc quorsum evadant, nescio,
hey will turn out ; clarus evasit, *became*.

RE multa multis de suo jure, Cíc. Bona
ous, *to yield, whence* cessio bonorum ;
o, de, a, ex loco, v. locum, *to give place ;*
ta decedere, *to die ;* foro, *to turn bank-*
reditas cedit mihi, *falls to ;* Cedit in
im. *becomes.*

ERE oppidum, -do, ad v. in oppidum, *to* ; ad conditiones, *to agree to* ; Cicéroni, *v. ad sententiam ejus, to agree with* ; mem, *to go to* ; ad rempublicam, *to bear orship, or the first public office* ; ad amihillipi, *to gain the friendship of*, Nep. *nala hoc mihi accedit etiam, added*, Ter. *cessit etati, Cic. Animi accessere hosti, corporis firmitatem plura animi bona unt, Nep. Accedit plurimum pretio* ; accedit quod, *is added*.

EDERE alicui rei; aliquem, *rarely* alicui,

DERE ei aliquid & de aliquo ; paulum de ; tempus ad rem, *to grant* ; ab oculis, *am*, in exilium, in hiberna, *to retire, to naturæ, vitâ, to die* ; in sententiam ejus, *into one's measures* ; in conditiones, *to Liv.*

DERE transversum, & latum unguem, v.
re, to depart in the least.

EDERE legi, *to give a negative against, a law*; pecuniam pro aliquo, *to become intercedit mihi tecum amicitia vel inter* is, &c.

DERE ei, in locum ejus, *to succeed*; muro,
; ad urbem; sub prima aciem; in
to come to.

RE altè, ab alto, in terram, *to fall* ;
mouè, in judicio, & litem perdere, *to*
cause, to be cast : in v. sub sennum.

oculos, potestatem, &c. in morbum, & incidere, Cic. Non cadit in virum bonum mentiri, is incapable of, Cic. Homini lacrymæ cadunt, quasi puero, gaudio. Ter.

ACCIDERE genibus, v. ad genus, *to fall at* ; auribus v. ad aures, *to come to* ; alicui, casu, *præter opinionem, to happen* ; accidit in te istud verbum, *applies*. Ter.

TENDERE vela, *to stretch*; insidias, *retin*, plagas, &c. *to lay snares*; arcum, *to bend*; iter, cursum, *to direct*; ad altiora, in cœlum, *to aim at*; extra vallum, &c. tabernaculum, *to pitch a tent*: Manibus tendit divellere nodos, *trist.* Virg.

ATTENDO te, *Cic.* tibi, *Plin.* de hac re, ad hanc rem, *to take heed*; animum ad rem; res hostium, *Sall.*

CONTENDERE nervos, omnibus nervis, *to exert one's self*; aliquid ab aliquo, *to ask earnestly*; inter se; amori, poet. *for cum amore, to strive*; causas, sc. inter se, *to compare*, Cic. Aliquid ad aliquid, cum aliquo, & alicui.

COMPREHENDERE naturam rerum, *to understand*; rem pluribus & luculentioribus verbis, *to express*; aliquem humanitate, amicitia, *to gain*; rem fictam, *to discover*.

INTENDERE animum rei, ad v. in rem, *to apply*:
Intendi animum in rem, *Liv. Vocem, nervos, to exert*; arcum, *to bend*; actionem, v. item alicui v. in aliquem, *also impingere, to raise a law suit against one*; telum ei, v. eum, *to shoot at*; manum v. digitum in aliquid, *to point at*; aliquo, v. ire, *to go to*; officia, *to overdo, to do more than is required*. Sall.

OBTENDERE velum rei, *v. rem* velo, *to cover, to veil.*

PENDERE pecuniam, *to pay*; *pœnas*, *to suffer* : *id parvi*, *to value it little*.

SUSPENDERE aliquem arbori, de, in, &c. ex
arbores, *to hang*; expectatione, vel suspensum
detinere, *to keep in suspense*; ædificium, *to arch*
a house; naso adunco, *to sneer at*, Horat.

ABDERE se literis, in literas, to *hide* or *shut up* one's self among books; se domum, rus, &c. domo, *Virg.* in silvas, tenebras, &c.

CONDERE urbem, *to build*; fructus, *to lay up*;
in carcerem, *to imprison*; carmen, *to compose*;
lumina, *to close*, Ov. Jura, *to establish*; terrâ,
sepulchro. in sepulchro, *to bury*.

DEDERE se alicui, in ditionem alicujus, ad aliquem, *to surrender*: Deditus præceptori, & studiis, *fond of*; vino epulisque, *engaged in*, Nep. deditâ operâ, *on purpose*.

EDERE librum, & in lucem, *to publish*; ovum, *to lay*; sonos, cantus, risus, gemitus, questus, hinnitus, pugnam, stragem, *to sound, sing, &c.* munus gladiatorium, *to exhibit a show of gladiators*; nomen, *to mention*; fectus, *to bring forth*; extremum spiritum, *to die*; exempla cruciatus in aliquem, *to inflict exemplary torture*.

OBDERE pessulum foribus, *to bolt the door.*

PRODERE arcem hostibus, *to betray*; aliquid posteris, *v. memoris, to hand down*; genus ab aliquo, *to derive*; flaminem, interrogem, *to appoint*; aliquot dies nuptiis, *to put off*, Ter. exemplum, *to give to posterity*, Liv.

REDDERE animum, se sibi, *to revive* ; animam v. vitam, *to die* ; Latine, verbum verbo, *to translate* ; matrem, i. e. referre, *to resemble* ; epistolam alicui, *to deliver*.

SUBDERE calcar equo, *to spur*; spiritus alicui, *to encourage.*

CREDERE rem ; homini, *to believe* ; aliquid
alicui, *to trust* ; pecuniam ei per syngrapham,

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to lend on bond or bill; rumoribus credi non oportet: Itaque crede, si, &c. I suppose, Cic.

FUNDERE aquam, to pour out; hostes, to rout.

EFFUNDERE fruges, copiam oratorum, to produce; erarium, to spend; odium, i. e. dimittere, to drop; gratiam collectam, i. e. perdere: omnia, quas taceant, to tell.

GO.

JUNGERE se cum aliquo, alicui, & ad aliquem, dextram dextræ; equos currui; amnem ponte, to make a bridge.

ADJUNGERE accessionem ædibus, to build an addition to one's house; animum ad studia, to apply.

STRINGERE caltrum, gladium, ensem, to draw; frondes, to lop off; glandes, baccas, to beat down; rum, to waste one's fortune, Hor. littus, to touch, to brush or graze upon, Virg.

TANGERE rem acu, to hit the nail on the head.

ATINGERE Britanniam navibus, to reach; res summas, to mention, Nep. Aliquem cognitione, affinitate, to be related to; forum, to reach manhood, Cic. Res non te attingit, concerns.

FINGERE orationem, to polish; oratorem, to form; se ad arbitrium alterius, to adopt: Vultus a mente fingitur, lingua fingit vocem, Cic. Sui cuique mores fingunt fortunam, Nep.

FRANGERE nucem, to break; navem, to suffer shipwreck; fœdus, fidem, to violate; sententiam ejus, to refuse, Cic. hostem, to subdue.

AGERE gratias, to give thanks; vitam, to live; prædas, to plunder; fabulam, to act a play; triumphum de aliquo, ex aliqua re, to triumph; nugas, to trifle; ambages, to beat about the bush; stationem, custodiam urbis, to be on guard; rimas, to chink, to leak, to be rent; causam, to plead; de re, to speak; radices, to take root; cuniculos, to undermine; undam, to raise a steam; animam, to be at the last gasp; alias res, to be inattentive; festum diem, natalem, ferias, &c. to keep, to observe; actum, v. rem actam, to labour in vain; censum, & habere, to make a review of the people, their estates, &c. forum, to hold a court to try causes; lege in aliquem, & cum aliquo, to go to law with one; hence actor, a plaintiff; in hæreditatem, to claim; cum populo, to treat with, to lay before; decimum agit annum, he is ten years old; id agitur, that is the question; libertas agitur, v. de libertate, is at stake; actum est de libertate, is lost; actum est illicet, all is over; actum est de pace, was treated about; cum illo bene actum est, he has been lucky or well used; hoc age, mind what you are about: Civitas læta agere, for erat, Sall.

ADIGERE milites sacramento, ad v. in jusjurandum, in sua verba, per jusjurandum, to force to enlist; arbitrium, i. e. agere v. cogere aliquem ad arbitrium, to force to submit to an arbitration, Cic.

COGERE copias, to bring together; ad militiam, to force to enlist; senatum, to assemble; in senatum, sc. missis pignoribus captis, &c. to force to attend; agmen, to rally, to bring up; lac, to curdle; jus civile diffusum & dissipatum, in certa genera cogere, to digest, to arrange.

EXIGERE foras, to drive out, to divorce; aliquid ab aliquo, to require; sarta tecta, sc. et, i. e. sarta et tecta, ut sint bene reparata, to require that the public works be kept in good reparation, Cic. supplicium de aliquo, to inflict; sua nomina, to demand or call in one's debts; ævum, vitam,

annos, to spend; aliquid ad normam, to try or examine; columnam ad perpendiculum, to apply the plummet, to see if it be straight; momentum, to finish, Hor. tempus & modum, to settle. Virg. comediam, to disapprove, to him off, Ter.

REDIGERE aliquid in memoriam alicujus, to bring back; pecuniam ex bonis venditis, to raise money; hostes sub imperium, to reduce.

LEGERE oram, littus, to coast along; vela, to furl the sails; halitum, to catch one's breath; milites, to enlist; aliquem in senatum, in Patres, to choose; sacra, to steal, to commit sacrilege, Hor.

HO.

TRAHERE obsidionem, bellum, to prolong; purpuras, to spin; aliquid in religionem, to scruple; navem remulco, to tow.

DETRAHERE aliquem, to draw down; alicui vel de aliquo, de fama, to detract from, to lessen one's fame; aliquid alicui, to take by force; laudem, v. de laudibus: novem partes multas, to take from the fine, Nep.

EXTRAHERE diem, to spin out, to spend; certamen, bellum, judicium, to prolong.

VEHERE, vehens, invehens, invehit curru, quadrigis, &c. riding in a chariot; invehit portum ex alto, to enter; in aliquem, to twinge against; provehi longius, to proceed too far.

LO.

CONSULERE rem, v. de re, to consult about, eum, to ask his advice; ei, to consult for his good; de salute sua; gravior in aliquem, to pass a severe sentence against; in commune, publicum, medium, to provide for the common good; verba boni, to take in good part; ego consolor, my advice is asked; mihi consulitur, my good is consulted; mihi consultum ac provisum est, for a me, I have taken care, Cic.

APPELLERE classe in Italiam, vel classem, to land on; se aliquo, Ter. ad villam nostram navis appelletur, Cic. animum ad philosophiam, to apply.

ANTECELLERE ei, rarely eum: excellere aliis, super, inter, præter alios aliqua re, v. in re, to excel.

TOLLERE animos suos, to take courage, animos alicui, to encourage; aliquem laudibus, & laudes ejus in astra, to extol; inducias, to break a truce; clamores, to cry; fillum, to educate; de vel e medio, to kill.

MO.

ADIMERE claves uxori, to divorce; annulum v. equum equiti, to take away from a knight the ring or horse given him by the public, to degrade.

DIMINERE litem, controversiam, to determine.

EXIMERE aliquem servitio, noxæ & vinculis, a culpa, de numero proscriptorum, obsidione, to free; de dolio, to draw out; diem dicendo, to waste in speaking.

INTERIMERE se, to kill.

REDIMERE captivos, to ransom; pecuaria de censoribus, to take or form the public pasture.

SUMERE in manus; diem, tempus ad deliberandum; exemplum ex, v. de eo, to take; poenas, supplicium de aliquo, to punish; pecunias mutuas, to borrow; togam virilem, to put on the dress of a man; sibi inimicitias, to get ill will; operam in re, vel in rem insumere, to bestow pains; sumo tantum, vel hoc mihi, I take this upon me.

PREMERE caseum, to make cheese; vocem, to be silent; dolorem corde, to conceal; vestigia

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Illos; *littus*, to come near; *pollicem*, *radiator*; *librum* in nonum annum, to *fish*ing, *Hor.*

ERE succum, to press out; *risum* alicui; ab aliquo, to force from; *effigiem*, to e life; *verbum verbo*, de verbo, e verbo, 2, de *Græcis*, &c. to translate word for

ERE aliquid animo, in animo, v. in animprint.

ERE se, & *reprehendere* v. *retinere*, to

NO.

IE spem in homine v. *re*, & *habere*; *pitch*; *vitem*, to plant; *vitam*, to die; *y*; *insidias* alicui; *panem convivia*, not sonam amici, to lay aside the character of; *præmia*, to propose; *pocula*, to stake adium, tempus, multum opere in aliqua *loy*, to bestow; aliquid in laude, in vitis, *neficii*, to reckon; *ferocia corda*, to lay iquem in gratiam v. *gratia*, i. e. efficere apud alterum, *Cic.* *ventos*, to calm; *coloribus*, *saxo*, to paint, engrave, *Hor.* in fenore, to lay out at interest; *tem- sild*, *Virg.* *Venti possuere*, are hushed, one esse victum eum, *Ter.* *Positum sit*, *rant*, *Cic.*

NERE carmen, *litteras*, &c. to compose; *ille*; *bellum*, to finish by treaty; *parva licta cum facis*, to compare; *manus* to join, *Virg.*

ERE v. *ponere togam prætextam*, to lay dress of a boy; *imperium* & *demittere*, on a command.

ERE rem, to set forth or explain; *frutro expose to sale*, *Cic.* *pueros, fetus*, to *erish*, *Liv.* *exercitum*, *se* in terram, to

ERE onus alicui v. in aliquem; aliquem, to set upon; *personam* v. *partes* duo, to lay a task or duty on one; alicui, to deceive, *Nep.* *honorem* ei, to confer; *um* ei, to force to give bail, *Nep.* *manum* v. *extremam* rei alicui, in aliqua re, to ontem flumini, to make a bridge, *Curt.* *libet interponere*, to insert, *Nep.*

ERE se *periculum* & *ad pericula*, to ex- *gnori*, to pledge; *manum fronti*, ante *put*, *Ovid.*

NERE aliquid sibi facere, *exempla* ei *ad m*, to propose, to set before; *edicta*, *publicum*, i. e. *publicè* *legenda* *effigere*: *m*, to promise a largess, a gift of corn

NERE ova *gallinæ*, to set a hen; *testa* v. *subijcere*, to forge.

RE aliquem, to praise; *signa*, *classi- llicum*, i. e. *ad arma* *conclamare*, to alarm, to give the signal for battle; *rarely* *um*, to sound a retreat; *tibia*, to he pipe; *ad tibiam*, to sing to it; *palli- to utter a recantation.*

NERE lectos, to spread or cover the equos, to harness; *viam*, to pave; *o calni*, *Virg.*

PO.

ERE agmen, to cut off the rear; *som- tem*, to sleep; *viam*, *iter*, to go, *Virg.* *terius*, to censure; *labores*, *virtutes*, to or obscure, *Hor.*

ERE fidem, *fodus*, *amicitiam*, to *vio- em* v. *silentium*, to speak, *Virg.*

ERUMPERE ex tenebris, castris, &c. se *portis*, to break out; *stomachum* in aliquem, to vent passion; *nubem*, to break, *Virg.*

RO.

QUERERE bonam, *gratiam* sibi, to seek or gain, *Cic.* *sermoneam*, to beat about for conserva- *tion*, *Ter.* *rem mercaturis faciendis*, to make a fortune by merchandises; *ex aliquo*, & in aliquem, de re aliqua per tormenta, to put to the rack, in dominum de servo *queri* noluerunt *Romani*, *Cic.*

INQUIRERE aliquid, to search after; aliquem *capitis*, v. *-te*, to accuse or try for a capital crime.

GERERE res, to perform; *negotium male*, to manage; *consulatum*, to bear, to manage; *se bene vel male*, to behave; *exercitum*, to conduct, *Sallust.* *morem* ei, vel *morigerari*, to humour; *civem*, se pro *cive*, *personam* alicujus, to pass for, to bear the character of; *inimicitias vel simultatem* cum aliquo, to be at enmity or variance with.

INGERERE convicia ei, in eum, to inveigh against.

SUGGERERE aliquid ei, to suggest, to hint; *sumptus* his *rebus*, to supply or afford; *Horatium Bruto*, to choose in place of, to put after, *Liv.*

SERERE crimina in eum, to raise, to spread accusations.

CONSERERE manus, *manu*, *certamen*, *pugnam*, cum *hostibus*, inter se, to engage.

ASSERERE aliquid, to affirm; aliquem *manu*, ab *injuria*, in *libertatem*, to free; in *servitutem*, to reduce; *divinam majestatem*, to claim.

TO.

PETERE aliquid alicui; id ab eo, rarely eum; in *beneficii gratiasque loco*, *Cic.* to ask; *urbem Rotnam*, *murum*, *montes*, to go to, to make for; aliquem *bagittâ*, *lapide*, to aim at; *consulatum pœnas* ab aliquo, *repetere*, to punish.

COMPETERE animo, to be in one's senses; in eum *competit actio*, an action lies against him, *Cic.*

REPETERE res, to demand restitution; *bona lege*, v. *prosequi lite*, to recover by law; *castra*, *oppidum*, *huc*, to return to; aliquid *memoriâ*, to call to mind; *altè*, to trace from the beginning. *Mihi nihil suppetit*, multa *suppetant*, I have; *ei vita suppetet*, if life shall remain, *Cic.*

MITTERE alicui, v. *ad aliquem*; in *suffragia*, to send the people to vote; *aulæum*, *mappam*, to drop the curtain; *talos*, to throw the dice; *urbem*, to dismiss; *timorem*, to lay aside; in *acta*, to register, to record; *sanguinem*, vel *mittere*, to let blood; *noxam*, to forgive; *signa timoris*, to show; *vocem*, to utter, to speak; *habenâs*, v. *mittere*, to slacken; *manu*, et *mittere*, to free a slave; *filium*, *emancipare*, to free a son from the power of his father; *sub jugum*, to make to pass under the yoke; *inferias manibus dils*, to sacrifice to the infernal gods; *rem*, v. *de re*, to omit; *mitto rem*, I say nothing of fortune, *Ter.* in possessionem *bonorum*, to give the possession of the debtor's effects; *misit orare*, ut *venirem*; i. e. aliquem *ad orandum*, *Ter.*

AMITTERE litem, v. *causam*; *vitam*, *sedem*, *lumina*, *aspectum*, to lose, *Cic.*

ADMITTERE in cubiculum, to admit; *equum immittere*, & *permittere*, to gallop; *delictum in se*, to commit a fault; *aves non admisserunt*, *haro* not given a favourable omen, *Liv.*

COMMITTERE facinus, to commit; *se alicui*, v. in *fidem* alicujus, to entrust; *prelium*, to engage; *exercitum pugnam*, *rem* in *casum* *incipitis eventus prelii*, to risk a battle; *Liv.* iv. 27. aliquem *casu*

aliquo, homines inter eo, *to set at variance or by the ears*; rem eo, *to bring that to pass*; gladiatores, pugiles, Græcos cum Latinis, *to match or pair*; committere, ut, *to cause*; incommoda sua legibus & iudiciis, *to seek redress by law*.

COMPROMITTERE. Candidati compromiserunt, H. S. quingenis in singulos apud M. Catonem depositis, petere ejus arbitratu, ut qui contra fecisset, ab eo condemnaretur, *made a compromise or agreement, &c.*

DIMITTERE exercitum, *to disband*; uxorem, & repudiare, nuntium v. repudium ad eam remittere, *to divorce*.

PROMITTERE id ei, *to promise*; capillum, barbam, *to let grow*, Liv.

PERMITTERE alicui, *to allow*; divis cætera, *to leave*, Horat. se in fidem v. fidel ejus; vela ventis; equum in hostem; rem suffragiis populi, *to let the people decide*; tribunatum vexandis consulis, *to give up, to employ*, Liv.

REMITTERE animum, *to ease*; calces, tela, *to throw back*; ex pecunia, de supplicio, tributo, &c. *to abate*; debitum, iras alicui, *to give up, to forgive*; justitium, *to discontinue*; pugnam, *to slacken*; remittit explorare, neglectis, Sallust.

SUBMITTERE fasces populo, *to lower*; se v. animum, *to submit, to humble*; percussores alicui, *to suborn assassins*.

TRANSMITTERE in Africam, neut. *to pass over*.

VERTERE in fugam, *to put to flight*; terga, *to fly*; ab imo, *to overthrow*; solum, *to go into banishment*; id ei vitio, v. crimini, & in crimen, *to blame*; in superbiam, *to impute*; Platonem, Latine Græca, Græca vel ex Græcis in Latinum, *to translate*; pollicem, *to doom a gladiator to death by turning up the thumb*; terram, *to plough*; crateram, *to empty*, Virg. Stilum, *to correct*, Horat. Salus vel causa in eo vertitur, *depends*; fortuna verterat, Liv. Annus vertens, *a whole year*, Nep. Res bene vertat, Di bene vertant, *prosper*.

ANIMADVERTERE id, *to observe*; in eum verberibus, morte, &c. *to punish*.

ADVERTERE agmen urbi, *to bring up to*, Virg. oras, *to arrive at*; aures, mentes, animum v. animo ad aliquid, monitis, *to attend to*; in aliquem, *often animadvertere, to punish*.

ANTEVERTERE ei, *to come before*; damnationem veneno, *to prevent*; rem rei, *to prefer*, Plaut.

INTERVERTERE pecuniam alicujus, & aliquem pecuniâ, *to embezzle, to cheat*; candelabrum, *to steal, to pilfer*; promissum & receptum, sc. Dolobellæ consulatum intervertit, ad seque transtulit, *treacherously withheld*, Cic.

PRÆVERTERE, & -ti, dep. ventos cursus, *to outstrip*; desiderium plebis, *to prevent*; metum supplicii morte voluntariâ, Liv. Aliquid alicui rei, *to put before*, Id.

SISTERE vadimonium; se in judicio, *to appear in court at one's trial*; nec sisti posse, *nor could the state be saved*, Liv.

ASSISTERE ei, *to stand by*; ad fores; contra, super eum.

CONSISTERE in digitos, *to stand on tiptoe*; in anchoris, ad anchoram, *to ride at anchor*; frigore, *to be frozen*, Ovid. Spes in vellis consistebat, *depended on*; virtus in actione consistit, Cic.

INSISTERE jacentibus, *to stand upon*; vestigiis ejus; viam, v. viâ; in re aliqua, in rem, v. rei; in dolos, negotium, *to insist upon, to urge*, Plaut.

OBISTERE ei, *to stop, to oppose*.

RESISTERE ei, *to resist*.

SUBSISTERE, *to stand still*; sumptus, *to bear*. VO.

SOLVERE pecuniam ei, *to pay*; versurâ, *to pay a debt by borrowing from another*, Ter. Fidem, *to break a promise*, or according to others, *to perform*, Ter. And. IV. 1. 19. litem estimatam, *to pay the fine imposed on him*, Nep. Votum, *to discharge*; obsidionem urbis, v. urbem obsidione, *to raise a siege*; navem e portu, *to set sail*; epistolam, v. resignare, *to break open*; aliquem legibus, legum vinculis, *to free from*; solvit in somnos, Virg. Oratio soluta, i. e. libera, numeris non stricta & devicta, *prose*; solve metus, *dismiss*, Virg.

DISSOLVERE societatem, *to break*.

RESOLVERE vocem, v. ora, *to break silence*, Virg. jura, *to violate*; votal, *to take off vows*, Tacit. In pulverem, *to reduce to*

FOURTH CONJUGATION.

AUDIRE aliquem, aliquid ex v. ab aliquo, *to hear from one*; de aliquo, *about one*, also *from one*, as, sæpe hoc audiui de patre, *for ex patre*, Cic. Audire bene v. malè apud socios, ab omnibus, *to be well spoken of, to have a good character*; rexque paterque audlati, *have been called*, Hor. Antigonus credit de suo adventu esse auditum, Nep.

VENIRE ad finem, aures, pactionem, certamen, manus, nihilum, &c. in suspicionem, odium, gratiam, &c. in jus, *to go to law*, Liv. in circum, *into a company*, Nep. Hæreditas ei venit, *he has succeeded to an estate*; ei usu venit, *happened*, Nep. Quod in buccam venerit, scribito, *occurs*, Cic.

ADVENIRE & adventare ei, urbem, ad urbem, *to come to*.

ANTEVENIRE aliquem, et antevertere, Sall. rei, Plaut. tempus, consilia et itinera.

CONVENIRE in colloquium; fratrem, *to meet with, to speak to*; ego et frater conveniemus, *copise*

convenient, *will meet together*; convenit mihi cum fratre de hac re, *inter me et fratrem, inter nos*; hæc fratri mecum conveniunt, *I and my brother are agreed*; sævis inter se convenit urbis, Juv. Ipsi secum non convenit, vel ipse, *he is inconsistent*; pax convenit, vel conventa est, *is agreed upon*; rem conventuram putamus, Cic. conditiones non convenerunt; mores conveniunt, *agree*; caloei pedibus v. ad pedes conveniunt, *fit, suit*; hoc in illum convenit. Catilinam interfectum esse convenit, *ought to have been slain*, Cic. Convenire in manum, *the usual form of marriage, named Coemptio, whereby women were called matres-familias*.

SENTIRE sonorem, colorem, &c. *to perceive*; cum aliquo, *to be of one's opinion*; bene vel malè de eo, *to think well or ill of him*.

CONSENTIRE tibi tecum, inter se; alicui rei, de v. in aliqua re; ad aliquid peragendum, *to agree*. So dissentire; et ab aliquo, *to disagree*; ne vis orationi dissentiat, Senec.

DEPONENT VERBS.

PROFITERI philosophiam, *to profess, to teach publicly*; se candidatum, *to declare himself a candidate for an office*; pecunias, agros, nomina, &c. apud censorem, *to give an account of, to declare how much one has*; indicium, *to promise to make a discovery*.

LOQUI cum aliquo, inter se, *sometimes alicui, ad v. apud aliquem*; aliquid, de aliqua re.

SEQUI feras; sectam Caesaris, *to be of his party*, Cic. Assequi, consequi, *to overtake*; gloriam, *to attain*. Consequi hereditatem, *to get*, Cic.

PROSEQUI aliquem amore, laudibus, &c. *to love, praise, &c.*

NITI hastâ; in cubitum, *to lean*; ejus consilio, eo, *to depend on*; ad gloriam, ad v. in summa, *to aim at*; in vetitum, in adversum, contra aliquem, pro aliquo, *to strive*; gradibus, *to ascend*.

UTI eo familiariter, *to be familiar with one*; ventis adversis, *to have have cross winds*; honore usus, *one who has enjoyed a post of honour*.

IRREGULAR VERBS.

ESSE magni roboris, v. -no -re; ejus opinio- nis, v. ea opinione; in maxima spe: in timore, luctu, opinione, itinere, &c. cum telo, in vel cum imperio; magno periculo, v. in periculo; in tuto; apud se, in his sensus; sui juris, v. mancipii, sui potius, v. in sua potestate, *to be at his own disposal*: Res est in vado, *is safe*, Ter. Est animus, sc. mihi, *I have a mind*, Virg. Est ut, cur, quamo- brem, quod, quin, &c. There is cause; bene, male est mihi, *with me*; nihil est mihi tecum, *I have nothing to do with you*: Quid est tibi, sc. rei, *What is the matter with you?* Ter. Cernere erat, *one might see*; religio est mihi id facere, *I scruple to do it*; si est, ut facere velit, ut facturus sit, ut admiserit, &c. for si velit, &c. Ter. Est ut viro vir latius ordinet arbusta sulcis, *it hap- pens*, Hor. Certum est facere, sc. mihi, *I am resolved*, Ter. Non certum est, quid faciam, *I am uncertain*, Id. Cassius querere solebat, Cui Bono fuerit: Omnibus bono fuit, *it was of ad- vantage*, Cic.

ADDESSE pugne, in pugna, ad exercitum, ad tempus, in tempore, cum aliquo, *to be present*; alicui, *to favour, to assist*; scribendo, v. esse ad scribendum, *to subscribe one's name to a decree of the senate*, Cic. consilio utrique, *to be a coun- sellor to*, Nep.

ABDESSE domo, urbe, a domo, ab signis, *to be absent*; alicui, v. deesse, *to be wanting, not to assist*; a sole, *to stand out of the sun*; sumptus funeri defuit, *he had not money to bury him*, Liv. Abesse a persona principis, *to be inconsistent with the character*, Nep. Paulum v. parum abfuit quin urbem caperent, quin occideretur, &c. they were near taking, &c. Tantum abest ne enervetur oratio, ut, &c. *is so far from being*, &c. Cic. Tan- tum abfuit a cupiditate pecunie, a societate accleris, &c. Nep.

INTERDESSE convivio, v. in convivio, *to be at a feast*; anni decem interfuerent, *intervened*; stulto intelligens quid interest, Ter. Hoc dominus, & pater interest id. Inter hominem & bellum hoc interest, Cic. differ in this, this is the difference; multum interest, utrum, *it is of great importance*. Pons inter eos interest, *is between*, Cic.

PREDESSE exercitui, *to command*; comitiis, iudicio, *questioni, to preside in or at*.

OBDESSE ei, *to hurt, to hinder*.

SUPERDESSE, *to be over and above*; alicui, *to survive*; modo vita superest, sc. mihi, *if I live*; super est, ut, *it remains, that*.

IRE ad arma, ad saga, *to go to war*; in jus, *to go to law*; pedibus in sententiam alicujus, *to agree with*; viam v. viâ; res bene eunt, Cic. Tempus, dies, mensis it, *passes*.

ABIRE magistratu, *to lay down an office*, a conspectu, *to retire from company*, in ora ho-

minum, *to be in every body's mouth*; ab emptione, *to retract his bargain*; decem menses abierunt, *have past*, Ter. Non hoc tibi sic abibit, i. e. non feres hoc impune, Ter. Abi in malam rem, a form of imprecation.

ADIRE periculum capitis, *to run the hazard of one's life*.

EXIRE vitâ, e, v. de vita, *to die*; ere alieno, Cic. Verbum exit ex ore, Id. tela, *to avoid*, Virg. Tempus induciarum cum Veienti populo exierat, *had expired*, Liv.

INIRE magistratum; suffragium, rationem, consilium, pugnam, viam, &c. *to enter upon, to begin*; gratiam ejus, apud eum, cum vel ab eo, *to gain his favour*: Ineunte ætate, vere; anno, &c. in the beginning of; but we seldom say, Ineunte die, nocte, &c. Ab ineunte ætate, *from our early years*.

OBIRE diem edicti, vel auctionis; iudicium, va- dimonium, *to be present at*; provinciam, domos nostras, *to visit, to go through*, Cic. negotia, res, munus, officium, legationem, sacra, *to perform*; pugnas, Virg. mortem, vel mortē; diem supre- mum v. diem, *to die*.

PRÆIRE alicui, *to go before*; verba, carmen, vel sacramentum alicui, *to repeat or read over before*; alicui voce, quid iudicet, *to prescribe or direct by crying*, Cic.

PRŌDIRE in publicum, *to go abroad*; non præ- terit te, you are not ignorant, Cic. Dies induci- arum præterit, *is past*, Nep.

REDIRE in gratiam cum aliquo, *to become friends again*; ad se, *to come to himself, to re- cover his senses*.

SUBIRE morum, vel -o, ad montes, *to come up to*; laborem vel -i, onus, penam, periculum, crimen, *to undergo*; spes, timor subit animum, *came into*.

VELLE aliquem, sc. alloqui vel conventum, *to desire to speak with*; alicui, ejus cause, *to wish one's good*; tibi consultum volo; nihil tibi ne- gatum volo, *I wish to deny*, Liv. Quid tibi vult; What does he mean? Volo te hoc facere, hoc a te fieri: si quid recte curatum velis; illos moni- tos etiam atque etiam volo, sc. esse, *I will ad- monish them again and again*, Cic. nollem fac- tum, *I am sorry it was done*; nollem huc exitum, sc. esse a me, *I wish I had not come out here*, Ter.

FERRE legem, *to propose or make*; privilegi- um de aliquo, *to propose or pass an act of im- peachment against one*, Cic. rogationem ad popu- lum, *to bring in a bill*; conditiones ei, *to offer terms*; suffragium, *to vote*; sententiam, *to give an opinion*; centuriam, tribum, *to gain the vote of*; perdere, *to lose it*; victoriam ex eo; omne punctum, omnia suffragia, *to gain all the votes*;

repulsam, to be rejected; fructum hoc fructi, *to reap*, Ter. Iactitiam de re, *to rejoice*; prae se, *to pretend or declare openly*; alienam personam, *to disguise one's self*; in oculis, *to be fond of*, Ter. manus, in praelia, *to engage*, Virg. acceptum et expensum, *to mark down as received and spent or lent*, as Dr. and Cr. Cic. animus, opinio fert, *inclines*; tempus, res, causa fert, *allows, requires*.

CONFERRERE benevolentiam alicui, in vel erga aliquem, *to show*; beneficia, culpam in eum, *to confer, to lay*; operam, tempus, studium, ad vel in rem, & impendere, *to apply*; capitula inter se, consilia sua, *to lay their heads together, to consult*; signa, arma, manus, *to engage*; omne bellum circa Corinthum, Nep. pedem, *to set foot to fast*; rationes, *to cast up accounts*; castra castris, *to encamp over against one another*; se in, vel ad urbem, *to go to*; tributa, *to pay*; se alicui, vel cum aliquo, *to compare*; neminem cum illo conferendum pietatis puto, Cic. Haec conferunt ad aliquid; oratori futuro, *serve, are useful to*, Quint.

DIFFERERE situlam vel sitellam, *to bring the ballot box*; aliquid ad aliquem, *to carry word, to tell*; rarely alicui; causam ad patronos; honores ei; gubernacula rei publicae in eum; summam rerum ad eum, *to confer*; in beneficiis ad aerarium, *to recommend for a public service*, Cic. aliquem ambitus, de ambitu, nomen alicujus ad praetorem, apud magistratum, *to accuse of bribery*; primas, sc. partes ei, *to give him the preference*, Cic.

DIFFERERE vel transferre rem in annum; post bellum, diem solutionis, *to put off*; rumores, *to spread*; ab aliquo, alicui, inter se, moribus, *to differ in character*; amore, cupiditate, doloribus, differri, *to be distracted or torn asunder*, Cic. & Ter.

EFFERERE fruges, *to produce*; verba, *to utter*; verbum de verbo expressum, *to translate*, Ter. pedem domo, *to go out*; corpus amplo funere, &

cum funere, *to bury*; ad honorem, ad colum laudibus, *to raise, to extol*; foras peccatum, *to divulge*.

INFERRE bellum patrii; vim, manus, necem alicui, *to bring upon*; signa, se, pedem, *to advance*; litem vel periculum capitis alicui, vel in aliquem, *to bring one to a trial for his life*.

OFFERRE se morti, ad mortem, in discrimen, *to expose, to present*.

PERFERRE legem, *to carry through, to pass it*. PRÆFERRE facem ei, *to carry before*; salutem ei reipublicae suis commodis, & anteferre, antepone, *to prefer*. Prelatus equo, *riding before*.

PROFERRE imperium, pomerium, terminos, *to enlarge*; in medium, in apertum, in lucem, *to publish*; nuptias diem, *to delay*; diem illo, *to defer the destruction of*, Hor.

REFERRE alicui, *to answer*; se, gradum e. pedem, *to retreat*; gratiam alicui, *to make a requital*; par pari, Ter. victoriam ab, vel ex aliquo, et reportare, *to gain*; institutum, *to renew*; judicia ad equestrem ordinem, *to restore to the Equites the right of judging*; aliquid, de aliqua re, ad senatum, ad consilium, ad sapientes, ad populum, *to lay before*; aliquid in tabulam, codicem, album, commentarium, &c. *to mark down*; aliquid acceptum alicui, & in acceptum, *to acknowledge one's self indebted*; pecunias acceptas & expensas; nomina vel summas in codicem accepti et expensi, *to mark down accounts*; alienos mores ad suos, *to judge of by*; in v. inter terrarios, *to reduce to the lowest class*; in numerum deorum, in vel inter deos, & reponere, *to rank among*; pugnas, res gestas, *to relate*; patrem ore, *to resemble*; amissos colores, *to regain*, Horat.

TRANSFERRE rationes in tabulas, *to put one's books, state accounts*; in Latinam linguam, *to translate*; verba, *to use metaphorically*; culpam in eum & rejicere, *to lay the blame on him*.

II. FIGURES OF SYNTAX.

A Figure is a manner of speaking different from the ordinary and plain way, used for the sake of beauty or force.

The figures of *Syntax* or *Construction* may be reduced to these three, *Ellipsis*, *Pleonasm*, and *Hyperbaton*.

The two first respect the constituent parts of a sentence; the last respects only the arrangement of the words.

1. ELLIPSIS.

ELLIPSIS is when one or more words are wanting to complete the sense; as, *Aiant, ferunt, dicunt, perhibent*, scil. homines; *Dic mihi, Damata, cujus pecus*; that is, *Dic (tu) mihi, Damata, (eum hominem) cujus pecus*; (est hoc pecus.) *Aberant bidui*, sc. iter vel itinere. *Decies sestertium*, sc. centena millia. *Quid multa?* sc. dicam. *Antiquum obtines*, sc. morem, v. institutum, Plaut. *Hodie in ludum ocepere literarium, ternas jam scio*, sc. literas, i. e. AMO, Id. *Triduo abs te nullas acceperam*, sc. literas, i. e. epistolam, Cic. *Brevi dicam* sc. sermone: So *Complecti, respondere, &c. breve. Dii meliora*, sc. faciant: *Rhodium volo, inde Athenas*, sc. ire, Id. *Bellicum*, v. classicum canere, sc. signum, Liv. *Civica donatus*, sc. coronâ: So *obsidionalem, muralem adeptus, &c.* Id. *Epistola librarii manu est*, sc. scripta, Cic.

When a conjunction is to be supplied, it is called *ASYNDËTON*; as, *Deus optimus maximus*, sc. et; *Sartum tectum, conservare*, i. e. *sartum et tectum*; So *Abiit, ecce ait, evasit, erupit*, Cic. *Ferte citi flammâs, date vela, impellite remos*, Virg. *Velis iulis*, sc. seu.

To this figure may be reduced most of those irregularities in Syntax, as they are

called, which are variously classed by grammarians, under the names of ENALLAGE, i. e. the changing of words and their accidents, or the putting of one word for another; ANTIPTOSIS, i. e. the putting of one case for another; HELLENISM or GRÆCISM, i. e. imitating the construction of the Greeks; SYNESIS, i. e. referring the construction, not to the gender or number of the word, but to the sense, &c. thus, *Samnitium duo millia cæsi*, is, *Duo millia* (hominum) *Samnitium* (fuerunt homines) *cæsi*, Liv. So *Servitia immemores*, Liv. *Monstrum quæ*, scil. mulier, Hor. *Scelus qui*, sc. homo, Ter. *Omnia Mercurio similis*, scil. secundum, Virg. *Missi magnis de rebus uterque legati*; i. e. *Missi legati* (et) *uterque* (legatus missus) *de magnis rebus*, Horat. *Servitia repudiabat cujus*, scil. servitii, Sall. Cat. 51. *Familia nostra, quorum*, &c. sc. hominum, Sall. *Concursus populi, mirantium*, Liv. *Illum ut vivat optant*, for *ut ille vivat*, Ter. *Populum late regem*, for *regnantem*, Virg. *Expediti militum*, for *milites*; *Classis stabat Rhegii*, for *ad Rhegium*, Liv. *Latium Capuaque agro militati*, sc. homines, Id. *Utraque formosæ*, sc. mulieres, Ovid. *Aperite aliquis ostium*, Ter. *Sensit delapsus*, for *delapsus*, sc. *se esse*, Virg.

When a writer frequently uses the Ellipsis, his style is said to be elliptical or concise.

2. PLEONASM.

PLEONASM is when a word more is added than is absolutely necessary to express the sense; as, *Video oculis*, I see with my eyes; *Sic ore locuta est*; *adest præsens*: *Nusquam gentium*; *vivere vitam*; *servire servitutem*; *Quid mihi Celsus agit?* *Fac me ut sciam*, &c. *Suo sibi gladio hunc jugulo*, Ter. *Suo sibi succe vivant*, Plaut.

When a conjunction is used apparently redundant, it is called POLYSYNDETON; as, *Una Eurusque Notusque ruunt*, Virg.

When that which is in reality one, is so expressed as if there were two, it is called HENDIADYS; as, *Pateris libamus et auro*, for *aureis pateris*, Virg.

When several words are used to express one thing, it is called PERIPHRAISIS; as, *Urbs Trojæ*, for *Troja*, Virg. *Res voluptatem*, for *voluptates*, Plaut. *Usus purpurarum*, for *purpura*; *Genus piscium*, for *pisces*; *Flores rosarum*, for *rosæ*, Hor.

3. HYPERBATON.

HYPERBATON is the transgression of that order or arrangement of words which is commonly used in any language. It is chiefly to be met with among the poets. The various sorts into which it is divided, are, *Anastrôphe*, *Hystéron protêron*, *Hypalläge*, *Synchêsis*, *Tmesis*, and *Parenthêsis*.

1. ANASTRÔPHE is the inversion of words, or the placing of that word last which should be first; as, *Italiam contra*; *His accensa super*; *Spemque metumque inter dubii*; for *contra Italiam*, *super his*, *inter spem*, &c. Virg. *Terram sol facit are*, for *arefacit*, Lucret.

2. HYSTÉRON PROTÉRON is when that is put in the former part of the sentence, which, according to the sense, should be in the latter; as, *Valet atque vivit*, for *vivit atque valet*, Ter.

3. HYPALLÄGE is the exchanging of cases; as, *Dare classibus austros*, for *dare classes austris*, Virg.

4. SYNCHÊSIS is a confused and intricate arrangement of words; as, *Saxa vocant Itali mediis quæ in fluctibus aras*; for *Quæ saxa in mediis fluctibus Itali vocant aras*, Virg. This occurs particularly in violent passion; as, *Per tibi ego hunc juro fortem castumque cruorem*, Ovid. Fast. ii. 841. *Per vos liberos atque parentes*, sc. *oro vos per liberos*, &c. Sallust. Jug. 14.

5. TMESIS is the division of a compound word and the interposing of other words betwixt its parts; as, *Septem subjecta trioni gens*, for *Septentrioni*, Virg. *Quæ meo cumque animo libitum est facere*, for *quæcumque*, Ter. *Quem sors dierum cumque dabit*, *lucro Appone*, Horat.

6. PARENTHÊSIS is the inserting of a member into the body of a sentence, which is neither necessary to the sense, nor at all affects the construction; as, *Tityre, dum redeo*, (*brevis est via*), *pasce capellas*, Virg.

III. ANALYSIS AND TRANSLATION.

The difficulty of translating either from English into Latin, or from Latin into English, arises in a great measure from the different arrangement of words which takes place in the two languages.

In Latin the various terminations of nouns, and the inflection of adjectives and verbs, point out the relation of one word to another, in whatever order they are placed. But in English the agreement and government of words can only be determined from the particular part of the sentence in which they stand. Thus in Latin, we can either say, *Alexander vicit Darium*, or *Darium vicit Alexander*, or *Alexander Darium vicit*, or *Darium Alexander vicit*; and in each of these the sense is equally obvious: but in English, we can only say, *Alexander conquered Darius*. This variety of arrangement in Latin, gives it a great advantage over the English; not only in point of energy and vivacity of expression, but also in point of harmony. We sometimes, indeed, for the sake of variety and force, imitate in English the inversion of words which takes place in Latin; as, *Him the Eternal hurl'd*, Milton. *Whom ye ignorantly worship, him declare I unto you*. But this is chiefly to be used in poetry.

With regard to the proper order of words to be observed in translating from English into Latin, the only certain rule which can be given, is to imitate the CLASSICS.

The order of words in sentences is said to be either *simple* or *artificial*; or, as it is otherwise expressed, either *natural* or *oratorical*.

The *Simple* or *Natural* order is, when the words of a sentence are placed one after another, according to the natural order of syntax.

Artificial or *Oratorical* order is, when words are so arranged, as to render them most striking, or most agreeable to the ear.

All Latin writers use an arrangement of words, which appears to us more or less artificial, because different from our own, although to them it was as natural as ours is to us. In order, therefore, to render any Latin author into English, we must first reduce the words in Latin to the order of English, which is called the *Analysis* or *Resolution* of sentences. It is practice only that can teach one to do this with readiness. However, to a beginner, the observation of the following rule may be of advantage.

Take *first* the words which serve to introduce the sentence, or show its dependence on what went before; *next* the nominative, together with the words which it agrees with or governs; *then*, the verb and adverbs joined with it; and *lastly*, the cases which the verb governs, together with the circumstances subjoined, to the end of the sentence; supplying through the whole the words which are understood.

If the sentence is compound, it must be resolved into the several sentences of which it is made up; as,

Vale igitur, mi Cicero, tibi que persuade esse te quidem mihi carissimum; sed multo fore cariorum, si talibus monumentis præceptisque lætabere, Cic. Off. lib. 3. fin.

Farewell then, my Cicero, and assure yourself that you are indeed very dear to me; but will be much dearer, if you shall take delight in such writings and instructions.

This compound sentence may be resolved into these five simple sentences; 1. *Igitur, mi (fili) Cicero, (tu) vale*, 2. *et (tu) persuade tibi (ipsi) te esse quidem (filium) carissimum mihi*: 3. *sed (tu) persuade tibi (ipsi) te fore (filium) cariorum (mihi in) multo (negotio)*, 4. *si (tu) lætabere talibus monumentis*, 5. *et (si tu lætabere talibus) præceptis*.

1. Fare (you) well then, my (son) Cicero, 2. and assure (you) yourself that you are indeed (a son) very dear to me; 3. but (assure you yourself that you) will be (a son) much dearer (to me) 4. if you shall take delight in such writings, 5. and (if you shall take delight in such) instructions.

It may not be improper here to exemplify *Analogical Analysis*, as it is called, or the analysis of words, from the foregoing sentence, *Vale igitur*, &c. thus,

Vale, scil. *tu*; Fare (thou) well, Second person singular of the imperative mood, active voice, from the neuter verb, *Valere*, *valui*, *valitum*, *valere*, to be in health; of the second conjugation, not used in the passive. *Vale* agrees in the second person singular with the nominative *tu*, by the second rule of syntax.

Igitur, then, therefore, a conjunction, importing some inference drawn from what went before.

Mi, Voc. sing. masc. of the adjective pronoun, *meus*, -a, -um, my; derived from the substantive pronoun *Ego*, agreeing with *Cicero*, by Rule 1. *Cicero*, voc. sing. from the nominative *Cicero*, -oni, a proper noun of the third declension.

Et, and, a copulative conjunction, which connects the verb *persuade* with the verb *vale*, by Rule 28. We turn *que* into *et* because *que* never stands by itself.

Persuade scil. *tu*, persuade thou, second person singular of the imperative active, from the verb *persuadeo*, -i, -um, -ere, to persuade; compounded of the preposition *per*, and *suadeo*, -i, -um, -to

wise, used impersonally in the passive; thus, *Persuadetur mihi*, I am persuaded; seldom or never *persuadeor*. We say, however, in the third person, *Hoc persuadetur mihi*, I am persuaded of it.

Tibi, dat. sing. of the personal pronoun *tu*, thou; governed by *persuade*, according to Rule 33. *te* accusative sing. of *tu*, put before *esse*, according to Rule 42.

Esse, present of the infinitive, from the substantive verb *sum*, *fui*, *esse*, to be.

Quidem, indeed, an adverb, joined with *carissimum* or *esse*.

Carissimum, accusative sing. masc. from *carissimus*, -a, -um, very dear, dearest, superlative agree of the adjective *carus*, -a, -um, dear; Comparative degree, *carior*, *carior*, *carius*, dearer, more dear: agreeing with *te* or *filium* understood, by Rule 1. and put in the accusative by Rule 5.

Mihi, to me, dat. sing. of the substantive pronoun *Ego*, I; governed by *carissimum*, by Rule 13.

Sed, but, an adversative conjunction, joining *esse* and *fore*.

Fore, the same with *esse futurum*, to be, or to be about to be, infinitive of the defective verb *fero*, -res, -ret, &c. governed in the same manner with the foregoing *esse*, thus, *te fore*, Rule 42. or *sum, esse sed fore*. See Rule 28.

Multo, scil. *negotio*, ablat. sing. neut. of the adjective *multus*, -a, -um, much, put in the ablative, according to observation 5. Rule 20. But *multo* here may be taken adverbially in the same manner with *much* in English.

Cariorum, accus. sing. masc. from *carior*, -or, -us, the comparative of *carus*, as before, agreeing with *te* or *filium* understood. Rule 1. or Rule 5.

Si, if, a conditional conjunction, joined either with the indicative mode, or with the subjunctive, according to the sense, but oftener with the latter. See Rule 60.

Lætari, Thou shalt rejoice, second person singular of the future of the indicative, from the present verb *lætor*, *lætatus*, *lætari*, to rejoice: Future, *lætabor*, *lætaberis* or *lætāberis*, *lætatur*, &c.

Talibus, ablat. plur. neut. of the adjective *talis*, *talis*, *tali*, such; agreeing with *monumentis*, the dat. plur. of the substantive noun *monumentum*, -i, neut. a monument or writing, of the second declension; derived from *mones*, -ui, *itum*, -ere, to admonish; here put in the ablative, according to Rule 52. *Et*, a copulative conjunction, as before.

Præceptis, a substantive noun in the ablative plural, from the nominative *præceptum*, -i, neut. a precept, an instruction; derived from *præcipio*, -cepi, -ceptum, -cipere, to instruct, to order, compounded of the preposition *præ*, before, and the verb *capio*, *cepi*, *ceptum*, *capere*, to take. The *s* of *simplex* is changed into *i* short; thus, *præcipio*, *præcipis*, &c.

The learner may in like manner be taught to analyze the words in English, and in doing so, to mark the different idioms of the two languages.

To this may be subjoined a *Præcis*, or Exercise on all the different parts of grammar, particularly with regard to the inflection of nouns and verbs in the form of questions, such as these, Of Cicero? *Ciceronis*. With Cicero? *Cicerone*. A dear son? *Carus filius*. Of a dear son? *Cari filii*. O my dear son? *Mi* or *meus care fili*. Of dearer sons? *Cariorum filiorum*, &c.

Of thee? or of you? *Tui*. With thee or you? *te*: Of you? *Vestrum* or *vestri*. With you? *Vobis*. They shall persuade? *Persuadebunt*. I can persuade? *Persuadeam*, or much more frequently *sum persuadere*. They are persuaded? *Persuadentur*, or *persuadum est illis*, according to the time pressed. He is to persuade? *Est persuasurus*. He will be persuaded? *Persuadebitur*, or *persuadum est illi*. He cannot be persuaded? *Non potest persuaderi illi*. I know that he cannot be persuaded? *Non posse persuaderi illi*. That he will be persuaded? *Ei persuasum iri*, &c.

When a learner first begins to translate from the Latin, he should keep as strictly to the literal meaning of the words as the different idioms of the two languages will permit. But after he has made further progress, something more will be requisite. He should then be accustomed, as much as possible, to transfuse the beauties of an author from the one language into the other. For this purpose it will be necessary that he be acquainted, not only with the idioms of the two languages, but also with the different kinds of style adapted to different sorts of composition, and to different subjects; together with the various turns of thought and expression which writers employ, or that are called the figures of words and of thought; or the *Figures of Rhetoric*.

IV. DIFFERENT KINDS OF STYLE.

The kinds of Style (*generæ dicendi*) are commonly reckoned three; the low, *humile, submissum, tenue*; the middle, (*medium, temperatum, ornatum, floridum*); and the sublime, (*sublime, grande*.)

But besides these, there are various other characters of style; as, the *diffuse* and *concise*; the *feeble* and *nervous*; the *simple* and *affected*, &c.

There are different kinds of style adapted to different subjects and to different kinds of composition; the style of the Pulpit, of the Bar, and of Popular Assemblies; the style of History, and of its various branches, Annals, Memoirs or Commentaries, and Lives; the style of Philosophy, of Dialogue or Colloquial discourse, of Epistles, and Romance, &c.

There is also a style peculiar to certain writers, called their *Manner*; as the *style* of Cicero, of Livy, of Sallust, &c.

But what deserves particular attention is, the difference between the style of poetry and of prose. As the poets in a manner paint what they describe, they employ various epithets, repetitions, and turns of expression, which are not admitted in prose.

The first virtue of style (*virtus orationis*) is perspicuity, or that it be easily understood. This requires, in the choice of the words, 1. *Purity*, in opposition to barbarous, obsolete, or new coined words, and to errors in Syntax: 2. *Propriety*, or the selection of the best expressions, in opposition to vulgarisms or low expressions: 3. *Precision*, in opposition to superfluity of words, or a *loose style*.

The things chiefly to be attended to in the structure of a sentence, or in the disposition of its parts, are, 1. *Clearness*, in opposition to *ambiguity* and *obscurity*: 2. *Unity* and *Strength*, in opposition to an *unconnected, intricate, and feeble sentence*: 3. *Harmony*, or musical arrangement, in opposition to *harshness* of sound.

The most common defects of style (*vitia orationis*) are distinguished by various names:

1. A **BARBARISM** is when a foreign or strange word is made use of; as, *croftus*, for *agellus*; *rigorossus*, for *rigidus* or *severus*; *alterare*, for *mutare*, &c. Or when the rules of Orthography, Etymology, or Prosody are transgressed; as, *charus*, for *carus*; *stavi*, for *steti*; *tibicen*, for *tibicen*.

2. A **SOLECISM** is when the rules of Syntax are transgressed; as, *Dicit libros lectos iri*, for *lectum iri*. A barbarism may consist in one word, but a solecism requires several words.

3. An **IDIOTISM** is when the manner of expression peculiar to one language is used in another; as an *Anglicism* in Latin, thus, I am to write, *Ego sum scribere*, for *ego sum scripturus*; It is I, *Est ego*, for *Ego sum*: Or a *Latinism* in English, thus, *Est sapientior me*, He is wiser than me, for *than I*; *Quem dicunt me esse*? Whom do they say that I am? for *who*, &c.

4. **TAUTOLOGY** is when we either uselessly repeat the same words, or repeat the same sense in different words.

5. **BOMBAST** is when high sounding words are used without meaning, or upon a trifling occasion.

6. **AMPHIBOLOGY** is when, by the ambiguity of the construction, the meaning may be taken in two different senses; as in the answer of the oracle to Pyrrhus, *Aio te, Æacide, Romanos vincere posse*. But the English is not so liable to this as the Latin.

V. FIGURES OF RHETORIC.

Certain modes of speech are termed *Figurative*, because they convey our meaning under a borrowed form, or in a particular dress.

Figures (*figuræ* or *schemata*) are of two kinds; figures of words, (*figuræ verborum*.) and figures of thought, (*figuræ sententiarum*.) The former are properly called *Tropes*; and if the word be changed, the figure is lost.

1. TROPES, OR FIGURES OF WORDS.

A *Trope* (*conversio*) is an elegant *turning* of a word from its proper signification.

Tropes take their rise partly from the barrenness of language, but more from the influence of the imagination and passions. They are founded on the relation which one object bears to another, chiefly that of resemblance or similitude.

The principal tropes are the *Metaphor*, *Metonymy*, *Synecdöche*, and *Irony*.

1. **METAPHOR** (*translatio*) is when a word is transferred from that to which it properly belongs, to express something to which it is only applied from similitude or resemblance; as, a *hard* heart; a *soft* temper; he *bridles* his anger; a *joyful* crop; *ridet* ager, the field *smiles*, &c. A metaphor is nothing else but a short comparison.

We likewise call that a metaphor, when we substitute one object in the place of another, on account of the close resemblance between them; as when, instead of *youth*, we say, *the morning* or *spring time of life*; or when, in speaking of a family connected with a common parent, we use the expressions which properly belong to a tree, whose trunk and branches are connected with a common root. When this allusion is carried on through several sentences, or through a whole discourse, and the principal subject kept out of view, so that it can only be discovered by its reason.

stance to the subject described, it is called an ALLEGORY. An example of this we have in Horace, book 1. ode 14. where the republic is described under the allusion of a ship.

AN ALLEGORY is only a continued metaphor. This figure is much the same with the *Parable*, which so often occurs in the sacred scriptures; and with the *Fable*, such as those of *Æsop*. The *Ænigma* or *Riddle* is also considered as a species of the Allegory; as likewise are many *Proverbs*, *Proverbia* vel *Adagia*; thus, *In sylva ligna ferre*, Horat.

Metaphors are improper when they are taken from low objects; when they are forced or far-fetched; when they are mixed or too far pursued; and when they have not a natural and sensible resemblance; or are not adapted to the subject of discourse, or to the kind of composition, whether poetry or prose.

When a word is very much turned from its proper signification, it is called *Catachresis*, (*abusio*;) as, a leaf of paper, of gold, &c. the empire flourished; *parricida*, for any murderer; *Vir gregi ipse caper*, Virg. *Altum ædificant caput*, Juv. *Hunc vobis deridendum propino*, for *trado*, Ter. *Eurus per Siculas equitavit undas*, Hor.

When a word is taken in two senses in the same phrase, the one proper and the other metaphorical, it is called *Syllepsis*, (*comprehensio*;) as, *Galatæa thymo mihi dulciore Hyblæ*, Virg. *Ego Sardois videar tibi amarior herbis*, Id.

2. METONYMY (*mutatio nominis*) is the putting of one name for another. In which sense it includes all other tropes; but it is commonly restricted to the following particulars:—1. When the cause is put for the effect; or the inventor, for the thing invented; or the author for his works; as, *Boni labores*, for corn; *Mars*, for war; thus, *Æquo Marte pugnatum est*, with equal advantage, Liv. *Ceres*, for grain, or bread; *Bacchus*, for wine; *Venus*, for love; *Vulcanus*, for fire; thus, *Sine Cerere, et Baccho, friget Venus*, Ter. *Furit Vulcanus*, Virg. So a general is put for his army, *Cicero*, Virgil, and *Horace*, for their works; *Moses* and the *Prophets* for their books; a beautiful *Raphael*, *Titian*, *Guido*, *Rheni*, *Rembrant*, *Reubens*, *Vandyke*, &c. for their pictures.—2. When the effect is put for the cause; as, *Pallida mors*, *Pale* death, because it makes pale; *atra cura*, &c.—3. The container for what is contained, and sometimes the contrary; as, *Hausit pateram*, for *vinum*, Virg. *He loves his bottle, or drink*: *Secundam mensam servis dispertit*, i. e. *fercula in mensa*, Nep. So *Roma*, for *Romani*; *Europe*, for the *Europeans*; *Heaven*, for the *Supreme Being*; *Secernit Europen ab Afro*, for *Africa*; *In arduos tollor Sabinos*, for *in agrum Sabinorum*; *Incolunt Jove*, for *Capitolio*; *Janus*, for the temple of *Janus*, Hor. *Proximus ardet Ucalëgon*, for *domus Ucalegontis*, Virg. So *Sergestus*, for his ship, Id. *Æn.* v. 272.—4. The sign for the thing signified; as, *The crown*, for royal authority; *palma* or *laurus*, for victory; *cedant arma togæ*, that is, as Cicero himself explains it, *bellum concedat paci*. *Ferri togæque consilia*, consultations about war and peace, Stat. *Sylv.* v. 1. 82.—5. An abstract, for the concrete; as, *Scelus*, for *sceleratus*, Ter. *Audacia*, for *audax*, Cic. *Custodia*, for *custodes*, Virg. *Servitus*, for *servi*; *nobilitas*, for *nobiles*; *juventus*, for *juvenes*; *vicinia*, for *vicini*; *vires*, for *strong men*, Hor. *Furta*, for *stolen oxen*, Ovid. *Fast.* i. 560.—6. The parts of the body, for certain passions or sentiments, which were supposed to reside in them; thus, *cor*, for *wisdom* or *address*; as, *habet cor*, *vir cordatus*, a man of sense, Plaut. But with us the heart is put for courage or affection, and the head for wisdom; thus, *a stout heart*; *a warm heart*; *a sound head*, &c. So, *to have a well hung tongue*, for *to speak with ease*, &c.

When we put what follows to express what goes before, or the contrary, it is called *Metalepsis*, (*transmutatio*;) thus, *desiderari*, to be desired or regretted, for *to be dead, lost, or absent*: So *Fuimus Troes, et ingens gloria Dardani*, i. e. *are no more*, Virg. *Æn.* ii. 325.

3. SYNECDOCHE (*comprehensio* or *conceptio*) is a trope by which a word is made to signify more or less than in its proper sense; as, 1. When a *genus* is put for a species, or a whole for a part, and the contrary; thus, *Mortales*, for *homines*; *summa arbor*, for *summa pars arboris*; *priusquam pabula gustassent Trojæ*, *Xanthique bibissent*, for *partem pabuli*, and *fluminis Xanthi*, Virg. *Nat uncta carina*, for *navis*: *centum puppes*, a hundred sail, or a hundred ships; *tectum*, the roof, for the

whole house; *capita* or *animæ*, for *homines*; *ungula*, for *equus* or *equi*, Horat. Sat. i. 1. 114; the door, or even the threshold, for the house or temple, *tum foribus divæ*, for *in templo divæ*, Virg. *Tempe*, for any beautiful vale, &c. 2. When a singular is put for a plural, and the contrary; thus, *Hostis, miles, pedes, eques*, for *hostes, &c. milles*, a thousand times, for many times. 3. When the materials are put for the things made of them; as, *Æs* or *argentum*, for money; *æra*, for vases of brass trumpets, *armis, &c. ferrum*, for a sword; *taurus*, for a bull's hide, Virg.

When a common name is put for a proper name, or the contrary, it is called *Antonomasia*, (*pronomination*;) as, the *Philosopher*, for *Aristotle*; the *Orator*, for *Demosthenes* or *Cicero*; the *Poet*, for *Homer* or *Virgil*; the *Wise man*, for *Solomon*; *Astu*, for *Athens*; *Urbs*, the city or town, for the capital of any country; *Pænus*, for *Hannibal*; *Nero*, for a cruel prince; *Mæcenas*, for a patron of learning; as, *Sint Mæcenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Marones*, i. e. *sint munifici patroni, non deerunt boni poetæ*. Martial. viii. 56, 5.

An *Antonomasia* is often made by a *Periphrasis*; as, *Pelöpis parens*, for *Tantalus*; *Anyti reus*, for *Socrates*; *Trojani bellî scriptor*, for *Homer*; *Chironis Alumnus*, for *Achilles*; *Potor Rhodâni*, for *Gallus*; *Jubæ tellus*, for *Mauritania*, Horat. &c. or by a patronymic noun; as, *Anchisiâdes*, for *Æneas*; *Tyndâris, idis*, for *Helêna*, &c.—or by an epithet; as, *Impius reliquit*, for *Æneas*, Virg.—sometimes with the noun added; as, *Fatalis et incestus judex, famosus hospes, for Paris*, Hor.

4. **IRONY** is when one means the contrary of what is said; as, when we say of a bad poet, *he is a Virgil*; or of a profligate person, *Tertius a Cælo cecidit Cato*.

When any thing is said by way of bitter raillery, or in an insulting manner, it is called a **SARCASM**; as, *Satia te sanguine, Cyre*, Justin. *Italiam metire jaceas*, Virg.

When an affirmation is expressed in a negative form, it is called **LITÔTES**; as, *He is no fool*, for *he is a man of sense*; *Non humilis mulier*, for *nobilis* or *superba*; *non indecoro pulvere*, for *decoro*, Horat. When a word has a meaning contrary to its original sense, it is called *Antiphrasis*; as, *auri sacra fames*, for *execrabilis*, Virg. *Pontus Euxini falso nomine dictus*, i. e. *hospitalis*, Ovid.

When any thing sad or offensive is expressed in more gentle terms, it is called **EUPHEMISMUS**; as, *Vitâ functus*, for *mortuus*; *conclamare suos*, to give up for lost, Liv. *Valeant, for abeant*; *mactare*, or *ferire*, for *occidere*; *Fecerunt id servi Milonis, quod suos quisque servos in tali re facere voluisset*, i. e. *Clodium interfecerunt*, Cic. This figure is often the same with the *Periphrasis*.

The **PERIPHRAISIS**, or *Circumlocution*, is when several words are employed to express what might be expressed in fewer. This is done either from necessity, as in translating from one language into another; or to explain what is obscure, as in definitions; or for the sake of ornament, particularly in poetry, as in the descriptions of evening and morning, &c.

When after explaining an obscure word or sentence by a periphrasis, one enlarges on the thought of the author, it is called a *Paraphrase*.

When a word imitates the sound of the thing signified, it is called *Onomatopœia*, (*nominis fictio*;) as, the *whistling* of winds, *purting* of streams, *buz* and *hum* of insects, *hiss* of serpents, &c. But this figure is not properly a trope.

It is sometimes difficult to ascertain to which of the above-mentioned tropes certain expressions ought to be referred. But in such cases minute exactness is needless. It is sufficient to know in general that the expression is figurative.

There are a great many tropes peculiar to every language, which cannot be literally expressed in any other. These, therefore, if possible, must be rendered by other figurative expressions equivalent; and if this cannot be done, their meaning should be conveyed in simple language; thus, *Interiore notâ Falerni*, with a glass of old *Falernian wine*: *Ad umbilicum ducere*, to bring to a conclusion, Horat. These, and other such figurative expressions, cannot be properly explained without understanding the particular customs to which they refer.

2. REPETITION OF WORDS.

Various repetitions of words are employed for the sake of elegance or force, and are therefore also called *Figures of words*. Rhetoricians have distinguished them by different names, according to the part of the sentence in which they take place.

When the same verb is repeated in the beginning of any member of a sentence, it is called *NAPHORA*; as, *Nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ*, &c. Cic. *Te dulcis mater, te solo in litore secum, Te veniente dic, te descendente canebat*, Virg.

When the repetition is made in the end of the member, it is called *EPISTROPHE*, or *conversio*; as, *Penos Populus Romanus justitiâ vicit, armis vicit, liberalitate vicit*, Cic. Sometimes both the same occur in the same sentence, and then it is called *SYMPLOCE*, or *Complexio*; as, *Quis gem tulit? Rullus. Quis, &c. Rullus*, Cic.

When the same word is repeated in the beginning of the first clause of a sentence, and in the end of the latter, it is called *EPANALEPSIS*; as, *Vidimus victoriam tuam præliorum exitu terminatam; gladium vaginâ vacuum in urbe non vidimus*, Cic. pro Marcello.

The reverse of the former is called *ANADAPLOSIS*, or *Reduplicatio*; as, *Hic tamen vivit: vit! inò in senatum venit*, Cic.

When that which is placed first in the foregoing member, is repeated last in the following, and the contrary, it is called *EPANODOS*, or *Regressio*; as, *Crudelis tu quoque mater; Crudelis mater agis an puer impròbus ille? Impròbus ille puer, crudelis tu quoque mater*, Virg.

The passionate repetition of the same word in any part of a sentence, is called *EPIZEUXIS*; as, *zeitate, excitate eum ab inferis*, Cic. *Fuit, fuit ista virtus*, &c. Id. *Me, me, adsum qui feci, in me convertite ferrum*, Virg. *Bella, horrida bella*, Id. *Ibimus, ibimus*, Hor.

When we proceed from one thing to another, so as to connect by the same word the subsequent part of a sentence with the preceding, it is called *CLIMAX*, or *Gradatio*; as, *Africano virtutem industria, virtus gloriam, gloria æmulos comparavit*, Cic.

When the same word is repeated in various cases, moods, genders, numbers, &c. it is called *OLYPTOTON*; as, *Pleni sunt omnes libri, plenæ sapientium voces, plena exemplorum vetustas*, Cic. *Itora littoribus contraria, fluctibus undas imprecor, arma armis*, Virg. To this is usually referred that is called *SYNONYMLA*, or the using of words of the same import, to express a thing more strongly; as, *Non feram, Non patiar, non sinam*, Cic. *Promitto, recipio, spondeo*, Id. And also *XPOLITIO*, which repeats the same thought in different lights.

When a word is repeated the same in sound, but not in sense, it is called *ANTANACLASIS*; as, *Amari jucundum est, si curetur ne quid insit amari*, Cic. But this is reckoned a defect in style, rather than a beauty. Nearly allied to this figure is the *PARONOMASIA*, or *Agnominatio*, when the words only resemble one another in sound; as, *Civem bonarum artium, bonarum partium; meum pravo animo et parvo; De oratore orator factus*, Cic. *Amantes sunt amentes*, Ter. This is also called a *PUN*.

When two or more words are joined in any part of a sentence in the same cases or tenses, it is called *HOMOILOPTON*, i. e. *similiter cadens*; as, *Pollet auctoritate, circumfuit opibus, abundat nectis*, Cic. If the words have only a similar termination, it is called *HOMOIOTELEUTON*, i. e. *niliter desinens*; as, *Non ejusdem est facere fortiter, et vivere turpiter*, Cic.

3. FIGURES OF THOUGHT.

It is not easy to reduce figures of thought to distinct classes, because the same figure employed for several different purposes. The principal are the *Hyperbòle*, *Prosopœia*, *Apostrophè*, *Simile*, *Antithèsis*, &c.

1. *HYPERBOLE* is when a thing is magnified above the truth; as, when Virgil, speaking of *Polyphémus*, says, *Ipse arduus, altaque pulsat sidera*. So *Contracta sces æquora sentiunt*, Hor. When an object is diminished below the truth, it is called *Tapeinòsus*. The use of extravagant Hyperboles forms what is called *ombast*.

2. *PROSOPOPœIA*, or *Personification*, is when we ascribe life, sentiments, or actions, to inanimate beings, or to abstract qualities; as, *Quæ (patria) tecum, Catilina, sic erit*, &c. Cic. *Virtus sumit aut ponit secures*, Hor. *Ardores nunc aquas culpante*, Id.

3. *APOSTROPHE*, or *Address*, is when the speaker breaks off from the series of his discourse, and addresses himself to some person present or absent, living or dead, or to inanimate nature, as if endowed with sense and reason. This figure is nearly allied to the former, and therefore often joined with it; as, *Trojaque nunc ares, Priamique arx alta maneres*, Virg.

4. *SIMILE*, or *Comparison*, is when one thing is illustrated or heightened by comparing it to another; as, *Alexander was as bold as a lion*.

5. *ANTITHESIS*, or *Opposition*, is when things contrary or different are contrasted, to make them appear in the most striking light; as, *Hannibal was cunning, et Fabius was cautious. Cæsar beneficiis ac magnificentiâ magnus habebatur, integritate vitæ*, Cato, &c. Sall. Cat. 54. *Ex hac parte pudor pugnat, illinc petulantia*,

&c. Cic. Similar to this figure is the *Oxymoron*, i. e. *acutè dictum*; as, *Amici abocentes advenit*, &c. Cic. *Impietate pia est*, Ovid. *Nam capti potuere capi*, Virg.

6. INTERROGATION, (Græc. *Erôtêsis*,) is a figure whereby we do not simply ask a question, but express some strong feeling or affection of the mind in that form; as, *Quousque tandem*, &c. Cic. *Creditis avectos hostes?* Virg. *Heu! quæ me æquora possunt accipere*, Id. Sometimes an answer is returned, in which case it is called *Subjectio*; as, *Quid ergo? audacissimus ego ex omnibus? minime*, Cic. Nearly allied to this is *Expostulation*, when a person pleads with offenders to return to their duty.

7. EXCLAMATION, (*Ecphonêsis*,) as, *O nomen dulce libertatis!* &c. Cic. *O tempora, O mores!* Id. *O patria! O Divum domus Ilium!* &c. Virg.

8. DESCRIPTION, or *Imagery*, (*Hypotypôsis*,) when any thing is painted in a lively manner, as if done before our eyes. Hence it is also called *Vision*; as, *Videor mihi hanc urbem videre*, &c. Cic. in Cat. iv. 6. *Videre magnos jam videor duces, Non indecoro pulvere sordidos*, Hor. Here a change of tense is often used, as the present for the past, and conjunctions omitted, &c. Virg. xi. 637. &c.

9. EMPHASIS is when a particular stress is laid on some word in a sentence; as, Hannibal, *peto pacem*, Liv. *Proh! Jupiter ibit hic!* Virg.

10. EPANARTHOSIS, or *Correction*, is when the speaker either recalls or corrects what he had last said; as, *Filium habui, ah! quid dixi habere me? imò habui*, Ter.

11. PARALEPSIS, or *Omission*, is when one pretends to omit or pass by, what he at the same time declares.

12. APARITHMESIS, or *Enumeration*, is when what might be expressed in a few words, is branched out into several parts.

13. SYNATHROISMUS, or *Coacervatio*, is the crowding of many particulars together; as,

—Faces in castra tulissem,
Implessemque foros flammis, natumque, patremque
Cum genere extinxem, memet super ipsa dedissem. Virg.

14. *Incrementum*, or CLIMAX in sense, is when one number rises above another to the highest; as, *Facinus est vincere civem Romanum, scelus verberare, parricidium necare*, Cic. When all the circumstances of an object or action are artfully exaggerated, it is called *Auxêsis*, or *Amplification*. But this is properly not one figure, but the skilful employment of several, chiefly of the Simile and the Climax.

15. TRANSITION (*metabâsis*) is when a speech is abruptly introduced; or when a writer suddenly passes from one subject to another; as, Horat. Od. ii. 13. 13. In strong passion, a change of person is sometimes used; as, Virg. Æn. iv. 365, &c. xi. 406, &c.

16. SUSPENSIO, or *Sustentatio*, is when the mind of the hearer is long kept in suspense; to which the Latin inversion of words is often made subservient.

17. CONCESSIO is the yielding of one thing to obtain another; as, *Sit fur, sit sacrilegus*, &c. *at est bonus imperator*, Cic. in Verrem, v. 1. PROLEPSIS, *Prevention* or *Anticipation*, is when an objection is started and answered. ANACONOSIS, or *Communication*, is when the speaker deliberates with the judges or hearers; which is also called *Diaporêsis* or *Addubitatio*. LICENTIA, or the pretending to assume more freedom than is proper, is used for the sake of admonishing, rebuking, and also flattering; as, *Vide quàm non reformidem*, &c. Cic. pro Ligario. APOSIOPESIS, or *Concealment*, leaves the sense incomplete; as, *Quos ego — sed præstat motos componere fluctus*, Virg.

18. SENTENTIA, (*gnome*,) a sentiment, is a general maxim concerning life or manners, which is expressed in various forms; as, *Otium sine literis mors est*, Seneca. *Adeo in teneris assuescere multum est*, Virg. *Probitas laudatur & alget; Misera est magni custodia census; Nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus*, Juv.

As most of these figures are used by orators, and some of them only in certain parts of their speeches, it will be proper that the learner know the parts into which a regular formal oration is commonly divided. These are, 1. The *Introduction*, the *Exordium* or *Proœmium*, to gain the good will and attention of the hearers: 2. The *Narration* or *Explication*: 3. The argumentative part, which includes *Confirmation* or *proof*

and *Confutation* or refuting the objections and arguments of an adversary. The sources from which arguments are drawn, are called *Loci*, topics; and are either intrinsic or extrinsic; common or peculiar. 4. The *Peroration*, *Epilogue* or *Conclusion*.

THE QUANTITY OF SYLLABLES.

The quantity of a syllable is the space of time taken up in pronouncing it.

That part of grammar which treats of the quantity and accent of Syllables, and of the measures of verse, is called *PROSODY*.

Syllables, with respect to their quantity, are either *long* or *short*.

A long syllable in pronouncing requires double the time of a short; as, *tëndërrë*.

Some syllables are *common*; that is, sometimes long, and sometimes short; as the second syllable in *volucris*.

A vowel is said to be long or short by nature, which is always so by custom, or by the use of the poets.

In polysyllables or long words, the last syllable except one is called the *Penultima*, or, by contraction, the *Penult*; and the last syllable except two, the *Antepenultima*.

When the quantity of a syllable is not fixed by some particular rule, it is said to be long or short by *authority*; that is, according to the usage of the poets. Thus *le* in *lëgo* is said to be short by authority, because it is always made short by the Latin poets.

In most Latin words of one or two syllables, according to our manner of pronouncing, we can hardly distinguish by the ear a long syllable from a short. Thus *le* in *lëgo* and *lëgi* seem to be sounded equally long; but when we pronounce them in composition, the difference is obvious; thus, *perlëgo*, *perlëgi*; *relëgo*, *-ëre*; *relëgo*, *-äre*, &c.

The rules of quantity are either *General* or *Special*. The former apply to all syllables, the latter only to some certain syllables.

GENERAL RULES.

I. A vowel before another vowel is short; as,

Mëus alius: so *nihil*; *h* in verse being considered only as a breathing. In like manner in English, *crëate*, *bëhave*.

Exc. 1. *I* is long in *fïo*, *fïebam*, &c. unless when followed by *r*; as, *fïëri*, *fïërem*; thus,

Omnia jam fient, fïëri quæ posse negabam. Ovid.

Exc. 2. *E* having an *i* before and after it, in the fifth declension, is long; as, *speciëi*. So is the first syllable in *äer*, *dïus*, *ëheu*, and the penultima in *auläi*, *terräi*, &c. in *Pompëi*, *Cäi*, and such like words; but we sometimes find *Pompëi* in two syllables, *Horat. Od. II. 7*.

Exc. 3. The first syllable in *ohe* and *Diana* is common; so likewise is the penult of genitives in *ius*; as, *illius*, *unius*, &c. to be read long in prose. *Alius*, in the genitive is always long, as being contracted for *alius*; *alterius*, short.

In Greek words, when a vowel comes before another, no certain rule concerning its quantity can be given.

Sometimes it is short: as, *Danäe*, *Idëa*, *Sophïa*, *Symphonia*, *Símöis*, *Hÿades*, *Phäon*, *Deucalion*, *Pygmalion*, *Thebäis*, &c.

Often it is long: as, *Lycäon*, *Machäon*, *Didymäon*; *Amphion*, *Arion*, *Ixion*, *Pandion*; *Näis*, *Läis*, *Achäta*; *Brisëis*, *Cadmëis*; *Latöus*; & *Latöis*, *Myrtöus*, *Nerëtus*, *Priamëtus*; *Achelöus*, *Minötus*; *Archeläus*, *Meneläus*, *Amphiaräus*, *Änéas*, *Fenëus*, *Epëus*, *Acrisionëus*, *Adamantëus*, *Phoebeus*, *Gigantëus*; *Darius*, *Basirius*, *Eugenius*, *Bacchius*; *Cassiopeä*, *Cesarëa*, *Chäronëa*, *Cytherëa*, *Galëtea*, *Laodicëa*, *Medëa*, *Panthëa*, *Penelopeä*; *Clio*, *Enyo*, *Elegia*, *Iphigenia*, *Alexandria*, *Thalia*, *Antiochia*, *idololatria*, *litania*, *politia*, &c. *Läertes*, *Dëphöbus*, *Dëjanira*, *Tröes*, *heröes*, &c.

Sometimes it is common: as, *Chorea*, *platea*, *Malea*, *Nereides*, *canopeum*, *Orion*, *Geryon*, *Eos*, *Eous*, &c. So in foreign words, *Michael*, *Israel*, *Raphael*, *Abraham*, &c.

The accusative of nouns in *eus* is usually short; as, *Orphëa*, *Salmonëa*, *Capharëa*, &c. but sometimes long; as, *Idomenëa*, *Ilionëa*, *Virg.* Instead of *Elegia*, *Cytherëa*, we find *Elegëa*, *Cytherëa*, *Ovid.* But the quantity of Greek words cannot be properly understood without the knowledge of Greek.

In English, a vowel before another is also sometimes lengthened; as, *science*, *idea*.

II. A vowel before two consonants, or before a double consonant, is long; (by position, as it is called;) as,

ärma, *fällo*, *äxis*, *gäza*, *mäjäor*: the compounds of *jagum* excepted; as, *bëjüfus*, *quadrjüfus*, &c.

QUANTITY OF THE CREMENT OF NOUNS.

When the foregoing word ends in a short vowel, and the following begins with two consonants or a double one, that vowel is sometimes lengthened by the position; as,

Ferte cili flammæ, date veld, scandite mures. Virg.

But this rarely occurs.

¶ A vowel before a mute and a liquid is common;

as in the middle syllable in *volucris, tenebræ*, thus,

Et primò similis volūcri, mox vera volūcris. Ovid.

Nox tenēbras, profert, Phœbus fugat inde tenēbras. Id.

But in prose these words are pronounced short. So *peragro, pharetra, podagra, chiragra, salubris, talebræ*, &c.

To make this rule hold, three things are requisite. The vowel must be naturally short, the mute must go before the liquid, and be in the same syllable with it. Thus *a* in *pater* is made common in verse, because *a* in *pater* is naturally short, or always so by custom; but *a* in *matris ævis* is always long, because long by nature or custom in *mater* and *acer*. In like manner the penult in *salubris, ambulacrum*, is always long, because they are derived from *salus, salūtis*, and *ambulærum*. So *a* in *arte, ablus*, &c. is long by position, because the mute and the liquid are in different syllables.

L and *r* only are considered as liquids in Latin words; *m* and *n* do not take place except in Greek words.

III. A contracted syllable is long; as,

Nil, for *nihil*; *mī*, for *mihī*; *cōgo*, for *coḡgo*; *alius*, for *alius*; *tībicen*, for *tībicen*; *it*, for *iit*; *sōdes*, for *si audes*; *nōlo*, for *non volo*; *bigæ*, for *biḡgæ*; *scīlicet*, for *scire licet*, &c.

IV. A diphthong is always long; as,

Aurum, Cæsar, Eubæ, &c. Only *præ* in composition before a vowel is commonly short; as, *præire, præustus*; thus,

Nec totā tamen ille prior præcunte carinā. Virg.

Stipitibus durus agitur sudibusque præustis. Id.

But it is sometimes lengthened; as,

—cum vacuus domino præiret Arion. Statius.

In English we pronounce several of the diphthongs short, by sinking the sound of one vowel; but then there is properly no diphthong.

SPECIAL RULES.

I. CONCERNING THE FIRST AND MIDDLE SYLLABLES.

Preterites and Supines of Two Syllables.

V. Preterites of two syllables lengthen the former syllable; as, *Vēni, vīdi, vici*.

Except *bibi*, *scidi* from *scindo*, *fidi* from *findo*, *tūli*, *dēdi*, and *stēti*, which are shortened.

VI. Supines of two syllables lengthen the former syllable; as, *Visum, cāsum, mōtum*.

Except *sātum*, from *sēro*; *cītum*, from *cieo*; *lītum*, from *lino*; *sītum*, from *sino*; *stātum*, from *sisto*; *ītum*, from *eo*; *dātum*, from *do*; *rūtum*, from the compounds of *ruo*; *quātum*, from *queo*; *rātus*, from *reor*.

Preterites which double the first syllable.

VII. Preterites which double the first syllable have both the first syllables short; as,

Cēcidi, tētigi, pēpūti, pēpēri, dūdici, tūtūdi: except *cēcidi*, from *cædo*; *pēpēdi*, from *pēdo*; and when two consonants intervene; as, *fēfelli, tētēdi*, &c.

INCREASE OF NOUNS.

A noun is said to increase when it has more syllables in any of the oblique cases than in the nominative; as, *rex, régis*. Here *re* is called the *encrease* or *crement*, and so through all the other cases. The last syllable is never esteemed a crement.

Some nouns have a double increase, that is, increase by more syllables than one; as, *iter, itinēris*.

noun in the plural is said to increase, when in any case it has more syllables than the singular; as, *gener, genēri, genērōrum*. Nouns of the first, fourth, and fifth declensions, do not increase in the singular number where one vowel comes before another; as, *fructus, fructūi; res, rēi*; all under Rule I.

Third Declension.

I. Nouns of the third declension which increase, make *a* and *o* long; *e*, *u* short; as,

Pietātis, honōris; muliēris, lapīdis, murmuris.

chief exceptions from this rule are marked under the formation of the genitive of the third declension. But here perhaps it may be proper to be more particular.

A.

n in A shortens *ātis* in the genitive; as, *dogma, -ātis; poema, -ātis.*

O.

ntens *ōnis*, but lengthens *ēnis* and *ōnis*; as, *Cardo, -ōnis; Virgo, -ōnis; Anio, -ēnis; Cicero, -ōnis*; gentile or patril nouns vary their quantity. Most of them shorten the genitive; as, *Maecio, -ōnis*. Some are long; as, *Succiones, Vellōnes. Brittones* is common.

I, C, D.

tens *ītis*; as, *Hydromēti, -ītis. Ec* lengthens *-ecis*; as, *Halec, -ecis*. n in D shortens the ccrement; as, *David, -īdis.*

L.

lines in AL shorten *ālīs*; as, *Sal, -ālīs; Hannibal, -ālīs; Hasdrubal, -ālīs*; but neuter nouns; as, *animal, -ālīs*. from *sol* is long; also Hebrew words in *el*; as, *Michael, -elīs*. Other nouns in L shorten the genitive; as, *Vigil, -īlis; consul, -ūlis.*

N.

n in ON vary their ccrement. Some lengthen it; as, *Helicon, -ōnis; Chiron, -ōnis*. Some shorten it; as, *Memnon, -ōnis; Actæon, -ōnis*. ortens *īnis*; as, *flumen, -īnis; tibicen, -īnis*. Other nouns in N lengthen the penult. AN, *Titan, -ānis*: EN *ēnis*; as, *Siren, -ēnis*: IN *īnis*; as, *delphin, -īnis*. YN *ynīs*; as, *Phorcyn,*

R.

nters in AR lengthen *āris*; as, *calcar, -āris*. Except the following, *bacchar, -āris; jubar, -āris*: Also the adjective *par, -āris*, and its compounds, *impar, -āris; dispar, -āris*, &c. e following nouns in R lengthen the genitive: *Nar, -āris*, the name of a river; *fur, -fūris*; *ser, -seris*: Also *Recimer, -ēris; Byser, -ēris; Ser, -seris; Iber, -ēris*; proper names. eek nouns in TER lengthen *teris*; as, *crater, -ēris; character, -ēris*. Except *æther, -ēris*. lengthens *oris*; as, *amor, -ōris*. Except neuter nouns; as, *māmor, -ōris; æquor, -ōris*: nouns in *tor*; as, *Heclor, -ōris; Actor, -ōris; rhetor, -ōris*: Also, *arbor, -ōris*, and *memor, -ōris*. er nouns in R shorten the genitive; AR *āris*, masculine; as, *Cæsar, -āris; Hamilcar, -ōris*; ER *ēris* of any gender; as, *æter, -āris; mulier, -ēris; cadāver, -ēris; iter, -itēris*, anciently *inēris*; *verbēris*, from the obsolete *verber*. UR *ūris*; as, *vultur, -ūris; murmur, -ūris*. YR *yrīs*, *Martyr, -yrīs*.

AS.

uns in AS, which have *ātis*, lengthen the ccrement; as, *pietas, -ātis; Macetas, -ātis*. Ex- s, *-ātis*. er nouns in AS shorten the ccrement; as Greek nouns having the genitive in *ādīs, ātis*, and us, *Pallas, -ādīs; artocreas, -ēdīs; Melas, -ānis*, the name of a river. So *vas, -vādīs*; *mas*, but *vas, -vāsīs*, is long.

ES.

ortens the ccrement; as, *miles, -ītis; Ceres, -ēris; pes, -pēdis*. t *loctiples, -ētis; quies, -ētis; manus, -ētis; heres, -ēdis; merces, -ēdis*.

IS.

n in IS shorten the ccrement; as, *lapis, -ītis; sanguis, -inis; Phyllis, -ītis*. t *Glis, -glītis*; and Latin nouns which have *ītis*; as, *lis, -ītis; dis, -dītis; Quiris, -ītis*; *-ītis*: But *Charis*, a Greek noun, has *Charītis*. ollowing also lengthen the ccrement: *Crenis, -tēdis; Propis, -tēdis; Nesis, -tēdis*; proper names: eek nouns in *is*, which have also *in*; as, *Salamis, -is*, or *in, -Salaminis*.

OS.

n in OS lengthen the ccrement; as, *napos, -ōtis; flos, -flōtis*. t *Bos, -bōtis; compos, -ōtis*; and *impos, -ōtis*.

US.

ortens the ccrement; as, *tempus, -ōris; tripus, -ōdis*.

Except nouns which have *ūdis*, *āris*, and *ūtis*; as, *incus*, *-ūdis*; *jus*, *fāris*; *sālus*, *-ātis*. But *Līgus* has *Līgūris*; the obsolete *pecus*, *pecūdis*; and *intercus*, *-ūtis*.
The neuter of the comparative has *ōris*; as, *melius*, *-ōris*.

YS.

YS shortens *ydis* or *ydos*; as, *chlāmys*, *ŷdis* or *ŷdos*; and lengthens *ynis*; as, *Trachys*, *-ŷnis*.

BS, PS, MS.

Nouns in S, with a consonant going before, shorten the penult of the genitive; as, *cēleste*, *-ūtis*; *inops*, *-ōpis*; *hiems*, *hiēmīs*.

Except *Cyclops*, *-ōpis*; *seps*, *sepis*; *gryps*, *grŷphis*; *Cecrops*, *-ōpis*; *plebs*, *plēbis*; *hydrops*, *-ōpis*.

T.

T shortens the crement; as, *caput*, *-ūtis*.

X.

1. Nouns in X, which have the genitive in *gis*, shorten the crement; as, *conjux*, *-ūgis*; *remex*, *-igis*; *Allobrox*, *-ōgis*; *Phryx*, *Phrygis*. But *lex*, *lēgis*, and *ex*, *rēgis*, are long; and likewise *frūgis*.

2. EX shortens *icis*; as, *vertex*, *-icis*: except *vibex*, *-icis*.

3. Other nouns in X lengthen the crement; as, *pax*, *pācis*; *radix*, *-icis*; *vox*, *vōcis*; *lux*, *lūcis*; *Pollux*, *-ūcis*, &c.

Except *fācis*, *nēcis*, *vīcis*, *prēcis*, *calicis*, *cilicis*, *pīcis*, *formācis*, *nūvis*, *Cappadōcis*, *dūcis*, *nūcis*, *crūcis*, *trūcis*, *onŷchis*, *Erycis*, *mastyx*, *-ŷchis*, the resin of the *lentiscus*, or *mastich-tree*, and many others whose quantity can only be ascertained by authority.

4. Some nouns vary the crement; as, *Syphax*, *-ācis*, or *-ūcis*; *Sandyx*, *-icis*, or *-icis*; *Bebryx*, *-ŷcis*, or *-ŷcis*.

Increase of the Plural Number.

IX. Nouns of the plural number which increase, make *A*, *E*, and *O* long; but shorten *I* and *U*; as,

musārum, *rērum*, *dominōrum*; *rēgibus*, *portūbus*: except *bōbus* or *būbus*, contracted for *bōvibus*.

INCREASE OF VERBS.

A verb is said to increase, when any part has more syllables than the second person singular of the present of the indicative active; as, *amas*, *amāmus*, where the second syllable *ma* is the *increase* or *crement*; for the last syllable is never called by that name.

A verb often increases by several syllables; as, *amas*, *amābāmini*; in which case it is said to have a *first*, *second*, or *third increase*.

X. In the increase of verbs, *a*, *e*, and *o*, are long; *i* and *u*, short; as,

Amāre, *docēre*, *amātōte*; *legimus*, *sūmus*, *volūmus*.

The poets sometimes shorten *dēderunt* and *stēlerunt*; and lengthen *rimus* and *ritis*, in the future of the subjunctive; as, *transieritis aquas*, Ovid. All the other exceptions from this rule are marked in the formation of the verb.

The first or middle syllables of words which do not come under any of the foregoing rules, are said to be long or short by *authority*; and their quantity can only be discovered from the usage of the poets, which is the most certain of all rules.

REMARKS ON THE QUANTITY OF THE PENULT OF WORDS.

1. Patronymics in *IDES* or *ADES* usually shorten the penult; as, *Priamādes*, *Allantiādes*, &c. Unless they come from nouns in *eus*; as, *Pelides*, *Tydidēs*, &c.

2. Patronymics, and similar words, in *AIS*, *EIS*, *ITIS*, *OIS*, *OTIS*, *INE*, and *ONE*, commonly lengthen the penult; as, *Achāis*, *Ptolemāis*, *Chryseis*, *Jēneis*, *Memphitis*, *Lalōis*, *Icaridōis*, *Nerine*, *Arisōne*. Except *Thebāis*, and *Phocēis*; and *Nereis*, which is common.

3. Adjectives in *ACUS*, *ICUS*, *IDUS*, and *IMUS*, for the most part shorten the penult; as, *Ægyptiācus*, *acadēmicus*, *lepidus*, *legitimus*; also superlatives; as, *fortissimus*, &c. Except *opacus*, *amicus*, *apricus*, *pudicus*, *mendicus*, *posticus*, *fidus*, *infidus*, (but *perfidus* of *per* and *fides*, is short,) *binus*, *quadrīnus*, *patrimus*, *matrimus*, *optimus*; and two superlatives, *imius*, *primus*.

4. Adjectives in *ALIS*, *ANUS*, *ARUS*, *IVUS*, *ORUS*, *OSUS*, lengthen the penult; as, *dolalis*, *urbānus*, *avarus*, *castus*, *decorus*, *arenōnus*. Except *barbārus*, *opipārus*.

5. Verbal adjectives in *ILIS*, shorten the penult; as, *agilis*, *facilis*, &c. But derivatives from nouns usually lengthen it; as, *anilis*, *civilis*, *herilis*, &c. To these add *exilis*, *subtilis*; and names of months, *Aprilis*, *Quinctilis*, *Sextilis*: Except *humilis*, *parilis*; and also *similis*. But all adjectives in *atilis*, are short; as, *versatilis*, *volatilis*, *umbratilis*, &c.

6. Adjectives in *INUS* derived from inanimate things, as plants, stones, &c. also from adverbs of time, commonly shorten the penult; as, *amaracīnus*, *crocinus*, *cedrīnus*, *faginus*, *oleaginus*, *adamantīnus*, *cristallīnus*, *crastīnus*, *pristīnus*, *perendīnus*, &c.

Other adjectives in *INUS* are long; as, *agnīnus*, *austīnus*, *binus*, *clandestīnus*, *Latīnus*, *marīnus*, *supīnus*, *vespertīnus*, &c.

7. Diminutives in *OLUS, OLĀ, OLUM*; and *ULUS, ULĀ, ULUM*, always shorten the penult; as, *urecūlus, filiūla, muscūlum*; *lectūlus, ratiuncūla, corcūlum*, &c.

8. Adverbs in *TIM* lengthen the penult; as, *oppidātīm, virītīm, tribūtīm*. Except *affātīm, perpētīm, and stātīm*.

9. Desideratives in *URIO* shorten the antepenultima, which in the second or third person is the penult; as, *esūrīo, esūrīs, esūrīt*. But other verbs in *urio* lengthen that syllable; as, *ligūrīo, ligūrīs; scalārīo, scalārīs*, &c.

PENULT OF PROPER NAMES.

The following proper names lengthen the penult: Abdēra, Abŷdus, Adōnis, Œsōpus, Œtōlus, Ahāla, Alaricus, Alcides, Amyclæ, Andronicus, Anūbis, Archimēdes, Ariarāthes, Ariobarzānes, Aristides, Aristobūlus, Aristogiton, Arpinum, Artabānus; Brachmānes, Busiris, Buthrōtus; Cethēgus, Chalcēdon, Cleobūlus, Cyrēne, Cythēra, Curētes; Darici, Demonicus, Diomēdes, Diōres, Dioscūri; Ebādes, Eriphyle, Eubūlus, Euclides, Euphrātes, Eumēdes, Euripus, Euxinus; Gargānus, Gētūlus, Granicus; Heliogabūlus, Henricus, Heraclides, Heraclitus, Hippōnax, Hispanus; Irēne; Lacŷdas, Latōna, Leucāta, Lugdūnum, Lycōras; Mandāne, Mausōlus, Maximinus, Meleāger, Messāla, Messāna, Milētus; Nasica, Nicānor, Nicētas; Pachynus, Pandōra, Pelōris & -us, Pharsālus, Phœnice, Polites, Polyclētus, Polynices, Priāpus; Sarpēdon, Serāpis, Sinōpe, Stratonice, Suffētes; Tigrānes, Thessalonica; Verōna, Veronica.

The following are short: Amāthus, Amphipōlis, Anabōsis, Anticŷra, Antigōnus, & -ne, Antilōchus, Antiochus, Antiope, Antipas, Antipāter, Antiphānes, Antiphātes, Antiphila, Antiphon, Antus, Apūlus, Areopāgus, Arimnūm, Armēnus, Athēsis, Attālus, Attica; Bitūrix, Bructēri; Calāber, Calicrātes, Callistrātus, Candāce, Cantāber, Carneādes, Cherilus, Chrysostōmus, Cleombrotus, Cleomēnes, Corŷcos, Constantinopōlis, Cratērus, Cratylus, Cremēra, Crustumēri, Cybēle, Cyclādes, Cyzicus; Dalmātæ, Damōcles, Dardānus, Dejōces, Deiotārus, Democritus, Dempho, Didymus, Diogēnes, Drepanum, Dumnōrix; Empedōcles, Ephēsus, Evergētes, Eumēnes, Eurymēdon, Eripylus; Fuchus; Geryōnes, Gyārus; Hecŷra, Heliopōlis, Hermiōne, Herodōtus, Hesiodus, Hesione, Hippocrātes, Hippotāmos, Hypāta, Hypānis; Icārus, Icētus, Illŷris, Iphitus, Ismārus, Ithāca; Laodice, Laomēdon, Lampsacus, Lamŷrus, Lapithæ, Leucetilis, Libānus, Lipāre, v. -a, Lysimachus, Longimānus; Marāthon, Mēnālus, Marmarica, Massagētæ, Matrōna, Megāra, Melitus, & -ta, Metropōlis, Mutina, Mycōnus; Neōcles, Neritos, Noricum; Omphāle; Patāra, Pēgāsus, Pharnāces, Pisistrātus, Polydāmas, Polyxēna, Porsēna, or Porsenna, Praxitēles, Puteoli, Pylādes, Pythagōras; Sarmāta, Sarsina, Semēle, Semirāmis, Sequāni, & -a, Seriphos, Sicōris, Socrātes, Sōdōma, Sotādes, Sparticus, Sporādes, Strongyle, Stymphālus, Sybāris; Taygetus, Telegōnus, Telemachus, Tenēdos, Tarrāco, Theophānes, Theophilus, Tomyrus; Urbicus; Venēti, Vologēsus, Volusus; Xenocrātes, Zoilus, Zopyrus.

The penult of several words is doubtful; thus, *Balāvi*, Lucan, *Balāvi*, Juv. & Mart. *Fortuitus*, Horat. *Fortuitus*, Mart. Some make *fortuitus* of three syllables; but it may be shortened like *gratuitus*, Stat. *Patrimus, matrimus, prætolor*, &c. are by some lengthened, and by some shortened; but for their quantity there is no certain authority.

FINAL SYLLABLES.

XI. *A*, in the end of a word declined by cases, is short; as, *Musā, templā, Tydeā, lampādā*.

Exc. The ablative of the first declension is long; as, *Musā, Œnēā*; and the vocative of Greek nouns in *as*; as, *O Œnēā, O Pallā*.

A in the end of a word not declined by cases is long; as, *Amā, frustrā, præterēā, ergā, intrā*.

Exc. *Itā, quā, ejā, postēā, putā*, (adv.) are short; and sometimes, though more rarely, the prepositions *contrā, ultrā*, and the compounds of *ginta*; as, *trigintā, &c. Contra, and ultra*, when adverbs, are always long.

E.

XII. *E*, in the end of a word, is short; as,

Natē, sedilē, patrē, currē, nempē, antē.

Exc. 1. Monosyllables are long; as, *mē, tē, sē*; except these enclitic conjunctions, *quē, vē, nē*; and these syllabical adjections, *ptē, cē, tē*; as, *suptē, hujuscē, tutē*, but these may be comprehended under the general rule, as they never stand by themselves.

Exc. 2. Nouns of the first and fifth declension are long; as, *Calliōpē, Anchisē, fidē*. So *rē*, and *diē*, with their compounds, *quarē, hodiē, pridē, postridiē, quotidie*: Also Greek nouns which want the singular, *Cetē, melē, Tempē*; and the second person singular of the imperative of the second conjugation; as, *Docē, manē*; but *cave, vale*, and *vide*, are sometimes short.

Exc. 3. Adverbs derived from adjectives of the first and second declension are long; as, *placidē, pulchrē, valdē*, contracted for *validē*; to these add *fermē, ferē*, and *ohē*; also all adverbs of the superlative degree; as, *doctissimē, fortissimē*: but *benē* and *malē* are short.

I.

XIII. *I* final is long ; as, *Domini, patri, doceri.*

Exc. 1. Greek vocatives are short ; as, *Alexi, Amarylli.*

Exc. 2. The dative of Greek nouns of the third declension which increase, is common ; as, *Palladi, Minotidi.*

Mihi, tibi, sibi, are also common : so likewise are *ibi, nisi, ubi, quasi* ; and *cui*, when a dissyllable, which in poetry is seldom the case. *Sicubi* and *necubi* are always short.

O.

XIV. *O* final is common ; as, *Virgo, Amo, quando.*

Exc. 1. Monosyllables in *o* are long ; as, *ô, dô, stô, prô.* The dative and ablative sing. of the second declension, are long ; as, *librô, dominô* : also Greek nouns, as, *Didô,* and *Athô* the genitive of *Athos*, and adverbs derived from nouns ; as, *certô, falsô, paulô.* To these add *quô, eô,* and their compounds, *quôvis, quôcunque, adeô, ideô* ; likewise, *illô, idcirco, citrô, intrô, retrô, ultrô.*

Exc. 2. The following words are short ; *Egô, sciô, cedô* a defective verb, *homô, citô, illicitô, imô, duô, ambô, modô,* with its compounds, *quomodô, dummodô, postmodô* : but some of these are also found long.

Exc. 3. The gerund in *DO* in Virgil is long ; in other poets it is short. *Ergô,* on account of, is long ; *ergo,* therefore is doubtful.

U and Y.

XV. *U* final is long ; *Y* final is short ; as, *Vultu, Molÿ.*

B, D, L, M, R, T.

XVI. *B, D, L, R,* and *T,* in the end of a word, are short ; as,

Ab, apud, semel, precor, caput.

The following words are long, *sâl, sôl, nil* ; *pâr,* and its compounds, *impar, dispar,* &c. *fâr, lâr, Nâr cûr fûr* ; also nouns in *er* which have *êris* in the genitive ; as, *Cratêr, vër, Iber* likewise *aër, æthêr* ; to which add Hebrew names ; as, *Jôb, Daniël, David.*

M final anciently made the foregoing vowel short ; as, *Militum octo,* Ennius. But by later poets, *m* in the end of a word is always cut off, when the next word begins with a vowel ; thus, *Mili, octo* ; except in compound words ; as, *circumago, circumæo.*

C, N.

XVII. *C* and *N,* in the end of a word, are long ; as,

Ac, sic, nôn. So Greek nouns in *n* ; as, *Titân, Sirên, Salamin, Æneân, Anchisên, Circên, Lacedæmôn,* &c.

The following words are short, *nec* and *donéc* ; *forsitân, in, forsân, tamên, ân, vidên* ; likewise nouns in *en* which have *ênis* in the genitive ; as, *carmên, crimên* ; together with several Greek nouns ; as, *Ilîôn, Pylôn, Alexân.*

The pronoun *hic,* and the verb *fac,* are common.

AS, ES, OS.

XVIII. *AS, ES,* and *OS,* in the end of a word, are long ; as, *Mâs, quîs, bonôs.*

The following words are short, *anôs, ês* from *sum,* and *penês* ; *ôs,* having *ocis* in the genitive, *compôs,* and *impôs* ; also a great many Greek nouns of all these three terminations ; as, *Arcôs and Arcadôs, herôs* ; *Phrygês* ; *Arcadôs, Tenêdôs, Mênês,* &c. and Latin nouns in *es,* having the penult of the genitive increasing short ; as, *Alês, hebês, obsês.* But *Cerês, parîes, ariês, abiês,* and *pês* with its compounds, are long.

IS, US, YS.

XIX. *IS, US,* and *YS,* in the end of a word, are short ; as,

Turris, legîs, legîmûs, annûs, Capîs.

Exc. 1. Plural cases in *is* and *us* are long ; as, *Pennîs, libris, nobis, omnis* for

omnes, fructus, manus : also the genitive singular of the fourth declension ; as, *portus*. But *bus* in the dative and ablative plural is short ; as, *floribus, fructibus, rebus*.

Exc. 2. Nouns in *is* are long, which have the genitive in *itis, inis, or entis* ; as, *Is, Samnis, Salamis, Simois*. To these add the adverbs *gratis* and *foris* ; the noun *glis*, and *vis*, whether it be a noun or a verb ; also *is* in the second person singular, when the plural has *itis* ; as, *audis, abis, possis*. *Ris* in the future of the subjunctive is common.

Exc. 3. Monosyllables in *us* are long ; as, *grus, sus* : also nouns which in the genitive have *uris, ūdis, ūtis, untis*, or *ōdis* ; as, *tellus, incus, virtus, amāthūs, tripūs*. To these add the genitive of Greek nouns of the third declension ; as, *Clūs, Sapphūs, Mantūs* ; also nouns which have *u* in the vocative ; as, *Panthūs*.

Exc. 4. *Tethys* is sometimes long, and nouns in *ys*, which have likewise *yn* in the nominative ; as, *Phorcys, Trachys*.

¶ The last syllable of every verse is common

Or, as some think, necessarily long on account of the pause or suspension of the voice, which usually follows it in pronunciation.

THE QUANTITY OF DERIVATIVE AND COMPOUND WORDS.

1. DERIVATIVES.

XX. Derivatives follow the quantity of their primitives ; as,

<i>Amicus,</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>āmo,</i>	<i>Decoro,</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>decus, -ōris.</i>
<i>Auctionor,</i>		<i>auctio, -ōnis.</i>	<i>Exūlo,</i>		<i>exul, -ūlis.</i>
<i>Auctor,</i>		<i>auctor, -ōris.</i>	<i>Pavidus,</i>		<i>pāveo.</i>
<i>Auditor,</i>		<i>audītum.</i>	<i>Quirito,</i>		<i>Quiris, -itis.</i>
<i>Auspīcor,</i>		<i>auspex, -icis.</i>	<i>Radicītus,</i>		<i>radix, -icis.</i>
<i>Caupōnor,</i>		<i>caupo, -ōnis.</i>	<i>Sospito,</i>		<i>sospes, -itis.</i>
<i>Compētitor,</i>		<i>compētītum.</i>	<i>Natura,</i>		<i>nātus.</i>
<i>Cornīcor,</i>		<i>cornix, -icis.</i>	<i>Māternus,</i>		<i>māter.</i>
<i>Custōdio,</i>		<i>custos, -ōdis.</i>	<i>Lēgebam, &c.</i>		<i>lēgo.</i>
<i>Decōrus,</i>		<i>decor, -ōris.</i>	<i>Lēgeram, &c.</i>		<i>lēgi.</i>

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Long from Short.

<i>Dēni,</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>dēcem.</i>	<i>Suspicio,</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>suspīcor.</i>	<i>Mōbilis,</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>mōveo</i>
<i>Fōmes,</i>		<i>fōveo.</i>	<i>Sēdes,</i>		<i>sēdeo.</i>	<i>Hūmor,</i>		<i>hūmus.</i>
<i>Hūmanus,</i>		<i>hōmo</i>	<i>Sēcūs,</i>		<i>sēcus.</i>	<i>Jūmentum.</i>		<i>jūvo.</i>
<i>Rēgula,</i>		<i>rēgo.</i>	<i>Pēnuria.</i>		<i>pēnus.</i>	<i>Vox, vōcis.</i>		<i>vōco, &c.</i>

2. Short from Long.

<i>Ārena and ārista,</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>āreo.</i>	<i>Lūcerna,</i>	<i>from</i>	<i>lūceo.</i>
<i>Nōta and nōto,</i>		<i>nōtus.</i>	<i>Dux, ūcis,</i>		<i>dūco.</i>
<i>Vādum,</i>		<i>vādo.</i>	<i>Stābilis,</i>		<i>stābam.</i>
<i>Fīdes,</i>		<i>fīdo.</i>	<i>Ditio,</i>		<i>dis, ditis.</i>
<i>Sōpor,</i>		<i>sōpio</i>	<i>Quāsillus,</i>		<i>quālus, &c.</i>

2. COMPOUNDS.

XXI. Compounds follow the quantity of the simple words which compose them ; as,

Dēdūco, of *dē*, and *dūco*. So *prōfēro*, *antēfēro*, *consōlor*, *dēnōto*, *dēpecūlor*, *deprāvo*, *despēro*, *despūmo*, *desquāmo*, *enōdo*, *ērūdīo*, *exūdo*, *exāro*, *expāveo*, *incēro*, *inhūmo*, *investīgo*, *prāgrāvo*, *prānūto*, *rēgēlo*, *appāro*, *appāreo*, *concāvus*, *prāgrāvia*, *dēsōlo*, *suffōco* & *suffōco*, *diffīdit* from *diffīndo*, and *diffīdit* from *diffīdo*, *isūdo*, and *indīco*, *permānet* from *permāneo*, and *permānet* from *permāno*, *effōdit*, in the present, and *effōdit* in the perfect ; so, *exēdit* and *exēdit* ; *devēnit* and *devēnit* ; *devēnit* and *devēnit* ; *reperīmus* and *reperīmus* ; *effūgit* and *effūgit*, &c.

The change of a vowel or diphthong in the compound does not alter the quantity ; as, *incīdo* from *in* and *cādo* ; *incīdo* from *in* and *cādo* ; *suffōco* from *sub* and *fauz*, *fauzis* : unless the letter following make it fall under some general rule ; as, *ādmitto*, *pērcello*, *dēosculor*, *prōhibeo*.

Exc. 1. *Agnītum*, *cognītum*, *dējēro*, *pejēro*, *innūba*, *pronūba*, *maledīcus*, *veridīcus*, *nīhīlum*, *semisōpītus* ; from *nōtus*, *jūro*, *nūbo*, *dīco*, *hīkum*, and *sōpio* : *ambitus*, a

participle from *ambio*, is long; but the substantives *ambitus* and *ambitio* are short. *Connubium* has the second syllable common.

Exc. 2. The preposition *PRO* is short in the following words: *prōfundus*, *prōfugio*, *prōfugus*, *prōnēpos*, *prōnēptis*, *prōfestus*, *prōfari*, *prōfiteor*, *prōfānus*, *prōfecto*, *prōcella*, *prōtervus*, and *prōpāgo*, a lineage; *pro* in *prōpāgo*, a vine stock or shoot, is long. *Pro* in the following words is doubtful: *propago*, to propagate; *propino*, *profundo*, *propello*, *propulso*, *procūro*, and *Proserpina*.

Exc. 3. The inseparable prepositions *SE* and *DI* are long; as, *sēpāro*, *divello*: except *dirtimo*, *disertus*. *Re* is short; as, *rēmīto*, *rēfēro*: except in the impersonal verb *rēfert*, compounded of *res* and *fero*.

Exc. 4. *E*, *I*, *O*, in the end of the former compounding word are usually shortened; as, *trēpenti*, *nēfas*, *nēque*, *patēfacio*, &c. *Capricornus*, *omnipotens*, *agricōla*, *significo*, *biformis*, *aliger*, *Trivium*, *tubicen*, &c. *Dubōdēcim*, *hōdie*, *sacrōsanctus*, &c. But from each of these there are many exceptions. Thus *i* is long when it is varied by cases; as, *quidam*, *quīvis*, *tantidē*, *eidē*, &c. And when the compounding words may be taken separately; as, *ludimagister*, *lucrifacio*, *siquis*, &c. *Idem* in the masculine, is long; in the neuter, short: also, *ubique*, *ibidem*. But in *ubivis* and *ubicumque*, the *i* is doubtful.

ACCENT.

Accent is the tone of the voice with which a syllable is pronounced.

In every word of two or more syllables, one syllable is sounded higher than the rest, to prevent monotony, or an uniformity of sound, which is disagreeable to the ear.

When accent is considered with respect to the sense, or when a particular stress is laid upon any word, on account of the meaning, it is called *Emphāsīs*.

There are three accents, distinguished by their different sounds; *acute*, *grave*, and *circumflex*.

1. The *acute* or *sharp* accent raises the voice in pronunciation, and is thus marked [^ˈ]; as, *prōfero*, *prōffer*.

2. The *grave* or *base* accent depresses the voice, or keeps it in its natural tone; and is thus marked [_ˋ]; as, *doctè*. This accent properly belongs to all syllables which have no other.

The *circumflex* accent first raises and then sinks the voice in some degree on the same syllable; and is therefore placed only upon *long* syllables. When written, it has this mark, made up of the two former [[˘]]; as, *amāre*.

The accents are hardly ever marked in English books, except in dictionaries, grammars, spelling-books, or the like, where the acute accent only is used.

The accents are likewise seldom marked in Latin books, unless for the sake of distinction; as, in these adverbs, *aliquō*, *continuo*, *doctè*, *undè*, &c. to distinguish them from certain cases of adjectives, which are spelt in the same way. So *poetā*, *gloriā*, in the ablative: *fructūs*, *tumultūs*, in the genitive: *nostrām*, *vestrām*, the genitive of *nos* and *vos*: *ergō*, on account of; *occidit*, he slew; *Pompiliū*, for *Pompilius*; *amāris*, for *amaveris*, &c.

VERSE.

A verse is a certain number of long and short syllables, disposed according to rule.

It is so called, because when the number of syllables requisite is completed, we always *turn* back to the beginning of a new line.

The parts into which we divide a verse, to see if it have its just number of syllables, are called *Feet*.

A verse is divided into different feet, rather to ascertain its measure or number of syllables, than to regulate its pronunciation.

FEET.

Poetic feet are either of two, three, or four syllables. When a single syllable is taken by itself, it is called a *Cæsura*, which is commonly a long syllable.

1. Feet of two syllables.

Spondēus, consists of two long; as, *omnēs*.
Pyrrhichius, two short; as, *dēūs*.
Iambus, a short and a long; as, *amāna*.
Trochæus, a long and a short; as, *servūs*.

2. Feet of three syllables.

Dactylus, a long and two short; as, *scribēre*.
Anapestus, two short and a long; as, *pizās*.
Amphimæcer, a long, a short, and a long, as, *chāritās*.
Tribrachys, three short; as, *dōminūs*.

The following are not so much used :

Molossus,	<i>delectant.</i>
Amphibrachys,	<i>honorē.</i>
Bacchius,	<i>dolores.</i>
Antibacchius,	<i>pelluntur.</i>

3. Feet of four syllables.

Proceleusmaticus,	<i>hominibus.</i>
Dispondeus,	<i>oratores.</i>
Dijambus,	<i>amantibus.</i>
Choriambus,	<i>pontifices.</i>
Ditrochæus,	<i>cantilena.</i>

Antispastus,	<i>Alexander.</i>
Ionicus major,	<i>calcaribus.</i>
Ionicus minor,	<i>propterabant.</i>
Pæon primus,	<i>temporibus.</i>
Pæon secundus,	<i>potentia.</i>
Pæon tertius,	<i>animatus.</i>
Pæon quartus,	<i>celeritas.</i>
Epitritus primus,	<i>voleptates.</i>
Epitritus secundus,	<i>pauitentes.</i>
Epitritus tertius,	<i>discordias.</i>
Epitritus quartus,	<i>fortunatus.</i>

SCANNING.

The measuring of verse, or the resolving of it into the several feet of which it is composed, is called *Scanning*.

When a verse has just the number of feet requisite, it is called *Versus Acatalectic*, or *Acatalectic*; an *Acatalectic* verse : if a syllable be wanting, it is called *Catalectic* : if there be a syllable too much, *Hypercatalectic*, or *Hypermeter*.

The ascertaining whether the verse be complete, defective, or redundant, is called *Depositi*, or *Clausula*.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERSE.

1. HEXAMETER.

The Hexameter or Heroic verse consists of six feet. Of these the fifth is a dactyle, and the sixth a spondee ; all the rest may be either dactyles or spondees ; as,

Ludērē | quæ vël- | lēm cālā- | mō pēr- | misit ā- | grēsti. *Virg.*
Infān- | dūm Rē- | ginā, jū- | bēs rēnō- | vārē dō- | lōrēm. *Id.*

A regular Hexameter line cannot have more than seventeen syllables ; or fewer than thirteen.

Sometimes a spondee is found in the fifth place, whence the verse is called *Spondaic* : as,

Cārē Dē- | ūm sōbō- | lēs mā- | gnūm Jōvis | incrē- | mētūm. *Virg.*

This verse is used when any thing grave, slow, large, sad, or the like, is expressed. It commonly has a dactyle in the fourth place, and a word of four syllables in the end.

Sometimes there remains a superfluous syllable at the end. But this syllable must either terminate in a vowel, or in the consonant *m*, with a vowel before it : so as to be joined with the following verse, which in the present case must always begin with a vowel ; as,

Omnā | Mērcūrī- | ō sīml- | lis vō- | cēmquē cō- | lōrēmque

Et flavos crines —

Virg.

Those Hexameter verses sound best, which have dactyles and spondees alternately ; as,

Ludere quæ vellem calamo permisit agresti. *Virg.*

Pinguis et ingratus premeretur cascus urbi. *Id.*

Or which have more dactyles than spondees ; as,

Tityre tu patula recubans sub tegmine fagi. *Id.*

It is esteemed a great beauty in a Hexameter verse, when by the use of dactyles and spondees, the sound is adapted to the sense ; as,

Quadrupedante putrem sonitu quatit ungula campum. *Virg.*

Illi inter sese magna vi brachia tollunt. *Id.*

Monstrum horrendum, informe, ingens, cui lumen ademptum. *Id.*

Accipiunt inimicum imbrem, rimisque fatiscunt. *Id.*

But what deserves particular attention in scanning Hexameter verse, is the *CÆSURA*.

Cæura is when, after a foot is completed, there remains a syllable at the end of a word to begin a new foot ; as,

At rē-ginā grā-vi jān-dudum, &c.

The *Cæura* is variously named, according to the different parts of the hexameter verse in which it is found. When it comes after the first foot, or falls on the third half-foot, it is called by a Greek name, *Triemimeris* : when on the fifth half-foot or the syllable after the second foot, it is called *Penthemimeris* : when it happens on the first syllable of the fourth foot, or the seventh half-foot, it is called *Hepthemimeris* : and when on the ninth half-foot, or the first syllable of the fifth foot it is called *Ennemimeris*.

All these different species of the *Cæura* sometimes occur in the same verse ; as,

Illē lā-tūs nrvē-ūm mōl-li fūl-tūs h̄yā-cinthō. *Virg.*

But the most common and beautiful *Cæura* is the penthemim ; on which some lay a particular accent or stress of the voice in reading a hexameter verse thus composed, whence they call it the *Cæural pause* : as,

Tityre dum rede- O, brevis est via, pasce capellas. *Virg.*

When the *Cæura* falls on a syllable naturally short, it renders it long ; as, the last syllable of *fullus* in the foregoing example.

The chief melody of a hexameter verse in a great measure depends on the proper disposition

of the *Cæsura*. Without this, a line consisting of the number of feet requisite will be little else than mere prose; as,

Rōmæ mœnā tērrūt impīgēr Hānnibāl ārmis. *Ennius*.

The ancient Romans, in pronouncing verse, paid a particular attention to its melody. They not only observed the quantity and accent of the several syllables, but also the different stops and pauses which the particular turn of the verse required. In modern times we do not fully perceive the melody of Latin verse, because we have now lost the just pronunciation of that language, the people of every country pronouncing it in a manner similar to their own. In reading Latin verse, therefore, we are directed by the same rules which take place with respect to English verse.

The tone of the voice ought to be chiefly regulated by the sense. All the words should be pronounced fully; and the cadence of the verse ought only to be observed, so far as it corresponds with the natural expression of the words. At the end of each line there should be no fall of the voice, unless the sense requires it; but a small pause, half of that which we usually make at a comma.

2. PENTAMETER.

The Pentameter verse consists of five feet. Of these the two first are either dactyles or spondees; the third always a spondee; and the fourth and fifth an anapaestus; as,

Nātū- | ræ sēquī- | tār sē- | mīnā quis- | quē sūz. *Propert*.
Cārmīnī- | būs vī- | vēs tēm- | pūs īn ōm- | nē mēs. *Ovid*.

But this verse is more properly divided into two hemisticks or halves; the former of which consists of two feet, either dactyles or spondees, and a cæsura; the latter, always of two dactyles and another cæsura; thus,

Nātū- | ræ sēquī- | tār | sēmīnā | quisquē sū- | æ.
Cārmīnī- | būs vī- | vēs | tēmpūs īn | ōmnē mē- | is.

The Pentameter usually ends with a dissyllable, but sometimes also with a polysyllable.

3. ASCLEPIADEAN.

The Asclepiadean verse consists of four feet; namely, a spondee, twice a choriambus, and a pyrrhichius; as,

Mœcē- | nās ātāvīs | ēdītē rē- | gībūs. *Hor*.

But this verse may be more properly measured thus: in the first place, a spondee; in the second, a dactyle; then a cæsura; and after that two dactyles; thus,

Mœcē- | nās ata- | vis | edite | regibus.

4. GLYCONIAN.

The Glyconian verse has three feet, a spondee, choriambus, and pyrrhichius; as,

Nāvis | quæ tibi crē- | dītūm. *Horat*.

Or, it may be divided into a spondee and two dactyles; thus,

Navis | quæ tibi | creditum.

5. SAPPHIC and ADONIAN.

The Sapphic verse has five feet; viz. a trochee, spondee, dactyle, and two trochees; thus,

Intē- | gēr vī- | tæ, scēlē- | risquē | pūrūs. *Horat*.

An Adonian verse consists only of a dactyle and spondee; as,

Iūpītēr | ūrgēt. *Horat*.

6. PHERECRATIAN.

The Pherecratian verse consists of three feet, a spondee, dactyle, and spondee; thus,

Nīgrīs | æquōrā | vēntīs. *Horat*.

7. PHALEUCIAN.

The Phaleucian verse consists of five feet; namely, a spondee, a dactyle, and three trochees; as,

Sūmmām | nēc mētū- | ās dī- | ēm, nēc | ōptēs. *Marial*.

8. THE GREATER ALCAIC.

The Greater Alcaic, called likewise *Dactylic*, consists of four feet, a spondee or iambus, iambus and cæsura, then two dactyles; as,

Virtūs | rēpūl- | æ | nēcīā | sōrdīdæ. *Horat*.

9. ARCHILOCHIAN.

The Archilochian Iambic verse consists of four feet. In the first and third place, it has either a spondee or iambus; in the second and fourth, always an iambus; and in the end, a cæsura; as,

Nēc sū- | mī, aut | pōnīt | sēcū- | rēs. *Horat*.

10. THE LESSER ALCAIC.

The Lesser Dactylic Alcaic consists of four feet; namely, two dactyles and two trochees; as,

Arbitrī- | ō pōpū- | lāris | aūræ. *Horat*.

Of the above kinds of verse, the first two take their names from the number of feet of which they consist. All the rest derive their names from those by whom they were either first invented, or frequently used.

There are several other kinds of verse, which are named from the feet by which they are most

FIGURES IN SCANNING.

commonly measured, such as the dactylic, trochaic, anapestic, and iambic. The last of is most frequently used.

11. IAMBIC.

Of Iambic verse there are two kinds. The one consists of four feet, and is called by a name *Dimeter*; the other consists of six feet, and is called *Trimeter*. The reason of these is, that among the Greeks two feet were considered only as one measure in iambic verse; w^t the Latins measured it by single feet, and therefore called the dimeter *quaternarius*, ar trimeter *senarius*. Originally this kind of verse was purely iambic, i. e. admitted of no oth but the iambus; thus,

Dimeter, Inâr- | sît m- | stûô- | sûis. *Horat.*

Trimeter, Sûis | ôt l- | psâ Rô- | mâ vi- | ribûs | rûit. *Id.*

But afterwards, both for the sake of ease and variety, different feet were admitted into the t or odd places; that is, in the first, third, and fifth places, instead of an iambus, they used a sp a dactyle, or an anapestus, and sometimes a tribrachys. We also find a tribrachys in th places, i. e. in the second place, and in the fourth; for the last foot must always be an iambus

Dimeter, Cándl | â trá- | ctávî | dâpês. *Horat.*

Vidê- | rê prôpê- | rântês | dômûm. *Id.*

Trimeter, Quôquô | scêlê- | stî rûi- | tîs aut | cûr dêx- | têris. *Id.*

Pâvdûm- | quê lèpô- | r' aut âd- | vênâm | lâquêtô | grûem. *Id.*

Altû- | bûs ât- | quê cànî | bûs hômî- | cid' Hê- | ctorem.

In comic writers we sometimes find an iambic verse consisting of eight feet, therefore *Tetrameter* or *Octonarius*.

FIGURES IN SCANNING.

The several changes made upon words to adapt them to the verse are called *Figures in Sea*. The chief of these are the *Synalæpha*, *Echthipsis*, *Synæresis*, *Dieræsis*; *Systole*, and *Diastrôle*.

1. **SYNALÆPHA** is the cutting off a vowel or diphthong, when the next word begins vowel; as,

Conticuere omnes, intentique ora tenebant. *Virg.*

to be scanned thus,

Contîcû- | êr' ôm- | nês in- | ténî | qu' ôrâ tē- | nēbânt.

The *Synalæpha* is sometimes neglected; and seldom takes place in the interjections, *ô*, *h*, *proh*, *væ*, *vah*, *hei*; as,

O pater, ô hominum, Divûmque æterna potestas. *Virg.*

Long vowels and diphthongs, when not cut off, are sometimes shortened; as,

Insulæ Ionio in magno, quas dira Celæno. *Virg.*

Credimus? an, qui amant, ipsi sibi somnia fingunt? *Id.*

Victor apud rapidum Simoënta sub Ilio alto.

Ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossam.

Glaucô et Panopææ, et Inoo Melicertæ.

2. **ECHTHLIPSIS** is when *m* is cut off, with the vowel before it in the end of a word, becau following word begins with a vowel; as,

O curas hominum? O quantum, est in rebus inane! *Pers.*

thus,

O cû- | râs hômî- | n', ô quân- | t' êst in | rêbûs in- | ânê.

Sometimes the *Synalæpha* and *Echthipsis*, are found at the end of a verse; as,

Sternitur infelix alieno vulnere, cælumque

Adspicit, et dulces moriens reminiscitur Argos. *Virg.*

Jamque iter emensi, turres ac tecta Latinorum

Ardua cernebant juvenes, murosque subibant. *Id.*

These verses are called *Hypermetri*, because a syllable remains to be carried to the begin^t the next line; thus, qu' *Adspicit*; r' *Ardua*.

3. **SYNÆRESIS** is the contraction of two syllables into one, which is likewise called *Cra*; *Phæthôn*, for *Phæthôn*. So, *êi* in *Theset*, *Orphei*, *deinde*, *Pompei*; *ûi*, in *huic*, *cui*; *ûi*, in *p* *ed*, in *aurêd*; thus,

Notus amor Phædræ, nota est injuria Theset. *Ovid*

Proinde tona cloquio, solitum tibi. *Virg.*

Filius huic contrâ, torquet qui sidera mundi. *Id.*

Aurêâ percutsum virgâ, versumque venenis. *Id.*

So in *antehæc*, *eodem*, *alvearia*, *deest*, *deerit*, *vehemens*, *anteit*, *eodem*, *alveo*, *graveolentis*, *semihomo*, *fluviolum*, *totius*, *promontorium*, &c. as,

Unde eodemque viâ sanguisque animusque ferentur. *Virg.*

Sea lento fuerunt alvearia vimine texta. *Id.*

Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest. *Hor.*

Divitis uber agri, Troiæque opulentia deerit. *Virg.*

Vehemens et liquidus puroque similimus amni. *Hor.*

Te semper anteit dira necessitas. *Alcaic. Hor.*

Uno eodemque igni, sic nostro Daphnis amore. *Virg.*

Cum refuit campis, & jam se candidit alveo. *Id.*

Inde ubi venere ad fauces graveolentis Averni. *Id.*

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POEMS

Bis patriæ cecidere manus : quin protinus omnia. *Id.*
 Cædit semianimis Rutulorum calcibus arva. *Id.*
 Semihominis Caci facies quam dira tenebat. *Id.*
 Fluviorum rex Eridanus, camposque per omnes. *Id.*
 Magnanimosque duces, totiusque ex ordine gentis. *Id.*
 Inde legit Capreas, promontoriumque Minervæ. *Ovid.*

To this figure may be referred the changing of *i* and *u* into *j* and *v*, or pronouncing them in the same syllable with the following vowel ; as in *genva*, *tenvia*, *arjetat*, *tenvia*, *abjete*, *pitvita*, *parjetibus*, *Nasidjenus* ; for *genua*, *tenuis*, &c. as,

Propterea qui corpus aquæ naturæque tenvia. *Lucr.*
 Genva labant, gelido concrevit frigore sanguis. *Virg.*
 Arjetat in portas & duros objice postes. *Id.*
 Velleraque ut foliis depectant tenvia Seres. *Id.*
 Edificant, tectâque intexunt abjete costas. *Id.*
 Præcipue sanus, nisi cum pitvita molesta est. *Hor.*
 Parjetibusque premunt arctis, & quatuor addunt. *Virg.*
 Ut Nasidjeni juvit te cœna beati. *Hor.*

4. DIÆRESIS divides one syllable into two ; as, *aulai*, for *aulæ* ; *Troïæ*, for *Trojæ* ; *Perseus*, for *Perseus* ; *milvus*, for *milvus* ; *soltui*, for *solvit* ; *voluit*, for *voluit* ; *agux*, *sætus*, *suant*, *sævos*, *relanguit*, *reliquis*, for *aquæ*, *suetus*, &c. as,

Aulai in medio libabant pocula Bacchi. *Virg.*
 Stamina non ulli dissoldenda Deo. *Pentam. Tibullus.*
 Debuerant fusos evoluisse suos. *Id. Ovid.*
 Quæ calidum faciunt aquæ tactum atque vaporem. *Lucr.*
 Cum mihi non tantum furesque feræque stietæ. *Horat.*
 Atque alios alii iridant, Veneremque student. *Lucr.*
 Fundat ab extremo flavos Aquilone Sævos. *Lucan.*
 Imposito fratri moribunda relanguit ore. *Ovid.*
 Reliquas tamen esse vias in mente patenteis. *Lucr.*

5. SYSTÖLE is when a long syllable is made short ; as the penult in *tulerunt* ; thus,
 Matri longa decem tulerunt fastidia menses. *Virg.*

6. DIASTÖLE is when a syllable usually short is made long ; as the last syllable in *amor*, in the following verse ;

Considant, si tantus amor, et mœnia condant. *Virg.*

To these may be subjoined the *Figures of Diction*, as they are called, which are chiefly used by the poets, though some of them likewise frequently occur in prose.

1. When a letter or syllable is added to the beginning of a word, it is called PROTHËSIS ; as *gnatus* for *natus* ; *teluli* for *tuli*. When a letter or syllable is interposed in the middle of a word, it is called EPENTHËSIS ; as, *relligio*, for *religio* ; *induperator*, for *imperator*. When a letter or syllable is added to the end, it is called PARAGÖGE ; as, *dicier* for *dici*.

2. If a letter or syllable be taken from the beginning of a word, it is called APHERËSIS ; as, *nalus* for *gnatus* ; *tenderant* for *telenderant*. If from the middle of a word, it is called SYNCÖPE ; as, *dixti* for *dixisti* ; *deum*, for *deorum*. If from the end, APOCÖPE ; as, *riden'* for *videme* ; *Anton* for *Antonii*.

3. When a letter or syllable is transposed, it is called METATHËSIS ; as, *pietris* for *priestis* : *Lybia* for *Libya*. When one letter is put for another, it is called ANTITHËSIS ; as, *faciundum* for *faciendum*, *olli* for *illi* ; *vollis* for *vultis*.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF POEMS.

Any work composed in verse is called a *Poem*, (*Poema*, or *Carmen*.)

Poems are called by various names, from their subject, their form, the manner of treating the subject, and their style.

1. A poem on the celebration of a marriage is called an EPITHALAMIUM ; on a mournful subject, an ELEGY or LAMENTATION ; in praise of the Supreme Being, a HYMN ; in praise of any person or thing, a PANEGRIC or ENCOMIUM ; on the vices of any one, a SATIRE or INVECTIVE ; a poem to be inscribed on a tomb, an EPITAPH, &c.

2. A short poem adapted to the lyre or harp, is called an ODE, whence such compositions are called *Lyric Poems* : a poem in the form of a letter is called an EPISTLE ; a short witty poem, playing on the fancies or conceits which arise from any subject, is called an EPIGRAM ; as those of Catullus and Martial. A sharp, unexpected lively turn of wit in the end of an epigram, is called its *Poin*t. A poem expressing the moral of any device or picture, is called an EMBLEM. A poem containing an obscure question to be explained, is called an ÆNIGMA or RIDDLE.

When a character is described so that the first letters of each verse, and sometimes the middle and final letters express the name of the person or thing described, it is called an ACROSTIC as the following on our Saviour.

I nter cuncta micans I gniti sidera cæl I,
 E xpellit tenebras E toto Phæbus ut orb E ;
 S ic cæcis removet JESVS caliginis umbra S ;
 V ivificansque simul V ero præcordia mot V
 S olem justitiæ, S epe probat esse beati S.

3. From the manner of treating a subject, a poem is either Exegetic, Dramatic, or Mixt.

The *Exegetic*, where the poet always speaks himself, is of three kinds, Historical, Didactic or Instructive, (as the Satire or Epistle,) and Descriptive.

Of the *Dramatic*, the chief kinds are COMEDY, representing the actions of ordinary life, generally with a happy issue; and TRAGEDY, representing the actions and distresses of illustrious personages, commonly with an unhappy issue. To which may be added *Pastoral Poems* or BUCOLICS, representing the actions and conversations of shepherds; as most of the eclogues of Virgil.

The *Mixt* kind is where the poet sometimes speaks in his own person, and sometimes makes other characters to speak. Of this kind is chiefly the EPIC or HEROIC poem, which treats of some one great transaction of some great illustrious person, with its various circumstances; as the wrath of Achilles, in the *Iliad* of Homer; the settlement of Æneas in Italy, in the *Jeneid* of Virgil; the fall of man, in the *Paradise Lost* of Milton, &c.

4. The style of poetry, as of prose, is of three kinds; the simple, ornate, and sublime

COMBINATION OF VERSES IN POEMS.

In long poems there is commonly but one kind of verse used. Thus Virgil, Lucretius, Horace in his Satires and Epistles, Ovid in his *Metamorphoses*, Lucan, Silius Italicus, Valerius Flaccus, Juvenal, &c. always use Hexameter verse; Plantus, Terence, and other writers of Comedy, generally use the Iambic, and sometimes the Trochaic. It is chiefly in shorter poems, particularly those which are called Lyric poems, as the Odes of Horace and the Psalms of Buchanan, that various kinds of verse are combined.

A poem which has only one kind of verse, is called by a Greek name ΜΟΝΟCΟΛΟΝ, sc. *poema*, v. *carmen*; or ΜΟΝΟCΟΛΟΣ, sc. *ode*: that which has two kinds, ΔΙCΟΛΟΝ; and that which has three kinds of verse, ΤΡΙCΟΛΟΝ.

If the same sort of verse return after the second line, it is called ΔΙCΟΛΟΝ ΔΙCΤΡΩΦΟΝ; as when a single Pentameter is alternately placed after a HEXAMETER, which is named *Elegiac verse*, (*carmen Elegiacum*;) because it was first applied to mournful subjects; thus,

Flebilis indignos Elegia solve capillos;

Ah! nimis ex vero, nunc tibi nomen erit. Ovid.

This kind of verse is used by Ovid in all his other works except the *Metamorphoses*; and also, for the most part, by Tibullus, Propertius, &c.

When a poem consists of two kinds of verse, and after three lines returns to the first, it is called ΔΙCΟΛΟΝ ΤΡΙCΤΡΩΦΟΝ: when after four lines, ΔΙCΟΛΟΝ ΤΕΤΡΑCΤΡΩΦΟΝ: as,

Auream quisquis mediocritatem

Diligit, tutus caret obsoleti

Sordibus tecti; caret invidendâ

Sobrius aulâ.

Horat.

When a poem consists of three kinds of verse, and after three lines always returns to the first, it is called ΤΡΙCΟΛΟΝ ΤΡΙCΤΡΩΦΟΝ: but if it returns after four lines, it is called ΤΡΙCΟΛΟΝ ΤΕΤΡΑCΤΡΩΦΟΝ: as when after two greater dactylic alcaic verses are subjoined an archilochian iambic and a lesser dactylic alcaic which is named *Carmen Horatianum*, or Horatian verse, because it is frequently used by Horace; thus,

Virtus recludens immeritis mori

Cælum, negatâ tentat iter viâ;

Cœtusque vulgares, et udam

Spérnit humum fugiente pennâ.

Any one of these parts of a poem, in which the different kinds of verse are comprehended when taken by itself, is called a *Strophe*, *Stanza*, or *Staff*.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF VERSE IN HORACE AND BUCHANAN.

I. ODES and PSALMS of one kind of verse.

1. *Asclepiadæan*, See N° 3. p. 208. Hor. L. 1. III. 30. IV. 8.—Buch. Ps. 28. 40. 80.

2. *Choriambic Alcaic Pentameter*, consisting of a spondee, three choriambuses, and a pyrrichius or iambus: Hor L. 11. 18. IV. 10.

3. *Iambic trimeter*, N° 11.—Hor. Epod. 17.—Buch. Ps. 25. 94. 106.

4. *Hexameter*, N° 1. Hor. Satires and Epistles.—Buch. Ps. 1. 18. 45. 78. 85. 89. 104. 107. 132. 135.

5. *Iambic Dimeter*, N° 11.—Buch. Ps. 13. 31. 37. 47. 52. 54. 59. 86. 96. 98. 117. 148. 149. 150.

6. The *Greater Dactylic Alcaic*, N° 8.—Buch. Ps. 26. 29. 32. 49. 61. 71. 73. 143.

7. *Trochaic*, consisting of seven trochees and a syllable; admitting also a tribrachys in the uneven places, i. e. in the first, third, fifth, and seventh foot; and in the even places, a tribrachys, spondee, dactyle, and anapestus.—Buch. Ps. 105. 119. 124. 129.

8. *Anapestic*, consisting of four anapestuses, admitting also a spondee or dactyle; and in the last place, sometimes a tribrachys, amphimæcer, or trochee.—Ps. 113.

9. *Anacreontic Iambic*, consisting of three iambuses and a syllable; in the first foot it has sometimes a spondee or anapestus, and also a tribrachys.—Ps. 131.

II. ODES and PSALMS of two kinds of verse following one another alternately.

1. *Glyconian* and *Asclepiadæan*, N° 4. and 3.—Hor. I. 3. 13. 19. 36. III. 9. 15. 19. 24. 25. 28. IV. 1. 3.—Buch. Ps. 14. 35. 43.

2. Every first line, (*Dactylico-Trochaic*;) consisting of the first four feet of a hexameter verse

then three trochees or a spondee for the last ; every second verse, (*Iambic Archilochian*,) consisting of an iambic or spondee, an iambus, a cæsura, and then three trochees.—Hor. I. 4.

3. The first line, *Hexameter* ; and the second, *Alcmanian Dactylic*, consisting of the four last feet of a hexameter. Hor. I. 7. 28. Epod. 12.—Buch. Ps. 4. 111.

4. Every first line, *Aristophanic*, consisting of a choriambus, and bacchius or amphimacer : every second line, *Choriambic Alcaic*, consisting of epitritus secundus, two choriambuses, and a bacchius Hor. I. 8.

5. The first line, *Trochaic*, consisting of three trochees, and a cæsura ; or of an amphimacer, and two iamboes. The second line, *Archilochian Iambic*, N° 9. Hor. II. 18.

6. The first line, *Hexameter* ; the second, *Dactylic Archilochian*, two dactyles and a cæsura, Hor. IV. 7.—Buch. Ps. 12.

7. The first line, *Iambic Trimeter* ; and the second, *Iambic Dimeter* ; N° 11.—Hor. Epod. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.—Buch. Ps. 3. 6. 10. 21. 22. 27. 34. 38. 39. 41. 44. 48. 53. 62. 74. 76. 79. 87. 92. 110. 112. 115. 120. 127. 133. 134. 139. 141.

8. The first line, *Iambic Dimeter* ; the second *Sapphic*, consists of two dactyles, a cæsura, and four iamboes, admitting also a spondee, &c. But this verse is commonly divided into two parts ; the first, the latter part of a pentameter, N° 2. and the second, iambic dimeter, N° 11. Hor. Epod. 11.

9. The first line, *Hexameter* ; the second, *Iambic Dimeter*. Hor. Epod. 14, 15.—Buch. Ps. 81. 10. *Hexameter* and *Iambic Trimeter*. Hor. Epod. 16.—Buch. Ps. 2. 20. 24. 57. 60. 69. 83. 93. 95. 97. 108. 109. 118. 126. 136. 147.

11. The first line, *Sapphic*, N° 5. and the second, *Iambic Dimeter*, N° 11. Buch. Ps. 8.

12. *Sapphic* and *Glyconian*. Buch. Ps. 33. 70. 121. 142.

13. *Iambic Trimeter* and *Pentameter*. Buch. Ps. 36. 63.

14. The first line, *Hexameter* ; and the second line, the three last feet of a hexameter, with a long syllable or two short syllables before. Buch. Ps. 68.

15. *Hexameter* and *Pentameter*, or *Elegiac* verse. Buch. Ps. 88. 114. 137.

16. The first line, *Trochaic*, three trochees and a syllable, admitting sometimes a spondee, tribrachys, &c. The second line, *Iambic Dimeter*. N° 11. Buch. Ps. 100.

III. ODES and PSALMS of two kinds of verse, and three or four lines in each stanza.

1. The three first lines, *Sapphic* ; and the fourth, *Adonian*, N° 5. Horat. Carm. I. 2. 10. 12. 20. 22. 25. 30. 32. 38. II. 2. 4. 6. 8. 10. 16. III. 8. 11. 14. 18. 20. 22. 27. IV. 2. 6. 11. *Carmen Secul.* Buch. Ps. 5. 17. 51. 55. 65. 67. 72. 90. 101. 108.

2. The three first lines, *Asclepiadæan*, and the fourth, *Glyconian*. Hor. Carm. I. 6. 15. 24. 33. II. 12. III. 10. 16. IV. 5, 12.—Buch. Ps. 23. 42. 75. 99. 102. 144.

3. The two first lines, *Ionic Trimeter*, consisting of three *Ionici minores* ; the third line, *Ionic Tetrameter*, having one *Ionicus minor* more. Hor. III. 12.

4. The two first lines have four trochees, admitting, in the second foot, a spondee, dactyle, &c. The third line, the same ; only wanting a syllable at the end. Buch. Ps. 66.

5. The three first lines, *Glyconian*, N° 4, admitting also a spondee, or iambus, in the first foot ; the fourth line, *Pherecratian*, N° 6. Buch. Ps. 116. 122. 128.

IV. ODES and PSALMS of three kinds of verse, and three or four lines in each stanza.

1. The two first lines, *Asclepiadæan*, N° 3, the third line, *Pherecratian*, N° 6, and the fourth, *Glyconian*, N° 4. Hor. Carm. I. 5. 14. 21. 23. III. 7. 13. IV. 13.—Buch. Ps. 9. 64. 84. 130.

2. The two lines, the *Greater Dactylic Alcaic*, N° 8. The third, *Archilochian Iambic*, N° 9. The fourth, the *Lesser Alcaic*, N° 10. Hor. Carm. I. 9. 16. 17. 26. 27. 29. 31. 34. 35. 37. II. 1. 3. 5. 7. 9. 11. 13. 14. 15. 17. 19. 20. III. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 17. 21. 23. 26. 29. IV. 4. 9. 14. 15.—Buch. Ps. 7. 11. 15. 19. 30. 46. 50. 56. 58. 77. 82. 91. 123. 125. 140. 146.

3. The first line, *Glyconian* ; the second, *Asclepiadæan*, the third a spondee, three choriambuses and an iambus or pyrrhichius. Buch. Ps. 16.

4. The first line, *Hexameter* ; the second, *Iambic Dimeter* ; and the third, two dactyles and a syllable ; Hor. Epod. 13.—Buch. Ps. 138. Sometimes the two last verses are joined in one or inverted ; as, Buch. Ps. 146

APPENDIX.

Of Punctuation, Capitals, Abbreviations, Numerical Characters, and the Division of the Roman Months.

The different divisions of discourse are marked by certain characters called *Points*.

The points employed for this purpose are the *Comma* (,), *Semicolon* (;), *Colon* (:), *Period*, *Punctum*, or full stop (·).

Their names are taken from the different parts of the sentence which they are employed to distinguish.

The *Period* is a whole sentence complete by itself. The *Colon*, or member, is a chief constructive part, or greater division of a sentence. The *Semicolon*, or half member, is a less constructive part or subdivision of a sentence or member. The *Comma*, or segment, is the least constructive part of a sentence in this way of considering it; for the next subdivision of a sentence would be the resolution of it into *Phrases* and *Words*.

To these points may be added the *Semiperiod*, or less point, followed by a small letter. But this is of much the same use with the *Colon*, and occurs only in Latin books.

A simple sentence admits only of a full point at the end; because its general meaning cannot be distinguished into parts. It is only in compound sentences that all the different points are to be found.

Points likewise express the different pauses which should be observed in a just pronunciation of discourse. The precise duration of each pause, or note, cannot be defined. It varies according to the different subjects of discourse, and the different turns of human passion and thought. The period requires a pause in duration double of the colon; the colon double of the semicolon; and the semicolon double of the comma.

There are other points which, together with a certain pause, also denote a different modulation of the voice, in correspondence with the sense. These are the *Interrogation* point (?), the *Exclamation* or *Admiration* point (!), and the *Parenthesis* (.). The first two generally mark an elevation of the voice, and a pause equal to that of a semicolon, colon, or a period, as the sense requires. The *Parenthesis* usually requires a moderate depression of the voice, with a pause somewhat greater than a comma. But these rules are liable to many exceptions. The modulation of the voice in reading, and the various pauses, must always be regulated by the sense.

Besides the points, there are several other marks made use of in books, to denote references and different distinctions, or to point out something remarkable or defective, &c. These are, the *Apostrophe* ('); *Asterisk* (*); *Hyphen* (-); *Obelisk* (!); *Double Obelisk* (‡); *Parallel Lines* (||); *Paragraph* (¶); *Section* (§); *Quotation* (""); *Crotchets* []; *Brace* { }; *Ellipsis* (... or —); *Caret* (^); which last is only used in writing.

References are often marked by letters and figures.

Capitals or large letters, are used at the beginning of sentences, of verses, and of proper names. Some use them at the beginning of every substantive noun. Adjectives, verbs, and other parts of speech, unless they be emphatical, commonly begin with a small letter.

Capitals, with a point after them, are often put for whole words; thus, A. marks *Aulus*, C. *Caius*, D. *Decimus*, L. *Lucius*, M. *Marcus*, P. *Publius*, Q. *Quinctius*, T. *Titus*. So F. stands for *Filius*, and N. for *Nepos*; as, M. F. *Marci Filius*, M. N. *Marci Nepos*. In like manner, P. C. marks *Patres Conscripti*; S. C. *Senatus Consultum*; P. R. *Populus Romanus*; S. P. Q. R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus*; U. C. *Urbs Condita*; S. P. D. *Salutem Plurimam diciti*; D. D. D. *Dat, dicat, dedicat*; D. D. C. Q. *Dat, dicat, consecratque*; H. S. written corruptly for L. L. S. *Sestertius*, equal in value to two pounds of brass and a half; the two pounds being marked by L. L. *Libra, Libra*, and the half by S. *Semis*. So in modern books A. D. marks *Anno Domini*; A. M. *Artium Magister*, Master of Arts; M. D. *Medicinæ Doctor*; L. L. D. *Legum Doctor*; N. B. *Nota Bene*, &c.

Sometimes a small letter or two is added to the capital; as, Etc. *Et cætera*; Ap. *Appius*; Cn. *Cneius*; Op. *Opiter*; Sp. *Spurius*; Ti. *Tiberius*; Sex. *Sextus*; Cos. *Consul*; Coss. *Consules*; Imp. *Imperator*; Imp. *Imperatores*.

In like manner, in English, Esq. *Esquire*; Dr. *Debtor* or *Doctor*; Acct. *Account*; MS. *Manuscript*; MSS. *Manuscripts*; Do. *Ditto*; Rt. Hon. *Right Honourable*, &c.

Small letters are likewise often put as abbreviations of a word; as, i. e. *id est*; h. e. *hoc est*; e. g. *exempli gratiâ*; v. g. *verbi gratiâ*.

Capitals were used by the ancient Romans, to mark numbers. The Letters employed for this purpose were C. I. L. V. X. which are therefore called *Numerical Letters*. I. denotes *one*, V. *five*, X. *ten*, L. *fifty*, and C. *a hundred*. By the various combinations of these five letters, all the different numbers are expressed.

The repetition of a numerical letter repeats its value. Thus, II. signifies *two*; III. *three*; XX. *twenty*; XXX. *thirty*; CC. *two hundred*, &c. But V. and L. are never repeated.

When a letter of a less value is placed before a letter of a greater, the less takes away what it stands for from the greater; but being placed after, adds what it stands for to the greater; thus,

IV. Four.	V. Five.	VI. Six.
IX. Nine.	X. Ten.	XI. Eleven.
XL. Forty.	L. Fifty.	LX. Sixty.
XC. Ninety.	C. A hundred.	CX. A hundred and ten.

A *thousand* is marked thus, *C*10, which in later times was contracted into *M*. *Five hundred* is marked thus, *D*, or by contraction, *D*.

The annexing of *C* to *D* makes its value ten times greater; thus, *DC* marks *five thousand*; and *DCCC*, *fifty thousand*.

The prefixing of *C*, together with the annexing of *D*, to the number of *C*10, makes its value ten times greater; thus, *CC*10 denotes *ten thousand*; and *CCC*1000 a *hundred thousand*. The ancient Romans, according to Pliny, proceeded no farther in this method of notation. If they had occasion to express a larger number they did it by repetition; thus, *CC*1000, *CCC*1000, signified *two hundred thousand*, &c.

We sometimes find *thousands* expressed by a straight line drawn over the top of the numerical letters. Thus, *III* denotes *three thousand*; *x*, *ten thousand*.

But the modern manner of marking numbers is much more simple, by these ten characters or *figures*, which from the ten fingers of the hands were called *Digits*; 1 *one*, 2 *two*, 3 *three*, 4 *four*, 5 *five*, 6 *six*, 7 *seven*, 8 *eight*, 9 *nine*, 0 *nought*, *nothing*. The first nine are called *Significant figures*. The last is called a *Cypher*.

Significant figures placed one after another increase their value ten times at every remove from the right hand to the left; thus,

8 Eight. 85 Eighty-five. 856 Eight hundred and fifty-six. 8566 Eight thousand five hundred and sixty-six.

When cyphers are placed at the right hand of a significant figure, each cypher increases the value of the figure ten times; thus,

1 One. 10 Ten. 100 A hundred. 1000 A thousand. 2 Two. 20 Twenty. 200 Two hundred. 2000 Two thousand.

Cyphers are often intermixed with significant figures, thus, 20202, *Twenty thousand two hundred and two*.

The superiority of the present method of marking numbers over that of the Romans, will appear by expressing the present year both in letters and figures, and comparing them together; *C*19, *DC*CCCXII, or *M*, *D*CCCXII, 1822.

As the Roman manner of marking the days of their months was quite different from ours, it may perhaps be of use here to give a short account of it.

Division of the Roman Months.

The Romans divided their months in three parts, by *Kalends*, *Nones*, and *Ides*. The first day of every month was called the *Kalends*; the fifth day was called the *Nones*; and the thirteenth day was called the *Ides*; except in the months of March, May, July, and October, in which the *nones* fell upon the seventh day, and the *ides* on the fifteenth.

In reckoning the days of their months, they counted backwards. Thus, the first day of January was marked *Kalendis Januariis*, or *Januarii*, or by contraction, *Kal. Jan.* The last day of December, *Prædie Kalendas Januariæ*, or *Januarii*, scil. *ante*. The day before that, or the 30th day of December, *Tertio Kal. Jan.* scil. *die ante*; or *Ante diem tertium Kal. Jan.* The twenty-ninth day of December, *Quarto Kal. Jan.* And so on, till they came back to the thirteenth day of December, or to the *ides*, which were marked *Idibus Decembribus*, or *Decembris*: the day before the *ides*, *Prædie Idus Dec.* scil. *ante*: the day before that, *Tertio Id. Dec.* and so back to the *nones*, or the fifth day of the month, which was marked *Nonis Decembribus* or *Decembris*: the day before the *nones*, *Prædie Non. Dec.* &c. and thus through all the months of the year.

In *Leap-year*, that is, when February has twenty-nine days, which happens every fourth year both the 24th and the 25th days of that month were marked, *Sexto Kalendas Martii* or *Martias*, and hence this year is called *Bissextilis*.

JUNIUS, APRILIS, SEPTEMque, NOVENque tricenous;
Unum plus reliqui: FEBRUUS tenet octo viginti;
At si bissextus fuerit, superadditur unus,
Tu primam mensis lucem dic esse kalendas,
Sex MAIUS, nonas OCTOBER, JULIUS, et MARS,
Quatuor at reliqui: dabit idus quilibet octo.
Omnes post idus lucem dic esse kalendas,
Nomen sortiri debent a mense sequenti.

Thus, the 14th day of *April*, *June*, *September*, and *October*, was marked XVIII. *Kal.* of the following month; the 15th, XVII. *Kal.* &c. The 14th day of *January*, *August*, and *December*, XIX. *Kal.* &c. So the 16th day of *March*, *May*, *July*, and *October*, was marked XVII. *Kal.* &c. And the 14th day of February, XVI. *Kal. Martii* or *Martias*. The names of all the months are used as Substantives or Adjectives, except *Aprilis*, which is used only as a Substantive.

FINIS.

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